in company with the Danes. They then wash themselves, and put on their best clothing, because they think the whale would not suffer them to approach if they were unclean. The labor of cleaning the cooking utensils devolves on the wives, who, in turn, call in the aid of dogs, and everything is speedily licked smooth and clean. The bill of fare of a Greenland feast runs as follows: dried herrings; dried, boiled and half-raw seal's flesh; boiled sea gulls; a piece of half putrified whale's tail (the principal dish); dried salmon; dried raindeer, and bilberries cooked with deer's tribe and trail-oil."

THE PENALTY OF KIDNAPPING.

"On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, before Judge Parsons, George F. Alberti and James Frisby Price were sentenced for kidnapping a free-born colored boy. Alberti was ordered to pay a fine of $700 for the benefit of the county and the prosecutor, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of 10 years. Price was sentenced to pay a fine of $700 and undergo an imprisonment for 10 years. Before pronouncing the sentence the Judge made the following remarks to the prisoners:

"You are both convicted of an offence which is made highly penal by the Act of Assembly of 1847; a crime second only to homicide. It is one that is revolting to humanity, and in direct opposition to every principle of manhood. Think for a moment, how great the magnitude of stealing an infant, born in a free State, and binding it in the galling chains of slavery, for a little money. The crime is increased by the fact, that you are both inhabitants of a free State; a State that does not recognise the barter of any human creature, of whatever. The law of our State imposes it, and we will protect those colored persons who are in a free land.

"This case is without a parallel in atrocity, and is the most aggravated, legally, of any of its kind that has ever been presented to the American Court of Justice. The child was taken without the least color of law to warrant such an inhuman act. Had you been tried for kidnapping the mother, in conjunction with the child, I should have charged the jury to render a verdict of guilty; for the law would have justified such a course. I am of the opinion that you, Price, were nothing more than a dupe of Alberti. You acted in a most unmanly way, by inviting an unprotected female to your house, for the purpose of transferring her to the custody of those who were leagued with yourself in this affair. In conclusion I would say to you—think, while you are in the gloomy cells of the Penitentiary, of the helpless child you have caused to be confined in the realms and chains of slavery. Think of the mother whom you rended from the home that was dear to her, and the child who seemed to be her chief care, and her only solace while on her way to the land of slavery. You, Alberti, are an an old man, whose worldly race is nearly run, and ere long you must stand before One, who is a higher Judge; therefore, while you are paying the penalty of the law, improve what time is left you on earth. If I have erred in your sentence, it is on the side of mercy; but I hope it will prove a terror to others who are engaged in the like business."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to be called on to announce the sudden death of John S. Skinner, Esq., formerly Postmaster of this city, but more recently the editor of the periodical called "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil." Mr. Skinner yesterday called at the Post-office to see Mr. Maddox, the postmaster, on business and was invited to the interior of the office. When retiring, about 3 o'clock, he moved towards the private door leading to North street, and mistaking the door, opened that leading to the cellar, and stepping forward was precipitated down the flight of steps to the ground below. He was taken up insensible and removed to the private office of Mr. Maddox. Messengers were despatched for physicians, and in a few moments Dr. Buckler, Dr. Power, Dr. Reiley, and others were in attendence. An examination showed that his skull was badly fractured on the back of his head, and all hope of saving him was given up. He lingered until about half past seven o'clock, when he expired, not having spoken a syllable from the time of the fall.

Mr. Skinner was about 65 years of age, and has been most extensively and favorably known throughout the country as an agricultural writer of much experience.—A great portion of his life has been employed in disseminating views of advantage to the farming interest, through the medium of agricultural journals, and more particularly through the columns of the "American Farmer," which paper we believe he established.

He was Postmaster in Baltimore for more than twenty years; and was Third Assistant Postmaster General during Harrison and Tyler's administrations.—*Baltimore Sun, March 22.*

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.

Gen. Charles T. James, the great builder of Cotton Factories, and newly elected Senator from Rhode Island, has been claimed by the Locofocos as holding their views in all essential points. When his election was first announced, it was heralded as a great Loco triumph—but it seems they counted to fast. The following letter addressed by him to a leading Whig of Rhode Island puts a different face on the matter:

HON. WM. SPRAGUE:—Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiries, permit me to say—I am in favor of the leading Whig measures, and particularly that of a tariff to afford ample protection to the manufacturing interests and labor of the county, and if elected to the office of U. S. Senator, I will cordially use my efforts to sustain them.

Respectfully and truly yours,
CHARLES T. JAMES.
Providence, Jan. 29, 1851.

Mr. Benj. Finch, one of the Whigs who voted for Mr. James on the strength of the above letter further testifies that

"In an interview with Gen. James, on Monday, the 10th inst., he fully confirmed the declarations made in the letter, and gave me the most positive assurances that he was a Whig, and that he should act with the Whig party in the Senate of the United States. He further said that he was, and always had been opposed to Dorrism."

CHAPLIN is to be demanded by the authority of Maryland. The forfeiture of the bail does not, it is contended, release a person charged with crime from punishment.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE'S OPINION OF PHILADEDPHIA.

This gentleman, in his recent lecture at Leeds, England, thus speaks of Philadelphia:

Upon my progress southward, I made a comparatively short halt at Philadelphia. This fair city has not the animation of New York; but it is eminently well built, neat and clean beyond parallel. The streets are all at right angles with each other, and bear the names of the different trees of the country. The houses are of red brick, and mostly have white marble steps, and silver knockers, all looking bright, and shining under the effect of copious washing. It still seems like a town constructed by Quakers who had become rather dandified.

The water works established here are deservedly celebrated; each house can have as much water as it likes, within and without, at every moment, for about 18s. a year. I hope our towns will be emulous of this great advantage. I think it right to say that, in our general arrangements for health and cleanliness, we appear to me to very much excel the Americans, and our people look infinitely healthier, rosier and jollier. The great proportion of Americans with whom you converse would be apt to tell you they were dyspeptic; whether principally from the dry quality of their atmosphere, the comparatively little exercise which they take, or the rapidity with which they accomplish their meals, I will not take upon myself to pronounce. There is one point of advantage which they turn to account, especially in all their new towns, which is, that their immense command of space enables them to isolate every house, and thus secure an ambient atmosphere for ventilation.

In my first walk through Philadelphia, I passed the glittering white marble portico of a great banking establishment, which, after the recent crash which it had sustained, made me think of whited sepulchres. Near it was a pile, with a respectable old English appearance, of far nobler association; this was the State House, where the Declaration of American Independence was signed, one of the most pregnant acts of which history bears record. It contains a picture of William Penn and a statue of Washington.

While I was there, a sailor from the State of Maine, with a very frank and jaunty air, burst into the room, and, in a glow of ardent patriotism, inquired—"Is this the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed?" When he heard that I was an Englishman, he seemed, with real good feeling, to be afraid he had grated on my feelings, and told me that in the year 1814, our flag had waved over the two greatest capitals in the world, Washington and Paris. I looked with much interest at the great model prison of the separate system. I was favorably impressed with all that met the eye; but I refrain from entering upon the vexed question of comparison between this and the silent and other systems, as I feel how much the solution must depend upon ever-recurring experience. The poor-house, like that at New York, is built and administered on a very costly scale; and also had a great proportion of foreigners as inmates, and of the foreigners a great part Irish.

