Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

In pursuance to the Constitution of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the executive committee of said society met in Harrisburg on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1851.

Members present—Frederick Watts, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Algernon S. Roberts, P. B. Savery, Abraham M'Ilvaine, Col. Henry Shubart, A. O. Hiester, Dr. Alfred L. Elwin, John Evans, Dr. John Irwin, David mumma, jr., Hon. William Jessup, Finlaw M'Cown, J. S. Haldeman, Isaac G. M'Kinley.

On motion, the Hon. WM. JESSUP was called to the chair.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Col. Henry Shubart, John Evans and Finlaw M'Cown, was appointed, to report at a future day, on the subject of a model farm.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th days of October next, be fixed as the time for the first annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; the first day to be appropriated to the judges for the examination of all animals and products presented for competition: the second day to the public exhibition, and the third to a ploughing match, and judgment thereupon.

On motion, the committee on the first annual exhibition had leave to report at a future day on the adoption of rules and regulations by which the public exhibition shall be governed, and as to the place where it shall be held.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Presidents of the several county agricultural societies in this State be requested to furnish Dr. Alfred L. Elwin, of Philadelphia, corresponding Secretary of the State society, with information as to the existence of their respective societies.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That each of the members of the executive committee of this society be and he is hereby authorized to receive from such individuals who desire to become members, the sum of one dollar and forward the same to the treasurer of the society, with the name and address of such persons, who shall thereupon be members of the society, subject to the payment of one dollar annually, or upon the payment of twenty dollars members for life.

The committee, consisting of Frederick Watts, and J. R. Ingersoll, appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the executive committee:

To the People of Pennsylvania.

That business of life which directly occupies the attention of three-fourths of mankind and intimately concerns all, demands the active influence of every conscientious man. There is no art or science in the whole circle of human knowledge, which presents for exploration, so expansive and interesting a field as that of practical agriculture, nor one whose discoveries already made have been so little infused into the ordinary stock of knowledge of those who are actually engaged in its daily and universal operation. The farmer knows the necessity for ploughing his land, but he does not think and sufficiently understand why he ploughs it; and the latter is quite as important as the former, that he may know how to plough *well*. That manure will enrich the soil is a fact; but to know what it is, how and when to use it, and how it contributes to the growth of plants, is that kind of knowledge which is only second to the fact itself. The farmer has a certain amount of knowledge of seed time and sowing; but if nature's operations in the germination of seed and the growth of plants were to some extent infused into his daily observations and reflections, his vigorous and ever active mind would strike out some new path in his own pursuit, leading to that profitable result which can only be attained and relied upon, when it can be traced to the blended source of theoretical reason and practical experience.

The appeal which we now make to those who are engaged in the business of agriculture, and to all who appreciate its importance, is not that you shall for a moment relax those every day occupations of active life to which you are accustomed, and which, proverbially you pursue with so much industry; nor do we ask of you to delve, through the medium of books, and laboratories, into the mysteries of agricultural science; but we do earnestly solicit you to unite with us, in the effort now being made, to establish and cherish that which may be justly deemed the only means by which the farmer may be made to keep pace with the rest of mankind in that march of improvement of which this age has been so prolific.

Agricultural societies, because of the influence they have exercised, and commensurate benefits they have bestowed on every community where they exist, commend themselves to universal approbation; the light which they have shed, and their capacity for disseminating it, seem to point them out as the only active agency by which the business of the farmer shall be so cared for, that he may derive all the advantages which shall be developed by time and experience. Let no man wrap himself up in the selfish security of his own knowledge, or console himself with the reflection, that his influence would not be felt, but rather let him manfully step forth, with the determined purpose, zealously to aid in the prosecution of a work which promises so much practical usefulness.

The late convention which assembled at Harrisburg, has taken the initiatory measures for the establishment of the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society;" its constitution has been adopted, and its officers elected. Upon those officers as an executive committee, the duty is devolved to "keep such general charge of the affairs of the society as may best promote its interests." It is in this capacity that we now call your attention to the subject, and ask you to unite and co-operate with us in the measures which have been adopted to insure a successful issue.

FREDK. WATTS,
JOS. R. INGERSOLL.
By order of the Executive Committee.
ROBERT C. WALKER, Secretary.

MORE LIGHT.—The Rev. Mr. Adams, an Episcopal Minister, in Springfield, Mass., claims that having hollow helices, filled with mercury instead of water, by constructing the electrodes according to his new centrifugal theory of electricity, and by constructing his connecting wires in the same way as the helices, he has been enabled to so far outstrip Mr. Paine in making gas as Mr. P. has every other who preceded him. The expose is to be made in a few days.

The Fire at Carlisle.

The Carlisle Volunteer, of the 13th inst. gives the following particulars of the destructive fire which occurred at that place on the morning previous:

At about a quarter past 12 o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, our citizen were again alarmed by a cry of fire, and on proceeding in the direction of the cries, we perceived the flames issuing from the stable attached to Scott's Hotel, on an alley immediately back of North Hanover st., and where the fire is said to have originated. The wind at the time was blowing strong from the north west, and the flames spread with incredible rapidity. The various fire companies were soon upon the spot, but owing to their inefficient organization, and the great difficulty experienced in obtaining a timely supply of water, their efforts to check the progress of the flames were unavailing. The flames spread in an easterly direction, destroying in their progress a large number of frame dwelling houses, warehouses, stables, ice-houses, &c., until they extended to the Lutheran church, on Bedford street, which was soon enveloped in a dense volume of flame, and every effort made to save this large building was without avail. The dwelling house of Dr. John Zollinger, nearly opposite the church, was next consumed and from thence the flames extended to the large Hotel, on the corner of East High and Bedford street, owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Heiser, which, together with a frame building attached, occupied by Mr. Jacob Low, was soon utterly consumed. At this point the progress of the devouring element was arrested on East High street, but the work of devastation still went on in Louther street, and in Dickinson alley. In Louther street, several valuable dwelling houses were destroyed, embracing two large frame tenant houses, the property of Mr. R. E. Shapley, and occupied by Mrs. Rifinehart and W. Fridley; a small frame house owned by Mrs. Hoover; the house owned and occupied by the family of the late Isaac Todd, Esq., and a brick house belonging to the heirs of Isaac Bell, deceased, and occupied by the family of Sheriff Hoffer.—These buildings, together with the greater part of the furniture contained therein, were entirely consumed.

On the alley in which the fire originated several small tenements and quite a number of stables and out houses were destroyed. Among these were a tenant house of Mr. R. N. Shaply, sr.; and the stables of Messrs. Humer, Keller, Sener, Scott, Monyer, Rheem, Arnold, and Miss Sturm's and Mrs. Alexander's.

On Dickinson alley, a brick building owned by Mrs. Alexander; Saxon's Warehouse, Hoffer's slaughter house, a stable belonging to the Bank, and the stables of Messrs. Hoffman, Hepburn, Zollinger, Heiser, Lyon, and Mrs. Bell's and Mrs. Meidig's were consumed.

Upon all the property destoyed we believe there was no insurance, except that of Mr. Heiser, upon which there was an amount which will probably cover about two-thirds of the loss he has sustained.—It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

This terrible calamity, the most extensive and destructive which ever occurred in this community, has rendered a great number of families houseless, many of whom have lost all their property, including their clothes. The loss will be a severe one to the Lutheran congregation. It is but a few years since this elegant and beautiful structure was, at great expense, thoroughly repaired and ornamented in its inner part, and now it is a heap of ruins. Not even the carpets or any of the fixtures of the church were saved.