On the only Sunday which I spent in Philadelphia, I went to a church which was not wanting in associations—the communion plate had been given by Queen Ann, and I sat in the pew of General Washington. I was told by some that his distinguished contemporary, Chief Justice Marshall, said, that in contradiction to what was often thought, he was a man of decided genius; but he was such a personification of wisdom, that he never put anything forward which the occasion did not absolutely require. It seemed to me that there was at Philadelphia a greater separation and exclusiveness in society; more resemblance to what would be called a fashionable class in European cities, than I had found in America elsewhere.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The Whig county committee of Juniata county, at a meeting on the 28th of February, adopted resolutions in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, which being transmitted to him he thus acknowledged:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1851.

Dear Sir:—The Whig Committee and its Secretary of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, have done me great honor:

The approbation of my country was the first, and will be the last great object of my life. If I have the happiness to obtain that, it will be of minor importance whether it leads to a change in my official position or not.

With my most respectful regard to the gentlemen of the Committee,
I remain, my dear sir, yours truly,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A POOR DEBTOR.—The infamous barbarity to which a poor man not able to discharge a pecuniary obligation is liable at the hands of a soulless creditor, where the law for imprisonment for debt prevails, is painfully illustrated by the following tragic occurrence in Boston.

"John Jay Bradley, a man of liberal education, a Greek scholar, and formerly an editor of a paper, died in Boston jail on Thursday, where he had been confined for a week past for debt. He was in the last stage of consumption when sent to jail, and could scarcely get up the steps for weakness. The creditor peremptorily refused to release him unless the money was paid. Deceased had certain rights in property which were not available at the present time, which prevented his swearing out under the poor debtor's act unless he assigned them to his creditor. He never attempted to get released and was a little insane. His father was applied to, but he refused to interfere. There had been a quarrel between father and son, but it does not appear that the former knew fully of his son's condition. The creditor must have imbibed all the spirit of a Shylock to send a dying man to end his days in a jail for a debt of $200."

THE BOUNTY LAND GRANTS.—It is officially stated that up this time about one hundred thousand applications have been received for the benefit of this law; and every day's mail adds from five hundred to a thousand to their number. The office is now issuing between one thousand and twelve hundred a week; and it will require more than eighteen months before the claims now on hands are disposed of, or matured into warrants. All persons interested in the law, or desiring information in regard to it, are requested to address their communications directly to the Commissioner of Pensions.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Ohio* following close upon the *Crescent City*, arrived at New York on Saturday, with the California mails to the 15th of February. Together they bring nearly 300 passengers and a little upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars in gold.

The United States frigate *Savannah* arrived at Panama on the 4th instant, in forty-five days from San Francisco.

The intelligence from California is scarcely as interesting as usual. The annexed summary, from the Alta California of the 15th, includes a brief notice of nearly every event of importance:

"Since the departure of the last steamer for Panama the Indian difficulties have been on the increase rather than otherwise, and murders, robberies, and reports of hostilities, collisions, and battles have been rife. Efforts have been made in the Legislature to raise funds and State troops for carrying on the war. One of the Governor's aids, J. Neely Johnson, Esq., has been dispatched by his Excellency to the scene of disturbances, to act on the part of the State with the United States Indian commissioners.

"Authority has been given to raise a force of volunteers, to be used in case of necessity. The commissioners have also left Stockton with an escort of one hundred U. States troops, and it is confidently believed that if no obstacles are thrown in their way by revengeful or interested men, they will be able to form treaties with the mountain tribes and give quiet to the country. They are men of the right stamp acquainted with the Indian character, and disposed to deal justly with them, we believe.

"Our Legislature has been battling for many things, but has won few victories.—Don Quixote conflicts with wind-mills, amending acts by making them worse, and passing a very few which may be beneficial, log-rolling for the office of U. S. Senator, for establishing the future seat of government, for ousting each other out of their legislative saddles, &c., have been the chief public occupations of our legislators. They have fixed upon next Monday, February 17, as the day to elect a Senator to the seat of Mr. Fremont, after the 4th of March next, and various are the speculations concerning the result.—Some believe Mr. King will be elected—some Mr. Heydenfelt, while others have growing faith in Mr. Fremont, in whose favor there has been an undoubted reaction on the part of many.

"The health of the State is of the most glorious description; there are scarce any deaths, or sickness in any part of the State, so far as we have heard. There is no healthier country on earth.

"The excitement about the Gold Bluffs has not died out, but much subsided. It yet remains for companies engaged there to prove whether the amount of gold there can be made profitable to them.

"The squatter question has subsided somewhat of late, the judicious decision of our Recorder and some other officers' opinions having contributed, in connexion with the opinions of the press, to check the great tendency to forcible entries and occupation of other people's lands, which for a while seemed mania here.

"The Legislature has passed the loan bill for raising a loan not to exceed $500,000. It is not very profitable that anything can be negotiated under that or any other act unless some means are found to raise the present credit of the State.

"Business, which has been excessively dull, seems at last reviving."

In the Legislature, above noticed, a bill has passed both Houses, by a two-thirds vote, to remove the State capital from San Jose to Vallejo, and wanted only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

It is reported that there had been an affray between the Indians and the miners at and near Gold Bluff, in which several of the former and two of the latter were killed and four or five wounded. Several warriors of the Indians were brought down to the Bluffs, where they were shot.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York on Saturday evening of the steamship *Franklin*, from Liverpool, we have dates from London to the 8th instant.

Both Houses of the British Parliament were in session on the 7th. All the efforts to construct a new Cabinet had failed, leaving Lord John Russell and his associates still in office, with a prospect, it is said, that no change of Ministry would soon take place. A new budget was to be brought in and the "Papal aggression bill" was to undergo various amendments.

We observe nothing of particular interest from France or other parts of the Continent. The floating debt of France has been augmented seventy millions during the past year.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a steady business and very firm quotations.

A body of two hundred and fifty Polish refugees, accompanied by a few Hungarians, had arrived at Liverpool from Turkey, on their way to America. The British Government had proffered funds for conveying them to this country.

A NEW CRUSADE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE HOLY LAND.—It is stated in a late number of the Allgemeine Zeitung that the Austrian Ultramontine party is preparing great difficulties for Prince Schwartzenberg, by its zeal for an object which the Christian world has abandoned—the recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Mahomedans. The purpose of the crusades is to be revived, but it is to be pursued by the way of diplomacy, not by war. It is stated that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession (it is not precisely defined now) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will be then made over to the Catholic Church. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre will be raised to the importance once possessed by the Knight Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one Prince of every Catholic State in Europe is to be created Grand Prior. Prince Schwartzenberg, it is said, is not over zealous in the cause of the Austrian Pietists, and will probably suppress the whole plan as soon as it becomes politically inconvenient.

THE LATE FUGITIVE RESCUE IN BOSTON.—The Grand Jury at Boston have indicted the persons charged with aiding in the late fugitive slave rescue in that city. The jury is composed of members from different parts of the State.

PLANK ROADS.

Among the many improvements in the means of communication which have been prosecuted in the last few years, plank roads are assuming a very important rank. A little work by Mr. Kingsford, of the Hudson river railroad, is of great interest and should be well circulated throughout the country. It appears that the first plank road in Canada was laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1837, but it is only within the last four years that they have been much prosecuted. There now exists as follows:

PLANK ROADS IN OPERATION.

	No. roads.	Miles.	Av. cost per mile.	Total.
Canada,		448	$1750	$773,500
New York,	19	2106	$1633	3,860,298

Very nearly four millions of dollars have been expended in New York upon three roads, and the resulting advantages are immense. The roads have all been subscribed for by individuals, and all pay handsome dividends. For instance, the Troy and Lansinburgh road pays ten per cent semi-annual; the Utica and Burlington 20 per cent. and we believe none in operation pay less than 10 per cent., and none of the stocks can be bought in the market.

The importance of plank roads in farming regions becomes self-evident, when it is stated that on the Salina road a two horse team drew six tons of iron twelve miles without unusual strain. Four and half tons is an ordinary load, and a team will travel with it forty-eight miles per day, four miles an hour, day after day. A farmer, in a heavy country, stated that the tolls paid saved themselves in the labor of cleaning horses.

In all localities where the roads are in operation land rises greatly in value. On the Salina road farm land rose from $9 to $15 per acre; on the Syracuse road the increase was $10 per acre. It will be observed that an amount of property equal to $4,000,000, bearing a high rate of interest, has been created, and that property has added in addition several millions to the land through which it passes, and that all this property is mere saving from the old cost of transportation. As the existence and operation of these roads is but little known out of their localities, we append the following statistics:

Name.	Opened.	Length Miles.	Cost per Mile.
Great Western Albany,	1849	11	$2,555
Fonda and Coroga,	1849	18½	1,550
Fultonville & Johnstown,	1849	5	5,000
Rome and Utica	1848	15	1,713
Northern road, Utica	1848	22	1,800
Utica and Burlington	1849	5½	2,100
Rome and Oswego	1847	60	1,500
Rome and Western	1849	11	1,500
Rome and Taberg	1849	9	1,300
Rome and Madison	1849	23	1,250
Salina and Central	1847	16	1,500
Syracuse and Manlius	1849	8	1,500
Syracuse and Bridgport	1849	12	1,400
Syracuse and Oswego	1849	32	1,300
Salina and Liverpool	1849	11	1,400
Syracuse and Tully	1848	25	1,100
Split Rock Road			1,600
Hannibal and Oswego	1848	11	2,000
" "	1849	5	1,300

Every section of the country should be lined with these roads as tributaries to the railroads. The progress at the west is very great already.

SENATOR SEWARD ON THE UNION.—The members of the New York Legislature paid a visit to New York City on Saturday, and were handsomely entertained. A dinner was given them at the Astor House, at which Wm. H. Seward, the U. S. Senator, made a speech, and a grand Union speech besides. He remarked:

"It was New York alone that supports and sustains this great city, and this great State; it is the entire nation, stretching from the river St. Lawrence along the Atlantic Coast and Mexican Gulf, and then across the Mountains and along the Pacific Coast away up to Nootka sound. Our star is indeed brilliant and distinguishable in the constellation, but let it shoot from its sphere and it would pale its fires and be lost in the Heavens. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, no man in New York can be a disunionist. [Cheers.] I know none indeed. [Cheers.] I will only say one thing further on the subject of the Union. I am a believer in the Christian Religion.—When it happens in my way to fall in with a skeptic, I endeavor to remove his doubts, and I persevere confidingly; but when he avows himself an Atheist, I think he is to be turned over to my friend Dr. Benedict, of the Insane Hospital, at Utica. So if I should hear a New York man avow himself a disunionist, I should think the Bloomingdale Asylum the fittest place for his correction. [Cheers.] Sir, what is just and wise must be defended and maintained, but he who cannot defend and maintain them in this Union, and under this Constitution, is capable of doing no good, and, in my judgment, incapable of doing more harm. [Cheers.] May Heaven take care of the New York man, if there be one, who seeks disunion, and Heaven save the wits of him who sincerely suspects others of being so! But, gentlemen, I must not forget that I am only a casual and unexpected guest: I will not abuse, by much speaking, the hospitality which has indulged me with the privilege of being a listener at this happy greeting of town and country. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"] No, gentlemen. [Cries of "Go on!"] Gentlemen of the Rural Districts, please to be in order. Excuse me, Mr. Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Speaker, for thus usurping your authority. I give you, gentlemen—The City of New York and the State of New York: harmony and affection between them, and indissoluble Union between them and all the sister States."

PRIZE FIGHTING.—Tom Hyer is out with a challenge to fight any man in the world for $10,000 a side; and offers to give any man from England, $3000 to meet him here. We have no doubt that he can be accommodated; but we hope that our country will not be again disgraced by such an exhibition as a prize fight.

DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.—A Complimentary Dinner to Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, was given at Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday last, by the members of the Reform Convention. Mr. Webster made a very eloquent speech in behalf of the Union, in response to a complimentary toast. Speeches were also made by Gov. Lowe and others.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—The legislature of Virginia on Friday last elected Joseph Johnston, Esq., Governor of the State from the first of January next, till the meeting of the ensuing legislature. The joint vote was for Johnson 92; scattering 54. John Janney received 14 votes. Mr. Johnson is a prominent democrat of Harrison county, was formerly a member of Congress, and is a member of the present Virginia Convention.

THE PEDIGREE OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Mapleson, the editor of the illuminator of "Pearls of American Poetry," has published an illuminator sheet, showing the pedigree of Washington. The pedigree of General Washington, as traced and illuminated by Mr. Mapleson, carries back his descent to William de Hetburn, Lord of the Manor of Washington, in the county of Durham, England. From him descended John Washington of Whitfield, in the time of Richard III., and ninth in descent from John, was George first President of the United States. The mother of John Washington who emigrated to Virginia in 1657, and who was great-grandfather to the General, was Eleanor Hastings, daughter and heiress of John Hastings, grandson to Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon. She was the descendant, through Lady Hugtingdon, of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV., and King Richard III., by Isabel Nevil, daughter and heiress of Richard, Earl of Warwick, the King maker.—Washington, therefore, as well as all the decendants of that marriage, are entitled to quarter the arms of Hastings, Pole, Earl of Salisbury, Plantagenet, Scotland, Mortimer, Earl of March, Nevil, Montague, Beauchamp, and Devereaux.