A BEAR STORY.—A day or two since, as Mr. Solomon Reed, of Dorset, Vermont, was cutting wood at some distance from his house, a very large bear stole up behind, and ordered him to stop. He let fly at Bruin, but it missed, and Bruin in turn let fly at him. Solomon then seized a club, and laid the blows upon his shaggy adversary so heavily that it broke, and he began to think he should have to knock under.

Not having the wherewithall to knock with, he made use of his fists, expecting every moment that he should be compelled to cave in. A dreadful hug followed, and the two rolled over the ground like a couple of wrestlers in a ring. Not liking to *bear* it in this fashion, Solomon, by a desperate effort, got Bruin under him, holding his heed down, and sitting plump astride of the beast. The latter however, soon began to "bear" up, and all at once took to his heels like an infuriated bull, Solomon all the while astride, and compelling the bear to follow his own nose, with as slight deviation of his jaws from a straight line as possible. On they drove at a furious rate—the rider and the ridden—the former endeavoring to make a bridle out of the bear's ears, and the bear striving as hard to make a *bit* out of the man's arm. Solomon began to fear, at the rate he was going, that his steed was fast taking him into a whole nest of bears, and probably soliloquized—

"Better to *bear* the ills we have,
"Than fly to others that we know not of."

While in this predicament, Mr. Reed's son happened to overtake them on their journey, and settled all uncertainties by immediately knocking the bear in the head with his axe. Mr. Solomon Reed got some scratches in the scuffle, and Bruin's fat carcass to boot; which, by the way, he immediately salted down for family use.—*Lowell Courier.*

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Whig papers in Indiana, almost without exception, have placed at the head of their columns, the name of General Scott as a candipate for the Presidency. The Indiana State *Journal*, in speaking of the proposed nomination by the National Whig Convention, says that as far as popular sentiment in that State is concerned, there never before was such unanimity in the selection of a candidate, and if the name of General Winfield Scott should be placed upon the ticket, Indiana will certainly give him her electoral vote.

THE MITCHEL CASE.—The Baltimore Sun states that Edward M. Wise, as special messenger of the Governor, passed through Baltimore for Elkton, to take testimony in the case of J. S. Mitchell, the alleged fugitive from justice from the State of Pennsylvania; from which it appears that Gov. Lowe is determined to sustain his decision against the requisition of the latter State, growing out of a re-capture, by his agents, of absconding slaves.

NEW MILITARY ASYLUM.—Gens. Scott, Rogers, Jones, and Lawson, left Washington on Saturday morning, for the South, as Commissioners to select a site for a Military Asylum.

FINALE OF THE CUBAN TRIALS.

It has already been announced by telegraphic dispatch, that the third trial of Gen. Henderson, charged with beginning and setting on foot the late expedition against Cuba, has resulted in another mistrial. The New Orleans papers of the 8th bring the particulars. The Picayune says:—

It is understood that on this occasion the jury were divided, eleven for aquittal and one for conviction. On the second trial they were six to six—on the first trial there were eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The chances for conviction have thus diminished with every trial, and it is very evident that another attempt would result in another mistrial, or another acquittal.

This morning, announcing this, Mr. Hunton said that he had been anxiously deliberating as to what should be his duty as the prosecuting officer of the court, in the contingency which had occurred.—Three juries had been empannelled and three mistrials had been had. The cases growing out of the Cuban expedition had so much attracted the public attention, that the names of more than one thousand persons had been drawn before impartial jurors could be obtained, and, under the act of 1825, the marshal of the district is limited to the parish in the summoning of jurors.

Under these circumstances, said Mr. Hunton, even if we should be fortunate enough, after weeks of labor, to empannel another jury, he could not hope for another result than a fourth mistrial.

He should, therefore, with the consent of the Court, enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case; and, as he could not adduce any stronger proof against any of the parties indicted for like offences, in participating in the Cuban expedition, he would, therefore, enter a *nolle prosequi* in every case. Mr. Benjamin, his colleague and associate, concurred with Mr. Hunton in the propriety of this course, and accordingly all the prosecutions are abandoned.

This disposes at once of the cases of Gen. Quitman, Judge Smith, Gens. Gonzales and Lopez, Cols. Pickett, O'Hara and Wheate, Messrs. Hawkins and Smith, and Capt. Lewis, the captain of the steamer Creole, who have been waiting for trial under these charges, and of a large number of others who have been detained here at great cost and inconvenience, awaiting the demands of the Government, as witnesses or parties accused.

The True Delta says that on the discharge of the 3d jury, Gen. Henderson immediately announced himself ready for another trial. After the nolle prosequi, the following scene took place:

Gov. Quitman.—I would like to have time to look into this matter, to see if the prosecutor cannot be made to pay the costs of prosecution, as I wish him to be marked.

Judge McCaleb—The costs will fall on the Government.

THE PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—According to the most authentic advices, the total quantity of tea, coffee and cocoa consumed in the year ending 5th Jan., 1830., amounted to 60,000,000 pounds. In 1850 it amounted to 87,000,000 pounds.—The total quantity of spirits, wine and beer consumed in 1836, was 623,000,000 gallons. In 1850 it was 583,000,000 gallons, being a decrease of 40,000,000 gallons. Had the population of 1840-50 drank of coffee, tea and cocoa, the same quantity per head as the population of 1835-6, the *increase* in the consumption of these articles would have been only *ten millions* of pounds, or considerably more than one-third; and had the population of 1849-50 drank of spirits, wine and beer, the same quantity per head as the population of 1835-36, the increase in the consumption of these articles would have been one hundred millions of gallons; whereas there has been a decrease of forty millions of gallons; showing the actual difference, taking the increase of population into account, to be upwards of one hundred and forty millions of gallons, or more than a fifth part of the entire quantity consumed in 1836.

HUNTER'S BILL AND THE TARIFF.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Gen. Bayly, the chairman of the committee of ways and means in the last House of Representatives, in which he says the only object and the only effect of this new appraisement bill, is to give the tariff of 1846 the effect which its founders designed, but which he says was in part changed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, fixing the time at which the value of the goods to be charged with duty was to be ascertained. The court decided that under the act of 1846, the value was to be fixed at the time of purchase—the new bill fixes it at the time of shipment.

A MONSTER TREE.—A California correspondent of the Salem *Gazette* says, that Col. Temple Tebbets, formerly of Lewistown Falls, Maine, cut a tree of the redwood species, in Californian, which was 254 feet high, and measured at the top two feet in diameter and at the but twelve feet in diameter. The tree was worked into lumber 140 feet from the butt, where it measured 5 feet in diameter. There was made from this giant of the forest 110,000 shingles, 6000 clapboards, 4000 three by four joists 22 feet long, and there were left at a moderate calculation, from 70 to 80 cords of wood. The clapboards were sold at $50 per thousand, the shingles for $35 per thousand, the joists for $375 per thousand the remaining part of the tree would readily sell in this city, for fire wood at $4 per cord, thus, at a moderate calculation, there was derived from the working of this mammoth dweller of the principal forest, the neat little sum of $11,350.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN GOLD.—We are indebted to Mr. Simmons, of Oak Hall, who has just returned from a business visit to California, for a look at a copy of the Alta California, printed in Gold, and designed for the Great Exhibition in London. The *paper* is white satin, printed on both sides, with some preparation of the real dust, so as to exhibit a gold face, rendering the paper a most emphatic illustration of the character and productions of El Dorado.—*Boston Trans.*

CANNOT READ AND WRITE.—According to tables made out from schedules of the Assistant Marshals, there are in the Commonwealth of Virginia nearly eighty-three thousand white persons over the age of twenty-one who cannot read and write.

NEW YORK U. S. SENATOR.—A despatch from Albany, New York, informs us that it is highly probable another effort will be made to elect a U. S. Senator before the Legislature adjourns.

Horrible Tragedy in Mississippi.