A PRECIOUS SWORD.—The Liberty (Md.) Banner of Liberty says that Col. Edward Schley, of Frederick, has in his possession the identical sword with which Sergeant Everhard saved the life of Col. Washington at the "Battle of Cowpens." It will be remembered that one of Tarlton's men was in the act of slaying the gallant Col. from behind, when Everhart, who observed his danger, rushed forward, and with one stroke felled him to the earth.

PREACHER'S LABOR.—The Winchester Virginian learns that one member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference recently in session in that city, during the past year, travelled upwards of 3800 miles in the discharge of his duties—preached 321 sermons—paid 380 visits—witnessed 270 conversions in his congregations, and admitted 260 members into the church.

OHIO AND THE FUGITIVE ACT.—The House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 12th inst., passed the following resolution, relative to the Fugitive Slave Law by a vote of 40 to 20:—

"That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means to obtain an immediate repeal, modification, or amendment, of the act of Congress, usually styled the Fugitive Slave Law, approved September 18, 1850."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The contractors are now busily engaged in laying the rails on the Central road, between Johnstown and Lockport, in Westmoreland county. It is expected that the cars will be running West as far as Lockport, which is twenty-six miles East of Greensburg, by the 1st of July next.—It is believed that the road will be completed to within eight miles of Greensburg by the 1st of October. The heavy cutting and tunnelling at Greensburg will probably prevent, the Pittsburg Post says, the cars from running through to Philadelphia from Pittsburg before the spring of 1852.

REBELLION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A late arrival at Boston, with dates from Cape-Town to the 4th of February, furnishes the following intelligence:

The Kaffir chiefs have again rebelled against the English authorities, and it was feared, at the latest accounts, that the Hottentots were also wavering in their loyalty. Form last December the war has been continued between the rebels and their native and English allies, in which the former were always victorious when they had an open-field fight. Accounts are daily received of murders of farmers in all quarters.

Sir Harry Smith, the English Governor, was forwarding levies to the scene of war, and the colonists were aiding him, believing that in a prompt surpression of the rebellion was their only safety. It was thought that the Governor would soon be at the head of 19,000 men to march against the enemy.

On the 21st on January, the Kaffirs, numbering 2,000 strong, attacked the colonists near Fort Hare, and were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed. On the 23d of January a strong force of Kaffirs attacked Fort White, and they were dispersed with the loss of twenty killed. On the morning of the 7th of January the rebel chief Hermanus, with his hord of Kaffirs and Hottentots, attacked fort Beaufort, and were repulsed. The chief, his son, and a number of his people were killed.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—A movement of importance is going on in Kentucky. Cassius M. Clay, Humphrey Marshall, and thirteen other persons, have issued a call for a "State Convention of the Emancipationists of Kentucky," to be held at Franfort on the 27th inst., "for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices, and attending to such other subjects as the interests of the cause require.

The clauses in the new proposed Constitution of New Hampshire, abolishing *religious tests* and *property qualifications*, were voted down at the late election by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic party almost unanimously voted against them, and Whigs partially.

DEATH OF GENERAL BROOKE.—A telegraphic dispatch was received from New Orleans at the War Department, on Thursday, announcing the death of Brevet Major General George M. Brooke, which took place at San Antonio, Texas, on the 9th inst. Gen. Brooke entered the army, from Virginia, on the 3d of May, 1808, as First Lieutenant in the 5th Infantry, and in July, 1831, was made Col. in the same, having been twice previously brevetted for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie. He was made a Brevet Brigadier General September 17, 1824, and he was brevetted a Major General, May 30th, 1848, "for meritorious conduct in the war with Mexico." At the time of his death he was in command of the 8th military department, Texas, and engaged in planning an expedition against the Indians.

WOMAN.—"There is nothing," says Sir Samuel Romilly, "by which I have through life more profited, than by the just observations, the good opinion, and the sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women."

WHICH WAY DOES THE TIDE SET!—The Whigs have elected since last Fall—one Whig U. S. Senator from Missouri; one do. do. from R. Island; one do. do. from Ohio; one do. do. from New York.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—Every thing emanating from Washington is possessed of a peculiar interest to all of us, and especially so is the following which so truly exhibits the noble and humane qualities of that great man. In October, 1789, (which was shortly after the new constitution) Gen. Washington made a tour through the eastern States. On his way he stopped at a public house near Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and on his return, he stopped a short time at Hartford, whence he wrote the following letter:

"*To Mr. Taft, near Uxbridge, Massachusetts.*
HARTFORD, Nov. 7, 1789.

SIR:—Having been informed that you have given my name to one of your sons, and called another after Mrs. Washington's family, and being moreover very much pleased with the modest and innocent looks of your two daughters, Patty and Polly, I, for these reasons, send each of these girls a piece of chintz; and to Patty, who bears the name of Mrs. Washington, and who waited on us more than Polly did, five guineas, with which she may buy herself any little ornament she may want, or she may dispose of them in any other manner more agreeable to herself.

I do not give these things with a view to have it talked of, or to be ever known; the less you say about the matter, the more you will please me; but that I may be sure that that the chintz and money have got safe to hand, let Patty, who I dare say is equal to it, write a line informing me of it, directed to the "President of the United States, at New York." I wish you and your family well, and am your humble servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE "CHARLESTON MERCURY," day by day, shows a most treasonable spirit towards the General Government. It reviews the subject of the correspondence between Mr. Mathews, the British Consul, and the Governor of the State, touching the restrictions imposed on colored seamen employed on board of foreign vessels arriving in that State. It declares in substance that the State was willing to do for England, through a direct application of the British Government, what it would not do by an appeal through the Government at Washington! There is unquestionably a design on the part of the Nullifiers to strengthen themselves, if possible, by a foreign alliance, just as there is on the part of the Disunionists of the North to invoke aid from Europe in order to break up the Union.—*New York Express.*

The New Constitution, lately framed for New Hampshire by a Convention elected for that purpose, has been rejected by the people. The Concord Statesman of Friday says it is "entirely lost." Its most unpopular feature, we believe, was the system of representation which it contained. It is stated, however, that a large majority of the voters refused to abolish the old and intolerant features of landed qualification and religious test for office.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF Ohio contains among its features the non-imprisonment principle; the right to vote and hold office is confined to white persons; the Legislature is elected and meets biennially; no State debt exceeding $750,000 can be contracted; corporations must be chartered under general laws, and the next Legislature shall appoint three Commissioners, who, under the general supervision of the Legislature, shall proceed to "revise, reform, simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the Courts of Record of the State; and as far as practicable and expedient shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity.

JESUITISM IN MEXICO.—By a late act of Mexican Congress, three of the orders of priesthood have been abolished. By another Act, Congress has declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature of Queretaro, introducing the Jesuits into the State.

THE FREE NEGRO law passed by the Delaware Legislature makes any free negro or mulatto coming into that State from another, subject to a fine of fifty dollars, and in case of the non-payment and failure of security to leave in five days, he or she is to be sold out of the State for such amount as will cover the fine and costs.—These penalties also stand against any free colored persons who has left the State for 60 days, and should return again, except they left us servants or seamen, or are traders from Maryland. These in these latter classes are allowed to come into the State as usual. There is a fine of $20 also against assembling at any political meeting or treat, and $10 at any camp or out door meeting, except in connection with white people. There is a penalty also of $200 against any commander of a steamboat for knowingly bringing into the State any free negro or mulatto to attend a camp or other meeting.

STRANGE AFFAIR.—An Irishman, calling himself Edward Calahan, from Rochester, N. H., calling at the house of Mr. Towne, of Topsfield, last week, was set to chopping wood for his dinner. While at work he was heard to say: "See that black cat—she went by me like lightning," and was afterwards found with his left hand cut entirely off! He said he saw a black cat, and then turned and cut his hand, supposing he was cutting off the cat's head. He was insane, or suffering with the "tremors."—*Boston Adv.*

FLORIDA U. S. SENATOR.—A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian from Key West, Fla., says that Mr. Mallory, has not accepted the office of U. S. Senator, to which he was recently chosen over Mr. Yulee, and that in consequence of his disapproval of the manner of his election—to wit, by Whigs in connection with a portion of the Democratic party—it is doubtful whether he will take his seat.

A MOTHER KILLED BY HER OWN DAUGHTER.—The Pittsburg papers state that a lady, wife of one of the most respectable inhabitants of Allegheny, was killed by her own daughter on Monday last. The latter is about eighteen years of age, and was chastising one of her little brothers, when the mother interfered for its protection, upon which her daughter stabbed her with a poker, penetrating her abdomen and and causing almost instantaneous death.—The parties live within a few miles of Pittsburg.

☞JAMES CLARK, editor of the Huntingdon Journal, an efficient Whig journal, died on Sunday last, of consumption, aged 33 years.

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. 216, 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, Casimers, 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.

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

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 28, 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,
March 21. Chairman.

Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

It may not be generally known that the Legislature of this State has recently granted a charter incorporating a Company under the above style and title, to insure against loss by fire within the county of Adams. We have no doubt that this Institution will commend itself to the favor of our people, who will prefer insuring in a company at home, instead of one abroad, as they have hitherto been compelled to do for want of a home institution. We understand that measures will be adopted for the immediate organization of the company. The following persons are named in the charter as the first Board of Managers to organize the company, viz:

Joseph Fink,	John Musselman, jr.
Peter Diehl,	Joseph R. Henry,
Robert M'Curdy,	Barnard Hildebrand,
Jacob Greist,	John Busby,
Wm. Gardner,	Jacob King,
John Hanes,	Wm. B. Wilson,
Andrew Heintzelman,	Amos Lefever,
Samuel Miller,	Anthony B. Kurtz,
Alex. R. Stevenson,	Joel B. Danner,
Henry A. Picking,	Jacob Raffensperger.
David A. Buehler,	

☞We are requested to announce that the Board of Managers will meet at the office of D. A. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take steps for the immediate organization of the Company and the receiving of applications for insurance.

The New Jail.

The new County Prison has been so far finished as to enable the Sheriff and family to take possession, next week. In consequence of the serious and protracted illness of the energetic contractor, Mr. STONER, the completion of a few of the cells, with some external improvements, has been delayed longer than would otherwise have been the case.

New Churches.

Few towns in the country, of the same population, can boast of a fairer proportion of neat and well-ordered houses of worship than Gettysburg. For some time the spirit of improvement has been at work upon our church edifices—all of which have been either re-built or materially improved within a few years, except the German Reformed and Catholic. And these latter are now at work in the way of improvement. The German Reformed Congregation have contracted with Mr. JOHN CHRITZMAN for the erection of a new church edifice on the site of the old building, formerly occupied jointly by the Lutheran & German Reformed congregations. The old building is already partly torn down, and the work of rebuilding will shortly commence. The congregation worshipping in the Catholic church on Washington street, have also determined to put up a new edifice in some more central portion of the town—subscriptions for which purpose are now being taken up.

Borough Election.

The Borough Election, on Friday last, resulted as follows:

Whig ticket.		*Opposition ticket.*	
JUDGE.			
J. Winebrenner,	355*		
INSPECTOR.			
John Gilbert,	209	Eli H. Bently,	141
ASSESSOR.			
Robt. S. Paxton,	186	John Geiselman,*	165
JUSTICE.			
W. B. McClellan,	163	Joel B. Danner,	197
CONSTABLES.			
Nicholas Weaver,	225	William White	183
George G. Myers,	174		

*Mr. Winebrenner was also run on the Locofoco. Mr. Geiselman, although a Whig, permitted himself to be run on the opposition ticket

It will be seen by the above, that by means of a mongrel ticket, our political opponents have again succeeded in running in two of their candidates. Their main effort was concentrated upon the Justice question, and by the aid of sundry kind-hearted, good-natured Whigs, the Whig candidate was beaten. It is hardly necessary to advert to the appliances by which this result was brought about, nor to the variety of apologies—some of them rich and racy—assigned by our friends for thus playing into the hands of the opposition. We extract, however, for their benefit, the annexed glorification upon the result from the last *Compiler*, which must be particularly consoling to those who contributed to bring it about:

"Mr. Danner has the very handsome majority of THIRTY-FOUR!!! and this in the face of the fact that he was induced to be a candidate only two days before the election, whereas his opponent had taken the field actively a week before.—The usual Whig majority in this Borough is in the neighborhood of one hundred."

There are one or two mistatements here, but it is hardly necessary to correct them. We have simply to remark that Mr. DANNER is an exceedingly fortunate man. This is the *third* office to which he has been elected within the short space of one year, and according to generally accredited rumor, it is very probable that the voters of the county will be called upon to pass upon his claims once more this coming fall in connection with one of the County Offices.

"The *Sentinel* having the largest circulation of any other published in the County, will be found *the most desirable medium for advertising*; and we call the attention of the public to the fact."
[*Sentinel of Monday.*

☞We are not quite sure that the *Sentinel* is the "most desirable medium for advertising."—That depends much upon circumstances and the aim of the advertiser. And in this connection we take the liberty of calling "the attention of the public to the fact"—that the circulation of the *Star* in the Borough is decidedly the "largest," and we believe that in the County it is fully up to that of the *Sentinel*.

☞Hon. JAMES COOPER, Hon. T. STEVENS, Speaker MATTHIAS, and Hon. A. L. RUSSELL will please accept our thanks for sundry favors.

☞Rev. A. Height, of Arendtstown, in this county, has accepted a call to the Lutheran charge at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, about to be vacated by Rev. A. Babb.

☞We notice that our old friend, JAMES A. ADAIR, Esq., formerly of this place, has resumed the control of the *Morgan* (Ohio) *Herald*, from which he had retired some 18 months ago.