A White woman violated, and, with Her Infant Child, Murdered by a Negro.—The Negro Burnt at the Stake.

We copy the following account of one of the most dreadful tragedies it has ever been our lot to record, from the Paulding (Jasper county, Miss.) Clarion, of the 1st inst. We have no mind, at present, to comment on the atrocities committed by the negro—they are too horrible—but as to the summary justice executed upon him, our detestation of mob law is too great to admit of any justification of its excercise, especially where the statue is fully adequate to the emergency and its justice is unerring in overtaking the offender, as was sure to have been the case in this instance. To beard the law's majesty, at any time, is a fearful precedent, as that moral barrier, once overstepped, the tendency downward is natural, and the pretexts for its disregard become more and more trivial as occasion may offer. The Clarion says:

"Since the time when the midnight murder of Dr. Langgon and family sent a thrill of horror through this community, no event has created a deeper sorrow and more pervading indignation than the assassination, on Tuesday last, of Mrs. Mary Dixon, wife of John Dixon, and her infant child, at her residence, in the neighborhood of William Bridges, Esq., by Haley, a negro man, belonging to Mr. Zachariah Thompson, (the lady's father.) Having been summoned on the coroner's jury, we went in person to the scene of the horrible tragedy, saw the mutilated body of the murdered woman, the severed throat of her infant and witnessed, with regret, the summary and terrible, but still inadequate expiration of his triple and atrocious crime by the monster. The revolting facts are, briefly, these:

"On Tuesday morning, Mr Dixon, unconscious of the awful doom impending over his family, started from home in quest of cattle. His little son, an ardess child, a few months over two years old, started fondly after him, pursuing him some distance, unnoticed by the father, and undiscovered by the mother. Mrs. Dixon soon missed the boy, went after him, and called to him to return. She was then approached by the brutal villain, Haley, who at once offered such indignities as the virtue and pride of civilized woman resents and resists, even at the peril of life. She repelled the advances of the bestial monster, yielding neither to threats nor disgusting opportunities, when he felled her to the earth. An outrage too abhorrent to mention—an outrage that stirs to unappeasable indignation every manly and sympathetic feeling in the human breast, was then perpetrated upon the person of his victim by the incarnate demon. She asked, at the hands of the fiend, life—life, that she might prepare for her solitary remaining hope—a refuge for her crushed spirit in heaven! But the ruffian heeded her not; he spurned the prayer of the wife injured beyond reparation, and beat her on the head with pine limbs and stabbed her until she died! * * * The infant was found about thirty steps from the mother, its throat cut twice with long, deep gashes. * * *

"When Haley was arrested his clothes were stained with blood, and the wretch attempted and did throw away his knife. After being severely whipped he made the annexed confession. His implication of the boy, Paul, is entirely discredited by the citizens of the neighborhood, various circumstances strongly tending to the exculpation of the latter. On Thursday, about 200 persons were assembled, including many ladies. The guilt of Haley was too manifest for doubt; and while indignation was at its height, and the blood curdled at the vivid recollection of the unexampled atrocity, it was proposed that Haley be burned to death. To this proposition there was not a single dissentient, if we except the officers of the law, who, in compliance with their sworn duty, protested against the *illegality* of the act.—All were eager for the instant and signal punishment of the worse than murderer. Accordingly he was borne to a tree, chained to it, and surrounded with brush and other wood. It is worthy of remark that the slaves present evinced commendable abhorrence of the crime and the criminal, and assisted with alacrity in the punishment. We will not dwell upon the horrors of the monster's death-scene. But in simple justice, we would observe, that those who participated in burning the negro, in point of respectability and character, would rank favorably with the same number of citizens in any community or State."

The confession above alluded to we do not think proper to publish. It contains a full acknowledgment of guilt, but falsely implicates the other servant (Paul) as the murderer of the woman, while he killed the child. This was evidently with hope release from the stake. The confession was made and taken down while he stood tied thereto. In a previous confession he implicated no one, and it seems he had long meditated an outrage upon the lady. He says:

"After the commission of the the act, when we talked of killing her, she prayed and begged for her life, saying she was not prepared to die; and although so much disgraced, she would never tell on us.—This is all I can tell about it."

CAPT. LONG, U. S. N., is to command the national ship employed to bring over to this county Kossuth and his companions. Capt. Long will be the bearer of the letter of nvitation from this government; several persons have applied for this enviable office, though there is no compensation attached to it.

CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia papers have published a tabular statement of the number of churches in that city and county, with the estimated value of their property. The aggregate number is 24[illegible]—in the city 84, and in the county 163—seating 185,000 persons, and valued at $4,860,950. The Methodist churches are most numerous, numbering 59. Next come the Presbyterians, numbering 52. The Episcopal Churches numbering 3[illegible]; the Baptist 31: Roman Catholic 17; Friends' Meeting Houses 13; Lutheran 10. The remainder are divided among 16 other religious sects.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE BOSTON GAMBLERS.—Marshal Tukey made another descent upon William Mead's gambling house, in Sunbury street, Boston, on Thursday night, and captured twenty-six persons, among them a State street broker. They were fined $8 and costs.—Two appealed.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on Friday with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. The commercial accounts show a slight advance in the price of cotton, as compared with the last advices, and a corresponding depression in bread-stuffs.

The political news appears to possess but little interest. France was tranquil. In England the Duke of Wellington is spoken of as the successor of John Russel. Some of the papers regard this arrangement as merely temporary.

In the House of Commons on the 28th ultimo, Lord John Russell moved a further adjournment of the House, as her Majesty the Queen had sent for Lord Wellington to obtain his opinions regarding the present state of political affairs, parties, &c.

Lord John Russell referred to the contradiction he had met with from D'Israeli, relative to Lord Stanley's having refused to form a Cabinet. He said he professed a disposition to maintain free trade, to extend the franchise, and to put down papal aggression in the manner in which this bill proposed; but he said that Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham deemed any legislative measure on the subject superfluous. This was the point on which negotiation failed.

Sir James Graham addressed the House. He said, while he professed his willingness to work with Lord Russell, he was opposed to an extension of the franchise and to his papal bill. Some notice, he thought, might have been taken of the aggression by the British Government, but any legislative enactment he deprecated. Some other unimportant speeches were made before the House rose.

The delay which has already taken place threatens to extend the session far beyond the time originally fixed.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur denies that the President intends to hold a review of 600,000 troops on the Boulevards. Gen. Aupic is gazetted as appointed for the London embassy, M. Marechalchi for Sweden, and M. Sartiges for the United States.

The anniversary of the revolution was duly observed at Paris, and passed off with great tranquility. Accounts from other parts of the Republic state that the observance of the day passed off quietly and without disturbance. At Orleans, Tunis, and other places, the authorities refused to allow banquets, gotten up by the Republicans, to take place.

AUSTRIA.—The plan of the Austrian intervention has been discussed in recent Cabinet councils. An Austrian corps will occupy the Federal fortress. On the 22d ultimo rumors were rife of an Austrian expedition against Switzerland.

PRUSSIA.—The ministerial papers contradict the late rumor that warlike measures have been taken. They state that an understanding had been effected at Dresden between the agents of Prussia and Austria.

Prussia and Bavaria have acceded to the reception into the Germanic confederation of all the Austrian provinces. Austria engages to defend this measure against the suspicions and jealousies of foreign powers. The smaller States are still opposed to the Austrian proposal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Boston *Atlas* of Monday gives returns from the whole State, except eight small towns, which last year gave 488 Democratic majority, and the following is the result:—Dinsmoor, Dem., 26,441; Sawyer, Whig, 18,019; Atwood, Free Soil, 11,720.—Total, 56,180. Last year, in the same towns, Democrats, 29,848; Whig, 18,133; Free Soil, 6333. Democratic loss, 3880. There being no choice for Governor, the election will be made by the Legislature. So far as ascertained, the House stands 127 Whigs, 117 Democrats, and 25 Free Soil Democrats. The towns to be heard from elected 8 Democrats last year, so that it is certain that the Atwood or Free Soil Democrats, will hold the balance of power; but whether they will vote for the Whig candidate for Governor, is uncertain. The Senate consists of 12 members, of whom the Democrats have elected six or seven, the Whigs three, and two or three are doubtful.

THE KENT MASSACRE.—The Cecil Whig, of Saturday says:—

We do not learn that any later developments tend to fix the perpetration of the Kent murders certainly upon any of the parties arrested. We understand that there are six persons in prison under suspicion. Another named James Fagen was arrested in Queen Anne's county last week and taken to the jail at Chestertown, on suspicion of being connected with the affair.

The black woman who was shot is recovering.

Nothing conclusive has yet been discovered as to the guilt of any of the parties under arrest, though it is belived that the perpetrators are now arrested.

KIDNAPPING.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says, kidnapping is of more frequent occurrence in that city and county than is generally imagined. It says that on Wednesday night last a negro was kidnapped in Wilmington in the most flagrant manner, and that the person committing the outrage formerly belonged to the city watch.

THE CONSULATE AT PARIS.—Mr. S. G. Goodrich, who succeeds Mr. Walsh, as Consul at Paris, goes to Paris with a large acquaintance with the people of the country to which he will be accredited.—He was a resident at Paris when the Revolution of 1848 broke out, and was selected by the four hundred Americans then in Paris, to welcome in the new government of the Republic of France. Mr. G. lived in Paris two years with his family, and is well acquainted with the language of the country, which is almost indispensibly requisite for the office he is called to fill. Mr. G. started in life as a Boston publisher. In 1828 he began the Token, which he continued for fourteen years.—He is also the author of Peter Parley tales, some sixty volumes in number.

JOHN A. CALHOUN, son of John C. Calhoun, has been badly beaten at a late election for delegates to the South Carolina State Convention. He is reported to have been in favor of State secession.

THE Marriage Affinity Bill, to legalize a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, has been rejected by the House of Lords, England. It was opposed by the Bishops.

MAYORALTY ELECTION IN LYNN.—Geo. Hood, democrat, was elected Mayor of Lynn, Mass., on the 10th, by 400 majority. His majority last year was but 22. Mr. Hook has taken a decided stand against the delivering up of fugitive slaves.

CENSUS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The census of South Carolina, as officially announced, will be regarded with more than ordinary interest at the present moment. Our brethren of that state talk of seceding and setting up for themselves, and it is therefore important to know the real condition of the population, the position and progress of the State, its extent and its resources. The area of South Carolina is 24,000 square miles, or nearly the same as the aggregate of the four New England States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The following result tells the whole story:

Total population in 1850,		668,457
Free,	283,737	
Slave,	384,720	
In 1840, total,		594,439
Free,	266,505	
Slave,	327,934	

It will thus be seen that in South Carolina the slave population is greater by more than one hundred thousand than the free. Also, that the Slaves have increased since 1840 from 327,934 to 384,720, while the whites have increased from 256,505 to 283,737. The whole white population at the present moment, throughout the entire State of South Carolina, is little more than half the aggregate population of Philadelphia city and county.—The figures stand thus:

Philadelphia city and county,	410,000
Free population of S. Carolina,	283,737

What a mistaken policy in a State so circumstanced to talk of secession?! And yet our contemporary of the Charleston Mercury even assumes to find in the census some encouragement for the continued advocacy of the treasonable delusion.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

FROM OREGON.—The Oregon Spectator says that mechanics' labor of all kinds is very high in Oregon, wages varying from five to twelve dollars a day. It records the following incident, which shows that blacksmithing is about as profitable in Oregon as the most successful gold-digging in California:

"Franklin Little, of Washington, D. C., and Charles P. Ludwig, of St. Joseph's county, Michigan, have recently left Oregon for the States with over $12,000 made by fair hammering, in a little less than ten months! They commenced business together on the 20th of February last with but little capital; building their shop, making their tools, except anvil and vice, cutting wood, burning coal, and boarded and lodged themselves. We are informed by good authority that they made forty-two diamond ploughs from the bar, laid with steel, and finished complete in seven days, in the latter part of November, commencing at sunrise, and working no night after 9 o'clock, the ploughs averaging thirty-five pounds. This, at the customary price, would be $1,470. Deduct for cost of material $270, leaving a nett profit of $1,200—the largest amount of money ever made by two men, by fair mechanical labor, in the same space of time, in the Territory; and we doubt very much if there is a parallel case in any country."

SALE OF THE WASHINGTON UNION.—*Retiracy of Mr. Richie.*—The Washington Union, of Saturday, contains the announcement of the purchase of that paper by Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., of Tennessee, late minister to Germany, who announces that he will take possession of it on the 15th of April, and that Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, will be associated with him as an equal proprietor of the establishment. Mr. Donelson was a warm friend of General Jackson, and he is a writer of great ability. The price is not stated; but letters from Washington state that the sum to be paid is $30,000.

Mr. Richie, in connection with this announcement, states that he will continue at his post until the time appointed by Mr. Donaldson, when he will retire, after forty-seven years labor in the editorial department of the political press.

FEMALE TEACHERS FOR OREGON.—Five young ladies left New York on Thursday last, in the steamer Crescent City, for Oregon, under the protection of Mr. Thurston, Delegate to Congress from that Territory. They are Miss Lincoln from Portland, Me.; Miss Grey from Townshend, Vt.; Miss Wands, from New Scotland, N. Y.; Miss Smith, from Lima, N. Y.; and Miss Miller, from Argyle, N. Y. They go out as *teachers* under the patronage of the Society for promoting popular education in the West, of which Governor Slade, of Vermont, is the efficient superintendant and head. Altogether, this Society has sent to the new States and Territories of the West and South West, *two hundred and four* young ladies as teachers.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature has passing a general banking law, a homestead exemption bill, a state apportionment bill for members of the Legislature, a public school bill, and a very important tax bill. The general railroad bill was postponed until next session. The committee on agriculture have reported against legislation in favor of the farming interests, and thus defeated the project for an agricultural board and appointment of a State agriculturalist.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The N. York Tribune says it understands that the appointment of Archbishop Hughes as a member of the College of Cardinals, has not been either formally or otherwise announced to his clergy in that city, and that it is not yet to be considered as having taken place. The elevation of Bish. Hughes, is, however, expected, and as it will be the creation of the first Cardinal in this country, it may be regarded as an evidence of the increased interest which the Pope is taking in the affairs and prospects of the Catholic Church in the United States.—As an ecclesiastical body, the College is divided into three classes, to wit: Cardinal Bishops, Cardinal Presbyters, and Cardinal Deacons, and their office is to counsel the Government of the Church, to preside over such departments of it as they may be appointed to, and to elect from their own number a Pope. Their creation and promotion belong to the Pope exclusively. The names of those who are chosen are read in the assembled College, where they receive the red hat, and the title of his "His Eminence" or "His Grace."

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.—In Birmingham alone, out of £25,000 subscribed by working men for the purchase of freeholds, not less than £20,000, it is calculated, has been saved from the taverns and beer shops.

Why cannot printers be moral? Because of their constant association with the "devil."

Philadelphia Advertisements

E. HICKS JONES,
WHOLESALE
WOODEN, WILLOW WARE, BROOM, *Brush, Comb, Looking Glass, and* Variety Store,
NO. 18, NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILAD.
Under J. Sydney Jones' Carpet Warehouse.