☞The Board of Revenue Commissioners having completed the valuations of the several counties, adjourned *sine die* on Friday last.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The joint resolution to adjourn on the 15th of April has passed both Houses. The Legislature will accordingly terminate its session on that day.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, 26, 1851.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The Senate has not yet acted upon the adjournment resolution. Several efforts have been made to suspend the rules and take it up, but failed for want of two-thirds.—Some Senators desire a postponement till the 20th, but, at present, the probabilities are that they will concur with the House and adjourn on the 15th proximo.

As the session draws to a close, members are becoming anxious about the fate of their private measures, and amendments upon amendments are tacked to almost every bill that comes up, so that scarce a bill passes that does not embrace a dozen different subjects.

The Free-banking bill is still untouched in the House. An effort was made on Monday to make it the special order for some day this week, but it did not succeed—it requiring two thirds of the House to suspend the rules. There were forty-eight votes, however, in favor of the motion; and if that is at all indicative of the strength of the bill, it is favorable, as there will hardly be 90 votes cast upon its final passage.

The House has re-committed to the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill to repeal the laws exempting certain property from taxation. The ideas of members on this subject are much less radical, than early in the session, and amendments have already been adopted, which will make the measure rather salutary than otherwise, and this re-commitment is to make it the subject of still further amendment.

The Appropriation Bill was reported as I informed you it would be, on Wednesday last, and made the special order for Thursday next, and every succeeding day until disposed of. It contains now but the ordinary item.

Another effort was made in the Senate on Thursday to take up the bill repealing the kidnapping law of 1847, by the Locofocos of that body, Messrs. Crabb and Matthias of Philadelphia City voting with them, but the Senate refused to suspend the rules. They passed the bill re-annexing Montour County to Columbia, through Committee of the Whole, and then refused to proceed to second reading. Neither of these bills will get through.

A bill has passed both Houses incorporating the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.—This brings us one more step forward from the rear rank in which sister states have left us. The propriety of the idea, no one will question—and the invaluable ends subserved by the institution, of such societies in other States are too notorious to permit the possibility of any opposition to the establishment of ours. It is only to be wondered at, that Pennsylvania is so far behind in adopting the "improvements of the age." This is, however, a good beginning, and the free-banking bill will give us a fresh impetus, which will put us in a fair way to overtake our more enterprising competitors. The first Annual Exhibition of the Society is to be held in Obtober next. A meeting of citizens of Harrisburg convened on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps towards making this the place of meeting.

The Senate on Friday passed a bill incorporating the "Susquehanna Rail Road Company."—The design of this Company is to construct a railroad from this place, connecting with the York and Cumberland Railroad on the other side of the river to the town of Sunbury. The people in that section of the State have long been seeking a connection with the southern line of improvements, and for years have been importuning the citizens of Philadelphia to assist in making a road to that city. From some cause or other, the Philadelphians have declined rendering the aid sought, and as a consequence assistance has been looked for elsewhere. With a commendable spirit of enterprise, the City of Baltimore has given assurances for furnishing funds sufficient for the construction of the road which the bill authorizes to be made. If completed, it will be a valuable improvement and of immense benefit to the section of the State in which it is to terminate. The bill has yet to pass the House—but it has a violent opposition to contend with from Philadelphia. It is to be hoped, however, that the House will rebuke the everlasting spirit of jealousy and selfishness which characterizes our commercial city, and for once favor the interests of another part of the State, in opposition to hers as the Senate did, where the bill passed by a vote of 21 to 8.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners adjourned *sine die* on Friday last after a pleasant session of 28 days. The increase in the valuation of property in the State has not been, for the last three years, by one third, what it was during the previous three, as appears from the figures: In 1845, the whole amount of taxable property in the State, as adjusted by the Board of Revenue Commissioners was $420,296,130; in 1848, it was $463,031,458; in 1851, it is $492,889,829, showing an increase from 1845 to 1848 of $42,735,328 and from 1848 to 1851 of only $29,858,371. And it is worthy of remark that the Board attributes this falling off to the "depressed condition of the iron business and its influence upon the value of property in the Commonwealth." The Board raised the valuation this year above the returns of the several County Commissioners to the amount of $6,883,054, which will increase the income of the State about $22,000 annually. This increase they apportion among the following counties, exhibiting the relative rise in the valuation of property in the different parts of the State; the counties not named it is to be supposed have not changed:

Allegheny,	$551,316	Mifflin,	81,900
Armstrong,	1,100	Monroe,	3,542
Bedford,	3,655	Montgomery,	767,771
Berks,	671,100	Phil'a.,	1,531,541
Blair,	175,010	Perry,	92,000
Centre,	145,065	Pike,	160,758
Clinton,	194,252	Scuylkill,	3,800
Columbia,	230,867	Susquehanna,	241,603
Crawford,	11,027	Union,	100,000
Fayette,	8,108	Warren,	41,160
Fulton,	500	Washington,	10,178
Huntington,	315,653	Wayne,	10,500
Indiana,	70,645	Westmorland,	851,897
Jefferson,	46,000	Wyoming,	135,637
Lycoming,	103,071		

The Senate to-day concurred in the adjournment resolution, passed by the House. The Legislature will therefore adjourn on the 15th of April next, at 12 o'clock.

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.—We learn from the "Spectator" that the first ground was broken on this road at or near Jefferson, on Wednesday last, speeches being made by Mr. GONDER, the contractor, and Dr. J. H. WINTRODE, and the first spadeful of earth thrown out by JACOB FORNEY, Esq., Pres't of the Company.

☞The National Intelligencer announces the death of ISAAC HILL, in that city, after a lingering illness of pulmonary consumption. Mr. Hill was formerly Governor of New Hampshire, and represented that State in the Senate for six years. He filled other public stations, and was for many years the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot.

☞At the township elections, in Chester county, last week, tickets favorable to licensing taverns were elected in most of the townships. In West Chester the ticket favorable to license had 264 votes—the opposition 110.

85 Likely Negroes For Sale.

The subscriber having purchased Byrd Hill's old stand, on Adams st., will keep a good lot of negroes, *fresh* from North Carolina, Virginia and Middle Tennessee. A partner is now in Richmond, Va., and will buy a lot of PLOW BOYS and SMALL GIRLS for the *spring trade*, and will be out soon. I have one good carpenter now on hand, I also have ample room to accommodate traders, and board negroes, and *sell on commission*, &c.

REFERENCE:—J. H. STEVENSON, HARRETT & MAXWELL, A. T. WELLS, STERLING FOWLKES, } Memphis

feb 26-2m BENJ. LITTLE.

The above, from a late number of the Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle, is a sample of what frequently meets our eye in glancing over our Southern exchanges. There is a cool business tact displayed in the announcements of these dealers in human flesh that strikes the Northern reader, not familiar with the workings of the Slave System, with surprise, if not with indignation. And yet it is the proposition to place under the ban this abominable traffic by an abolition of the domestic slave trade, that is laid as one of the grounds of secession from the Union by the politicians of the South Carolina school. Mr. Little must be permitted to drive his trade, and keep on hands a "fresh" assortment of Boys and Girls for the "spring trade," or the Union must be dissolved!