OWING to the liberal share of patronage I have received this spring from my friends and customers, has induced me to renewed exertions for the preparation of my fall stock, all of which has been manufactured of the best materials and from the best manufacturers of the Eastern States and Europe.

I again respectfully solicit the attention of merchants to the examination of my stock, which will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or city acceptance.

CEDAR WARE.—500 nests Cedar and 100 nests painted Tubs, 200 barrel and 100 staff Churns, 100 dozen Cedar and 600 dozen painted Pails, 200 dozen Wash Boards, 100 dozen nest Sugar and Flour Boxes, Spiggots, Spoons and Ladles.

WILLOW WARE.—600 nests Market and 200 nests Clothes Baskets, 400 Willow Coaches, Chairs and Cradles; a large assortment of French and Domestic Baskets.

BROOMS & BRUSHES.—10,000 Wire Brooms, 10,000 Shaker Brooms, 200 dozen each Wall, Paint, Scrubbing, Shoe and Horse Brushes, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth and Hair Brushes of every style.

COMBS.—2000 dozen Fancy, of various paterns, side, neck, pocket, dressing and fine-tooth combs of every style.

LOOKING GLASSES, of Pine Cherry, Mahogany and Gilt Frames, of all sizes and paters; German, French and English Looking Glass Plates, of all sizes, from 7 by 9 up to 72 by 120—(packing insured to all parts of the Union)—together with a large assortment of variety goods too numerous to mention.

Sept. 1, 1850.—6m

FRONT STREET WIRE MANUFACTORY.
WATSON & COX,
Sieve, Riddle, Screen and Wire Cloth
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 46 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Corner of Coomb's Alley, between Market and Mulberry (Arch) streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE they continue to manufacture, of superior quality, Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds; Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner.

Heavy Twilled Wire for Spark Catchers. Sieves of superior quality for Brass and Iron Founders. Screen Wire, Window Wire, Safes, Taps, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, &c., &c.

Orders for City and Country received and promptly attended to.

Feb. 28, 1851.—3m

JOHN F. ORAM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 37, North 3d street, Philadelphia.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and dealers generally, to their large assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES manufactured of the best materials and under their own superintendence. ☞Retail Store, 92 Race st.

A Variety of New Styles & Fancy Shoes on hand.

J. F. ORAM,
J. L. TAYLOR.

Feb. 28, 1851 —4m

MAKEREL,
SHAD, CODFISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS & SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
LARD & CHEESE,

Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & Co. Market street Wharf PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. SNYDER'S
Wholesale Tobacco Warehouse,
No. 218, North Third st. Philadelphia.

COUNTRY Storekeepers and Tobacconists in general coming to the City to purchase their Spring supply, will do well to call and examine my goods. I have on hand a large stock of Leaf Tobacco, and a complete assortment of Snuffs, manufactured Tobacco and Segars, which I can sell, wholesale and retail, as low as any other house in the city. Do not forget to call at JOSEPH H. SNYDER'S, No. 218, N. 3d st. (three doors below Callowhill,) at the sign of the large Indian Chief.

N. B. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

March 7, 1851.—3m

Baltimore Advertisements.

Shirt Establishment.

SHIRTS — ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of shirts that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and quality, for men and boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS COLLARS, Linnen and Cotton DRAWERS, complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore street, near Light.
March 29, 1850.—1y

OREM, HOPKINS & ROSE,
Importers and Jobbers of
Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings & Goods Generally adapted to Men's Wear,
Have taken Warehouse
No. 238 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
(Four doors West of Charles street,)

FOR the purpose of conducting the above business 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.

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale, at Locust Grove Steam Mill, in Germany township.

March 7, 1851.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 21, 1851.

☞The Whig County Committee, not being as full as was desired on Tuesday last in consequence of the state of the roads, they adjourned to meet at the office of their Chairman, on *Tuesday the 8th of April next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when a full attendance is desired.

A. R. STEVENSON, Chairman.
March 21.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

☞The following is the Ticket chosen by the Whigs of the Borough on Tuesday evening last, to be supported at the Election to-day. We need scarcely say that it should command the support of every true Whig in the Borough:

Judge—John Winebrenner.
Inspector—John Gilbert.
Assessor—Robert S. Paxton.
Constables—Nicholas Weaver, George G. Myers.
Justice of the Peace—Wm. B. M'Clellan.

THE RAIL ROAD BILL PASSED.

We learn from Harrisburg that the Bill to incorporate the Gettysburg and York Rail Road Company passed the Senate on Tuesday last, and and has no doubt ere this become a law. A copy of the bill, we presume, will be procured in a few days, when the Commissioners named in the bill will be called together, and measures adopted to see what can be done. Now let the work of agitation commence anew. Let the Executive Committee, and the Township Committees, go to work and back the efforts of the Commissioners to secure the speedy accomplishment of the desired enterprise. Something has been lost by the past delay—but it can be more than made up by prompt, vigorous and united effort. Friends of the Railroad, *shall we have it?*

☞SENATOR WM. H. SEWARD has our thanks for a copy of his admirable speech on the management and disposition of the public domain, delivered in the U. S. Senate, Feb 27, 1851.

The First of April.

☞Subscribers to the "Star" in town or country, who may change their residences on the 1st of April, are requested to give us early information of their new localities, so that we may make the necessary change in the direction of their papers.

Snow-Storms.

On Monday last, we had an old fashioned snow-storm, which commenced early in the morning and continued in right good earnest during the day and night. On Tuesday morning, the snow was over a foot deep; but the weather moderating, the snow disappeared as suddenly as it came, and we have now scarcely a vestige of it left.

☞Hon. A. L. RUSSELL will accept our thanks for a copy of his excellent Report on Common Schools. We are also indebted to Messrs. McSherry and Carson for sundry documents.

☞In view of the uneasiness in the public mind in this section at the delay in the passage of the Bill Railroad and the possibility of blame attaching to our Representative, Mr. M'SHERRY, we take the liberty, in justice to that gentlemen, of publishing the annexed paragraph from a private letter, recently addressed to us in explanation of the difficulties attending the progress of the bill through the House:

"Duty to many kind friends who have placed so much confidence in me as to select me as their Representative obliges me to explain, in a few words, the causes which prevented this bill from passing through the House with the same rapidity, which I am glad to see is urging on the people of Adams towards the undertaking of this Road. So soon as the bill was received I read it in place and had it referred to its appropriate Committee, (Corporations.) I went to the members of the Committee and urged them individually to report this bill, as a particular favor, as soon as they could. They agreed to report it at their first meeting, which was four or five days afterwards, and when they did so the Secretary of the Committee assured me that there were then in his hands more than forty bills which had been referred to them before this bill.—After the bill was reported, of course it must be transcribed for the printer, which of course would be attended with delay.—The printers are this session doing the printing for the State for the first time, and have been very slow. They have until the last two weeks been always more than two weeks behind hand: the bill was not printed and placed on our files until the Tuesday before it passed the House. Every day, from that time until the following private bill day, (Tuesday the 11th,) had been fixed on for the consideration of a public bill, so that I assure you most sincerely that I did all that I could to secure a certain and early passage of the bill. I can easily imagine the anxiety and impatience of the public mind in regard to this matter, and how ready and eager it is always to catch hold of every pretext for finding fault. Therefore I have thought it a duty I owed myself and my friends to remind you of some of the difficulties attending the passage of a bill through the Legislature."

"I shall try and hasten the passage of the bill through the Senate." W. M'S.

NEWSPAPER RECORDS.—Mr. PACKER has introduced in the State Senate a bill requiring the County Commissioners of every county in the State to subscribe for a copy of each newspaper published in the county, not exceeding four, by the year, and without reference to their party politics, and to keep a file of the same, and have them bound every year. The commissioners aforesaid are also authorized and required to purchase, not exceeding four kinds, as aforesaid, files of newspapers published within the county, during any period of our colonial and national history. This practice, if made general, as Mr. Packer's bill proposes, would be found of great utility. It is, in fact, the best possible means that could be devised for keeping, in the archives of each county, an authentic record of passing events.

☞MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, the English poet and author of Proverbial Philosophy, has arrived in the Asia at New York.

☞The Bill proposing a change in the Canal Board, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 51 to 42, in the House, on Friday last. This kills the project.

☞We notice, with pleasure, that our Representative at Harrisburg, Mr. McSherry, who had been recently confined by sickness, has again taken his seat in the House.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, 18, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The members of the Legislature are beginning to look forward to the day of adjournment. A resolution yesterday passed the House, to adjourn on the 15th of April next—two days before the expiration of the "hundred." The Senate is still very much behind—a great many House bills never having been touched.—There are but three bills of special importance yet to be acted upon; the Judicial District bill, the Appropriation bill, which will be reported in the House to-morrow morning, and the Free banking bill, which is half-way through; so that unless the first named should throw some difficulty in the way, the prospect of an early adjournment is very fair.

The consideration of the free banking bill has occupied much of the time of the Senate for the last three or four weeks. The opponents of the measure were violent in their opposition and every effort was made, by smothering it with amendments, talking it to death, &c., to defeat it. On Saturday a vote was taken upon its second reading, and resulted, Yeas 16; Nays 14; so that the bill was ordered to be transcribed for third reading. It came up on its final passage this morning, upon which the yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. *Carson, Carothers, Cunningham,* Frailey, *Frick,* Guernsey, *Haslett,* Hoge, *Ives, Lawrence, Malone, Meyers, Robertson, Savery, Walker* and *Matthias*, Speaker—16.

Nays—Messrs. Baily, *Brooke, Crabb,* Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Jones, *Konigmacker,* McCaslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sanderson and Shimer—13.

Whigs are in Italics, Locos in Roman. Two friends of the bill, *McMurtie* and *Stine*, did not vote, having paired off with Bucalew and Hugus, and Mr. Packer who has been favoring the bill through its several readings, voted against it on its final passage from prudential reasons, knowing that the bill must pass. Mr. Shimer also would have voted for it, rather than it should have failed. So that the friends of the bill really numbered 20, instead of a majority as would seem. How the bill will fare in the House, it is hard to tell definitely. The prospect is favorable and was the session not so near its close, it would pass beyond all doubt. The Locos from the whole Northern tier of Counties bordering on New York, (in which State this system is in operation) will favor the bill, which fact alone is a strong argument in its support. So that with these and other Locos, who oppose the present bank incorporations and the Whig vote, there is a strong probability of its ultimate success.

On Wednesday last the House took up "Dr. Patrick's idea;" the bill establishing a Department of Education and passed it through second reading. It is said that the Doctor has already provided himself with a pair of long boots and a pair of spurs, intending to do his travelling on foot—the bill providing that the Superintendent shall visit every school district once a year. He thinks that by this plan he will be able to discharge the duties of the station and distribute about 100 Locofoco Documents a day in addition. The untold part of this "brilliant idea" then is, that if after a years service, he is not appointed Secretary of the Treasury, or Minister to England, why—he ought to be.

The bill relative to the management of the public works was taken up on second reading in the House on Friday, when a motion was made that its consideration be indefinitely postponed, which carried, Yeas 51; Nays 42. Those in favor of the postponement were all Locos, except 5,—those opposed to it, all Whigs except 13. This in effect defeats the bill.

The first bank charter of the session passed the House on Friday—that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton—yeas 45; nays 40.—Fifteen Locos voted for it; and two Whigs, Brower of Butler and Monroe of Tioga, against it.

On Saturday, the House took up the special order of the day, the bill to reorganize the Militia of the Commonwealth and passed it through Committee of the Whole with amendments. The first section of the bill being before the House was lost, yeas 33; Nays 44. It was then moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed, upon which the vote was yeas 50; nays 34—so the bill fell.

A bill has been reported in the House providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages throughout the State. It was made the special order for the 26th inst.

The House has past the bill relative to the York and Gettysburg turnpike Company; and the Senate Committee on Education has reported favorably on the bill creating a new School District of the town of New Chester, Adams county.

The bill incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company passed the Senate yesterday and is now a law, or will be as soon as the enrollment tax is paid. The cause of the delay in getting this bill through the House was unavoidable, in consequence of the tardiness of the State printers.—Members are obliged to wait two weeks before private bills read by them are found on file. Your Representative Mr. McSherry has also been unwell for ten days, though I am glad to say he is again able to be in his seat.

The Revenue Commissioners are getting rapidly over their labors, and expect to adjourn on Friday or Saturday. SIGMA.

Methodist E. Appointments.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, which has been in session at Winchester, Va., adjourned on Saturday last. The proceedings, it is said, were characterized by an unusual degree of harmony of sentiment. The next Conference is to meet in Cumberland, Md., March 3d, 1852. The following are the appointments for the

CARLISLE DISTRICT.

C. B. TIPPETT, P. E.—Carlisle Station, S. Bryson; Carlisle Circuit, J. Sank, A. G. Marlett; Newville, J. Watts, (one to be supplied;) Shippensburg, N. S. Buckingham; Chambersburg, R. M. Lipscomb; Greencastle, Horace Holland, S. Smith; Boonsborough, F. Dyson, F. S. Cassady; Frederick City, S. S. Roszel, Wm. Harden; Frederick Circuit, J. Bradds, E. H. Waring, A. Buhrmans, sup.; Berlin, J. R. Durborrow; *Gettysburg, J. Munroe, F. Gearhart*; York Springs, T. H. Switzer, (one to be supplied;) York, Wm. Wicks; Wrightsville, Wm. Gwinn; Dickinson College, J. T. Peck, Pres.; O. H. Tiffany, Adjunct Prof.; Wm. T. Clemm, Agent.

R. S. Maclay, Missionary to China; Charles Macley, Oregon and California Mission.

We also observe that Solomon McMullin, formerly of this place, goes to Baltimore; Charles B. Young, to Calvert, Md.; Thomas M. Reese, East Baltimore; Geo. W. Cooper, Lewisburg station; James H. March, Fincastle; John Thrush, New Castle; Thomas McGee, Winchester circuit; Elias Welty, Hollidaysburg; Daniel Hartman, McConellsburg; T. Tannyhill, Muncy; W. E. Buckingham, Pine Creek; A. Griffith, Annapolis; J. M. Jones, Cumberland station; H. Furlong, Loudon; A. Smith, Shrewsberry; Wesley Howe, Penns Valley; H. Hoffman, New Washington; H. G. Dill, Berwick; A. M. Barnitz, Bloomingdale.

DEATH OF GEORGE McDUFFIE.—We learn from the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph that General George McDuffie died at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness of some months.

The Frauds Exposed.

A day or two ago, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Judges of the Court authorized Mr. Williams, the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, together with the gentleman appointed from each side to count the tickets in the Second Ward, Moyamensing, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—The duty was promptly discharged, and we annex the result:

The return of Second Ward, Moyamensing, gives Mr. Kneass 1097 votes, whereas the ballots give him but 1091; difference in Mr. Reed's favor,	6
The same return gives Mr. Reed 94 votes, ballots 98; difference,	4
The return of East Precinct, Penn, gives Mr. Kneass 407, while the ballots give but 377; difference in favor of Mr. Reed,	30
The same return gives Mr. Reed 26, the ballots 53; difference,	27
The error in the addition in the returns of West Philadelphia,	50
Total in favor of Wm. B. Reed,	117
Mistake in the returns of North Mulberry Ward in favor of Mr. Kneas,	10
In one of the Wards of Spring Garden,	3
Total,	13
Alleged majority of Mr. Kneass,	85
	— 98
Apparent majority for Wm. B. Reed, exclusive of the alleged fraudulent names added to the list in 2d Ward, Moyamensing.	19

It thus appears that there have been frauds in two ways, and that by both systems, Mr. Reed was fraudulently deprived of the office of District Attorney. It is to be hoped, however, that the matter will be speedily and rightly adjusted.