INTEMPERANCE IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The *Miners' Journal* has obtained from the Steward of the Schuylkill county Alms House, a statement of the *causes* of inmates being in that institution. During the year 1850, 286 paupers were admitted—from intemperance, 154; illness of various kinds, 52; poor and impotent, 61; insanity 18. Those in the House on the 3d of March, are thus classified by the Steward:—From intemperance, 113; illness of various kinds, 18; poor and impotent, 75; insanity, 24. Pottsville sends 65 of the 269—being just one pauper drunkard for each establishment in the course of a year, or in 10 years 650, or in 30 years, the average life-time of mankind, 1,950—or making a proportionate estimate for the result in the whole county, we have in 30 years, 4,000 *drunkards manufactured for the Poor House by Schuylkill county*. No calculation has been made in this estimate for those, who have been thrown upon the county charities, from sickness, insanity, poverty or impotency—which cases may have been superinduced, in a large proportion of cases, by intemperate habits in either the victims themselves or their parents.

Some six or eight years ago one of our Temperance organizations instituted an inquiry into the effects of Intemperance as developed in connection with the Criminal and Poor Law proceedings in Adams county. We do not recollect the particular data, but the inquiry exhibited a result quite as strongly marked as that developed in Schuylkill county. How any *thinking* man in the face of facts like these, can vote to legalize the liquor traffic does seem to us somewhat remarkable. Almost any other law, productive of half the amount of crime, destitution, and misery, would have been erased from the statute books long ere this.

"IDA NORMAN, OR TRIALS AND THEIR USES."—BY MRS LINCOLN PHELPS.

Among the most pleasing and successful elementary writers in our country, the name of Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS may well claim an eminent position. Her lectures on Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, and her numerous moral productions, have been highly appreciated throughout the United States, and some of them in England and Scotland have been ranked among the standard works on education. "The Fireside Friend, or Female Standard" has been adopted by the Board of Education, in Massachusetts, and republished in London with high commendation.

Her last, and perhaps most popular work, is "Ida Norman, or Trials and their Uses." It is a production of much merit, and should be read with attention by the youth of both sexes. The moral effects of "trials," the just sentiment that piety, or the fear of God, is the only safe or reliable basis for the stability of character, and that education should be conducted with reference to practical utility, are beautifully and prominently illustrated in this work, and those who have assumed the task of training the young mind may gather from it many profitable suggestions, assisting them in the discharge of their important and honorable trust.

It is obvious in this, as in all her literary labors, that the aim of the authoress is to improve the heart while she cultivates the intellect; and no one, whose taste is not perverted, or imagination diseased, but must perceive that her delineations of character are as true to their object as to nature.

A German critic has somewhere said, "It always must and always will be a failure, when a woman attempts to form a just conception of masculine character, and to put her conceptions into language." A most lame and groundless conclusion. For if Nature manifests her designs in her works, woman was destined not only to embellish and exalt the character and enjoyments of social life, but also to instruct her sons in the rudiments of knowledge, and to implant in their tender minds the sacred sentiments of virtue and patriotism.

Owing to a limited education, few women write upon all subjects as well as men; yet in epistolary and colloquial efforts, they excel them in delicacy and beauty of imagery, and in refinement and gracefulness of expression. If men generally have sounder judgment, it results rather from greater assiduity and culture than from any essential difference of the mental faculties. A sound judgment must be attained by constant mental exercise, the advantages of which woman is not permitted to enjoy. But for Mrs. Phelps and her "Ida" we claim no indulgence whatever and challenge the most cynical critic of female capacity to show that her conception and delineation of the characters of Louis Norman and William Landon may not stand as models for imitation to the rising generation of young men.—*Nat. In.*

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNSIDE.—Judge Burnside, who has been lingering during the past few weeks on a bed of sickness, died, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Germantown, on Tuesday evening last.

☞Hon. JAMES COOPER, of the U. S. Senate, and family have returned to Pottsville, Pa. Mr. C. designs to return to the practice of law.

More Kidnapping.

Kidnapping outrages are becoming frequent in the eastern portion of the State, and much excitement prevails on the subject in Chester and other counties. Last week, one night, the house of a respectable, industrious colored man by the name of Hall, in Chester county, was broken into by a party of ruffians, who, after beating down Hall and his wife with clubs, dragged the former into a wagon and made off. Hall's house was within hailing distance of a dozen other houses, and his cries were heard, but the work of the kidnappers was so rapidly accomplished that all effort to detect the party failed. A six barrelled revolver, a silk handkerchief, and an advertisement containing the announcement of a 'beat-beat' that took place at Emmittsburg, Md., in December last, were dropped in the struggle, from which it is inferred the kidnappers may have been from that section.

FREE LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY

☞We are requested to state that Dr. MORROW will deliver a Free Lecture on Astronomy TO-MORROW NIGHT, in M'Conaughy's Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock—preparatory to a course of Lectures on the same subject.

Dr. MORROW has been lecturing in various sections of the country and his Lectures have attracted a great deal of attention. We bespeak for him a full house to-morrow evening. From numerous complimentary notices before us we extract the following from the *German Reformed Messenger*, published at Chambersburg:

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Dr. MORROW has been engaged during several evenings of the past week in delivering a series of lectures on Astronomy, in the Presbyterian lecture room in this place. It was our privilege to attend on some of them, and it affords us pleasure to add, that the lectures were profitable as well as interesting to us. Dr. Morrow does not confine himself to the mere detail of the facts of the science of Astronomy, as they are too be found in our school books, which is to often the case with lecturers on this subject; but enters into a graphic historical account of the particular process by which the important results of the science have been reached, which cannot fail to interest the hearer and deeply impress upon his mind the truths communicated. His lectures are accompanied with a series of illustrations from a number of well executed astronomical charts, together with other illustrations from excellent designs illuminated by means of magic lanterns.

[COMMUNICATED.

☞At a meeting of "Adams Division, No. 214 S. of T," on Monday evening last the following resolutions were passed:

It having pleased an all-wise Providence again to visit with affliction our Division, in the removal, by death, of an esteemed and beloved brother, the members of Adams Division, with a view to give expression to the feelings occasioned by this unexpected and melancholy event, hereby,

Resolve, That the intelligence of the death of Bro. E. H. Ditterline, has been received by us with feelings of deep and unaffected sorrow, that we mourn for him as one in whose death society has lost an estimable citizen, his friends and associates a beloved companion, and our Order a valued member.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the friends and relatives of the deceased; and whilst we sympathize with them in their sorrow, we also have with them the consolation afforded by the assurance that He who rules over and controls the affairs of men, "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the friends of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of the town.

ROB'T A. LITTLE, R. S.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, LEWIS CARBAUGH, of this county, and Miss AGNES MENGES, of York county.

DIED.

On Thursday morning last, MARTHA E. M'CLELLAN, wife of Wm. B. M'Clellan, Esq., of this place, aged 27 years 3 months and 13 days.