THE WETHERILL DIVORCE CASE.—The Committee on Divorces, in the Lower House of the Legislature, were unable to agree in the case of Dr. William Wetherill, and on motion, Mr. M'Reynolds, of Columbia county, was added on Saturday last. We are rather surprised at this as we had hardly supposed there could be a division of sentiment on a question so plain. We may expect to see the bill before the House shortly, as there is now a majority one way or the other. We lately observed that a remonstrance against this application of Dr. Wetherill had been gotten up in Philadelphia, signed by a number of the ablest divines and most influential citizens—among whom were Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Chapman, Rev. Dr. Boardman, Rev. Dr. Dorr, and others, on the ground that it was setting a bad example and encouraging immorality.

The case is exciting very general interest thro'out the whole State. We shouldn't like to stand in the shoes of any member who votes in favor of the petition, for, like Cain, he will have a mark set upon him.—*Miners' Journal.*

SECRETARY CORWIN AND HUNTER'S BILL.—Of course it is only the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, who is finally to determine the operation of Mr. Hunter's new appraisement bill, as to the import charges, until the subject shall be brought again to the Supreme Court perhaps. Though the head of Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, Hon. T. H. Bayly, says it does not contemplate adding *freight* to the other charges on imported articles, yet, on the other hand, we find the following in the Pottsville Journal of Saturday:

"Hon. C. W. Pitman, our Representative, who has just returned from Washington, gives us the following explanation:—The construction that will be put upon the bill by the Secretary of the Treasury, will embrace all costs and charges, including freight, except insurance. If these costs amount to $6 on iron, the additional protection at 30 per cent will be $1 80 per ton. On coal, the cost and charges being about equal to the value of coal abroad, the present duty will be nearly doubled. Mr. P. states that this is the version given the bill by Secretary Corwin himself."

THE CHAPLIN CASE—BAIL FORFEITED.—The case of Rev. Mr. Chaplin, indicted for urging and assisting some slaves to escape from Washington city, about a year since, and which was to have been tried last week, has resulted in the forfeiture of Chaplin's recognizances—$19,000—he not appearing. It will be recollected that Chaplin was arrested in a carriage, about midnight, a short distance from Washington, in company with several slaves, the property of Hon. Mr. Toombs, member of Congress from Georgia, and others. He was committed to prison, but was subsequently released on bail—his anti-slavery friends in the North having made up and deposited in one of the Maryland banks the amount of the required recognizance.

OHIO SENATOR ELECTED.—The contest for United States Senator, in the Legislature of Ohio, has at last been brought to a close, on Saturday last, by the election of BENJAMIN F. WADE, a Whig, who was chosen on the 29th ballot. This gentleman is elected for the full term of six years, dating from the 4th instant, and will fill the seat vacated by the expiration of the term for which Mr. Corwin was elected, and which was lately occupied under Executive appointment by Mr. Ewing. Mr. Wade is said to be a free-soiler. He is from Giddings' district.

ASSIGNABILITY OF LAND WARRANTS.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Interior has given a lengthy decision as to the assignability of warrants under the bounty land law. It is addressed to the commissioner of the land office. He reiterates his former opinion that the law, as it stands, prohibits such assignments, and ridicules the idea that the intentions of members of Congress can be officially noticed and acted upon by the department.

SPURIOUS HALF DOLLARS.—The Hartford (Md.) Republican says that there appears to be a considerable quantity of them in circulation in the vicinity of Belair, if not throughout the county.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.—General CHARLES T. JAMES, recently elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, has written a letter announcing himself to be a Whig and "in favor of the leading Whig measures, particularly that of a Tariff that shall afford ample protection to the manufacturing interests and labor of the country."

☞The Hon. ANDREW JACKSON OGLE, of Somerset, is spoken of as a candidate on the Whig side for Canal Commissioner. The Philadelphia Sun thinks he would run well among the "frosty sons of thunder" for the sake of his name of OGLE, and the Democracy of Old Berks itself could not refuse to vote for the ANDREW JACKSON part of it.

TAXING BACHELORS.—In the House, on Monday last, Mr. WALKER presented a petition asking that unmarried men may be taxed one dollar per head, for school purposes, be devoted to the education of of illegitimate children. The petition was read and referred to a committee of bachelors over thirty years of age, with Mr. FRITZ as chairman.

L. G. BRANDEBURY, Esq., of Carlisle, in this State, has been appointed by President Fillmore Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Utah.

☞HAMILTON FISH was elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1851, by the N. York Legislature, on Wednesday last.

[COMMUNICATED.

"A Correction" Corrected.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice in the last *Star* and *Sentinel*, each, a statement, published by GEO. ARNOLD, to *correct* certain representations relative to the County Treasurer's office. I hope the public will allow *me* to correct the "correction," and show "the truth." The complaint made by Mr. A. is that in my circular I stated that I was within *two* votes of the highest candidate in the Convention—(*four years ago*, he should have stated, when *he* had not yet thought of the office,)—and also, that two years ago I yielded the field to Mr. Fahnestock, to harmonize the party, &c. And in doing so I am charged with making misstatements.

Let us see how the truth stands. I issued a Circular on Thursday the 27th of February last, asking the nomination for County Treasurer at the approaching election. In it I stated that I had within two votes of the highest candidate on the 1st ballot in convention four years ago. I was in Harrisburg when the circulars were struck, and a friend in whose hands I had directed the Printer to leave them, sent a few of them to different persons in the county. Upon my return home my attention was called to the error in the circular, which I immediately corrected, and sent corrected circulars to the *same* persons, stating that I should have said "within two votes of the successful candidate," which is the truth, as appears by the table which Mr. Arnold has published.—More than this, to guard against the charge of intentional misrepresentation, I called the attention of those to whom the first circulars had been sent, to the mistake, by *written notes at the close of the corrected circulars*. Now was not all this fair dealing? What could I have done more? I have reason to know that Mr. Arnold had been informed of this correction by a neighbor, and knew it at the time he published his communication, and yet he is *silent* upon that subject.

But it is also complained that I represent myself as having yielded the field to Mr. Fahnestock two years ago, when such was not the case. Yet such is the fact, notwithstanding that Mr. Arnold professes to be ignorant of it. If Mr. A. does not know it, scores of Mr. Fahnestock's friends and the people generally do. The facts are simply these:—Having been warmly and generously supported by many friends in the preceding canvass, it was my intention to take the field again two years ago. But Mr. Fahnestock called upon me and requested me to yield the field to him, urging that the state of his health would not allow him to ride the county. I thought it my duty to yield under the circumstances, and did so with the consent of my friends, with the understanding, of course, that I would claim the nomination *this* year. Now the difference in Mr. A.'s position and my own is simply this—I yielded the field to Mr. Fahnestock, while Mr. Arnold did not. Instead of publishing my card for months, and asking support against Mr. Fahnestock, I did not enter the field at all, but cheerfully yielded, and supported him with what aid I could give, saying to his friends and mine, that I would ask their aid hereafter. But Mr. Arnold *did* take the field—entered it early—published his card—remained in the field up to the last moment—and only withdrew after the Convention had met and was about to ballot for Treasurer. I do not care to inquire into the reasons which induced Mr. A. to withdraw at that late stage. I find, however, by the published proceedings of that Convention that the delegate who withdrew his name on the eve of a ballot, said that he was authorized to say that "Mr. Fahnestock had prior claims and *seemed to be the choice of the party*; and that the Convention might be spared the necessity of a ballot, he (Mr. Arnold) withdrew, and would ask the suffrages of his friends at a future convention."

Now, I do not wish to prolong this controversy. I have as little desire for it as Mr. A. But I have been forced to say what has been said, to defend myself against the charge of misrepresentation preferred against me. I am satisfied to leave it to my follow-Whigs, with whom I have long battled, zealously and consistently, to decide upon my claims. I look back over my past unswerving devotion to the Whig party, and my fidelity in endeavoring to promote its interests, and therein I ground my claims, trusting that justice will be done them.

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, March 18, 1851.

THE AUSTRIAN CONTROVERSY.—The letter of Mr. Webster to M. Hulseman, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires in Washington, relative to the mission of Mr. Mann in Hungary, was duly communicated by the Charge to the Austrian Government. In a letter of the 11th inst., Mr. H. advises Mr. Webster that the Austrian Government is not convinced by the argument in Mr. Webster's letter, but that it waives all further discussion of the subject, as they are unwilling to expose the friendly relations between the two governments to the danger of interruption by it. Mr. Webster makes a brief and fitting reply, and thus the matter ends.

☞A resolution has passed the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature, by a vote of 40 to 20, instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to obtain a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Act.

NEGRO MURDERER BURNED.—A negro in Paulding, Mississippi, having committed an outrage upon the person of a white lady, and afterwards murdered her and her son, the citizens turned out *en masse*, arrested the negro, and burned him alive.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR.—The flour market is rather depressed. Sales of Howard street brands at $4 31¼. Rye flour $3 50. Corn Meal $2 87 a 3 00.

GRAIN.—Supply of Grain moderate. Red wheat $0 95 a $0 97. White wheat $0 98 a $1 08. Corn has declined—white at 57 a 58 cents, and yellow at 56 a 57. Oats 38 a 40 cents.—Rye 68 cents. Cloverseed—prime new $5 25.

CATTLE—Prices ranged from $3,00 to 4,25 on the hoof, equal to $6,00 and $8,25 net, and averaging $3,62 gross.

HOGS.—We quote from $6,50 a $6.75.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Heck, Mr. EMANUEL PITZER, of Adams county, and Miss MARY CAUFFMAN, of Franklin county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. George Parson, Rev. PETER BORN, late of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, and Miss SARAH A. HILL, of Hughsville, Lycoming county, Pa.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. TEMPEST P. SPIELMAN, of Petersburg, Adams county, and Miss MARY ANN WALKER, of Cumberland county.

On the 6th instant., by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. JACOB SPONSELLER and Miss ESTHER SHEELY, both of Adams county.

DIED.

On the 2d inst., near Chambersburg, Mr. JOHN BANKER, formerly of Adams county, in the 39th year of his age.

At his residence in Pittsburg, on the 2d instant, Col. WILLIAM MEREDITH, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH BUTT, consort of Mr. John Butt, of Cumberland township, aged 54 years 4 months and 3 days.

☞BLANK DEEDS, (Executors', Administrators' and common form,) just printed—a full supply and on superior paper—at this Office. Also, Mortgages, and other Blanks.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *Administration Accounts* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 22d day of April next*, viz:

210. The first account of David Miller, Administrator of Mary Wolf, deceased.

211. The second and final account of Samuel Alwine, Administrator of Conrad Alwine, deceased.

212. The first and final account of Robert M'Curdy, Administrator of Wm. M'Curdy, deceased.

213. The account of Norbert Geiger, Administrator of Anthony Kahl, deceased.

214. The second account of Henry Snyder and Joseph R. Snyder, Executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, deceased.

215. The first and final account of Fredrick Delone, Administrator of Emanuel Kuhn, deceased.

216. The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of George Baker, deceased.

517. The first and final account of Joseph Fink, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Elme, deceased.

218. The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Guardian of Adam S. Miller.

219. The first account of George Brown and Jacob George, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Harbold, sen., deceased.

220. The first account of Jacob L. Grass and Noah Miller, Administrator of Jacob Grass, deceased.

221. The first and final account of Robert M'Ilhenny and Robert K. M'Ilhenny, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. M'Ilhenny, deceased.

222. The first account of Robert Major, Executor of the last will and testament of James Major, deceased.

223. The second and final account of Daniel Diehl, John Blair, and George Gulden, Executors of the last will and testment of Peter Diehl, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 21, 1851.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Assignee of ISAAC TRIMMER, of Paradise township, York county, under a deed of voluntary assignment, dated the 1st day of February, 1851, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of York county. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Assignor to have them properly authenticated and present them without delay, and all persons indebted to him are requested to call and make payment to the subscriber residing near East Berlin, Adams county.

J. J. KUHN, Assignee.
March 21, 1851.—6t

In the Matter.

Of the intended application of HENRY SOURS for License to keep a Public House in the town of East Berlin, Hamilton township—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamilton, do hereby certify that we know the above named petitioned, Henry Sours, and the House for which License is granted—that said house is necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers, and that said petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the Public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

Wm G Hildebrand,	Andrew F Resser,
John Yeats,	Wm Wolf,
Sacob Reitzel,	John J Brown,
John Hildebrand,	Wm B Woods,
E T Miller,	Jesse Myers,
Samuel Hildebrand,	Jacob Hoover,
George W Spangler.	[March 21.

In the Matter

OF the intended application of JOHN L. TATE, for License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, county of Adams, being well acquainted with the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

P. Aughinbaugh,	Nicholas Codori,
Andrew Stock,	R. Smith,
S. Witherow,	Jas. A. Thompson,
G. Little,	David M'Murdie,
H. G. Carr,	R. Martin,
Thompson M'Cosh,	Wm. Wisotzkey,
D. Horner.	[March 21.—3t

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Tin Ware Establishment, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Post Office, a Large Assortment of Tin Ware, which he will sell on moderate terms.—☞Call and examine for yourselves.

March 14. GEO. E. BUEHLER

ON hand and for sale cheap a few STOVES, among which is a Hathaway Cook Stove.

Oct. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

STOVE PIPE,

OF every size, constantly on hand and for sale at BUEHLER'S Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment, opposite the Office, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

In the Matter

OF the intended application of SEBASTIAN HAFFER for license to keep a public house in the Borough of Berwick, (Abbottstown)—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Berwick, do certify that the inn or tavern prayed for in the above petition is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Joseph Berlin,	Henry Kobler,
M. Eichelberger,	Henry Graff, sen.
David Miller,	John Pfeiger,
Wm. Bittinger,	John Spangler,
Samuel H. Spink,	Isaac Miller,
James Caldwell,	Geo. W. Bittinger,

March 21, 1851.—3t

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, of all kinds, and best quality, just received and for sale at the Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

County Offices.

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

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

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

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

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.
Strabau tp., Jan. 24.—tc

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

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

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.

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 township, 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—tc

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

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,
Dr. 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 subcriber 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, Over coats, Frock coats, Dress coats, Sack coats of every description; Pantaloons of Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, Velvet, Cord, and Doeskin; Vests, of Satin, Cloth, Cassinet; 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.

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.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of SUSANNA SHORB, 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, Adm'r.
Feb. 21, 1851.—6t

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

JUST returned from the City with a new and spendid assortment of *Ready-Made Clothing*, which will be disposed of on terms which will astonish purchasers. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.
Gettysburg, Jan. 3.—tf