In Fayetteville, Franklin county, on the 5th inst., of scarlet fever, LEIGHTON COOPER, son of Dr. Ezekiel and Matilda Hartzell, aged 2 years and 7 months; and on the 7th inst., Mrs. MATILDA HARTZELL, wife of Dr. E. Hartzell, aged 23 years and 11 months.

At Littlestown, on Monday the 24th ult., DAVID EMORY, infant son of David and Maria Weikert.

On the 25th inst., Mrs SUSAN STOCKLEGER, of Franklin Township, aged 50 years and 10 months.

LOST, on Wednesday last, a BLACK HAIR RING with a small gold plate. A suitable reward will be given for its return to the office of the Star and Banner.

March 28.

Grand Jury—April term.

Berwick—John Elder, Isaac Wolf.
Mountpleasant—Wm. Kohler, George Gulden, John Bixler.
Hamilton—J. H. Aulabaugh, Reuben P. Ritzell, George W. Spangler.
Liberty—Barnabas Reily.
Straban—Henry Thomas, Christian Hossler.
Borough—Johnston H. Skelly.
Conowago—Jacob Melhorn.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Hoover.
Cumberland—David Schriver, Henry Butt, Wm. Currens
Reading—John Simpson.
Union—Samuel Diller.
Freedom—Andrew Reed.
Mountjoy—John Horner.
Latimore—Owen Griest.
Butler—Hamilton Everett.
Menallen—Geo. B. Hewitt.

General Jury.

Huntington—Solomon Beider, James H. Neely, Philip Myers.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Wintrode, John H. Felty.
Germany—Joseph Barker, Wm. Lenzinger.
Berwick—Solomon Allewel Michael Hoffman.
Reading—John L. Taughinbaugh
Cumberland—John Weikert, Samuel Pitzer, Joseph Baily, Joseph Walker, John Weigle.
Liberty—Henry Welty, Abraham Krise, John Flohr.
Butler—Henry Lower, Jacob B. Trostle, George W. Rex, John Houghtelin.
Straban—George Boyer, Wm. Wirt, Henry Hoffman, Jacob King.
Borough—George Shryock, Nicholas Codori, Henry Chritzman.
Conowago—Vincent O'Bold.
Oxford—Sylvester Fink.
Mountjoy—James Barr, Joseph Mackley, Uriah Reever.
Tyrone—John Lehman.
Hamiltonban—James H. Marshall.

Notice to Stockholders.

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Greencastle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the shares of stock standing on the books of the company, in the name of each delinquent stockholder as designated below, if not paid up, in full, by the *first day of October*, A. D., 1851, will then be forfeited to the company.

	No. Shares.	Am't.	Am't paid.
William Huston,	5	$500 00	$407 50
Jacob Gearhart,	5	500 00	25 25
Jacob Angle,	5	500 00	476 67
Baltzer G. Goll,	3	300 00	15 15
George Horrman,	10	1000 00	181 80
Hugh Garvin,	2	200 00	20 20
James I. Huston,	4	400 00	226 41
John Beatty,	5	500 00	241 66
John Kohler,	4	400 00	40 40
David Angle,	3	300 00	15 15
Elizabeth Reed,	11	1100 00	827 98
Havid Hammond,	2	200 00	75 75
David Holsinger,	2	200 00	30 30
John Scott,	10	1000 00	50 50
Archibald Rankin,	5	500 00	343 74
John Olig,	5	500 00	348 85
Andrew Hartman,	2	200 00	25 25
Enoch Skinner's heirs,	6	600 00	440 55
Simon Becker,	4	400 00	43 43
Wm. M. Marshall,	3	300 00	207 66
John Shaffer,	10	1000 00	96 83½
Peter Hawbecker,	2	200 00	184 95
Mathias Young,	5	500 00	475 75
Peter Elliott,	2	200 00	51 51
Frederick Goyer,	2	200 00	10 10
Samuel F. Johnston,	2	200 00	99 99
Thomas Westby,	2	200 00	31 82
Ludwick Gernigan,	1	100 00	96 80
John Lambert,	3	300 00	241 51
George Barkdoll,	3	300 00	241 51
John Huber,	1	100 00	10 10
Adam Cook,	½	50 00	41 07
John Flanagan,	4	400 00	95 17
Christian Mack,	1	100 00	46 71
James Gettys,	2	200 00	131 30
David Stoner, of Ab'm,	2	200 00	155 08

By order of the Board.
GEO. H. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

March 28, 1851.—6m

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

FLOUR & MEAL.—The flour market is very quiet. Holders of Howard street brands are generally asking $4 37½, at which figures 100 bbls. were sold. Buyers are not disposed to offer more than $4 31¼. We are not advised of any transactions in City Mills. Corn Meal $2 88¾ a $3. Rye flour $3 50.

GRAIN & SEEDS.—The sales of wheat are small at 93 a 98 cts for red, and $1 a $1 08 for white. Corn—yellow 57 a 58 cts; white 59 a 60. Oats 38 a 40. Rye 68 cts. Cloverseed continues firm; small sales of prime, free of ripple, at $5 37½ a $5 50.

In the Matter

OF the intended application of Mrs. MILEY for License to keep a public House in New Oxford, Adams county—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of New Oxford and vicinity, Adams county, certify that we know the above named petitioner, Mrs. Miley, 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 she is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

Michael Reily,	Levi Wagener,
Daniel Hetzel,	James Lilly,
Franklin Hersh,	Geo. Hersh,
Thomas Snodgrass,	Edward Weyly,
Augustus Britcher,	Henry Bart,
Matthew Timmons,	John C. Ellis,
Jacob Diehl,	J. W. Diehl.

March 28.—3t

In the Matter

OF the intended application of JOHN SKIDMORE for license to keep a public House in 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, John Skidmore, 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.

John Yeats,	E. T. Miller,
J. S. Hildebrand,	W. S. Hildebrand,
Hugh M'Sherry,	Jacob Resser,
Simon Minnich,	George H. Schwartz,
Michael Stambaugh,	Henry Overholtzer,
George W. Spangler,	John Hoover,
A. K. Stoner,	Peter Harlacher,
John Hartly.	[March 28.—3t

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the service of the subscriber, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of March inst., an indented Apprentice to the Coach-making business, (Trimming department,) named ISAAC HITESHUE, aged about 19 years; 5 feet 7 inches high, and dark hair. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ the said Apprentice, or trust him on my account.

LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, Pa., March 28.—3t

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 Deloue, 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 Eline, deceased.

218. The first and final account of Sampel Durboraw, Guardian of And'w 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 Assignee 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

STRAY HOG.

CAME to the premises of the Subscriber, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, about the 1st of November last, a STRAY HOG, weighing about 100 pounds, white color and no marks.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

NICHOLAS STULTZ.
March 14.—3t

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

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.—te

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.
Straban 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 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

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, Cassinet; Woolen Shirts and Drawers; Canton Flannel do.; Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders—in short, every article that belong 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.

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,
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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

JUST returned from the Cities 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

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.

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 recent substitution 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 to 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.