(From the Reading Journal of Saturday.

Case, Cameron, Fraser & Co.: Floored! "I'm Cool" Buchanan Displaced.

*Black spirits and white—blue spirits, and gray,
Might, mingle, might quarrel, but might not fade away
Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble,
Wardens and Fenciblesand not to stubble.
*Off a bit their heads!—So much for—Case, Cameron, Fraser & Co.

The *Lecofoco* Gubernatorial Convention has met and adjourned. The arkwuse of Buchanan have been carried out. The "Slaughter House" has done its work—guillotined its victims—decapitated its tickets—passed its resolutions—*Buchananized* Biddle and Cloyes, and ridden rough shod over all opposition. Appointees for Canal Commissioner were next made, and a number of gentlemen were presented by their respective friends. Among them William Sheaffer, of Fayette, appeared really strongest with the Committees, but upon the ground that he was not a Buchanan man, he too was vivisimized, and Seth Clover, of Clarion, a member of the dominant clique, succeeded on the 9th ballot, as will be seen by referring to the following table of the last five ballots:

	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Clover,	38	38	45	60	70
Bratton,	29	36	42	32	
Sheaffer,	32	32	43	43	38
Campbell,	21	21			
Scattering	9	8	11		

THE SIGNAL'S RECEPTION AND REMARKS.

While the balloting for Canal Commissioner were proceeding, Col. Bigler, just arrived in the morning train of cars from Philadelphia, was waited upon by the Press, received with hall a dozen cheers, escorted to the platform, introduced to the audience, and then delivered an exceedingly partyy of thanks for the distinguished honor conferred, and partyly way of defining his course in case he is nominated. The address was a miserable affair throughout, and if it is the sample of the sample of his oratorical powers, he has been wonderfully overrated by his political friends.

His remarks were drawl, sleepy, and ill-timed; and altogether the effort was one by no means calculated to produce a favorable impression. He then proceeded to the lending of Columbus and the Pilgrim Fathers, the growth of the country and its future prospects. He dwelled on little the Union was still in danger and that upon *his* success in the next election depended its perpetual stability! He gave it to the unqualified approval to the compromise measures of the last Congress, and expressed his determination to adhere to them as far as his influence was concerned, each and every one of them—the fugitive slave bill included—and submit to them upon their course of action, and bring the "independent democracy" up to the scratch" when the time for action should arrive.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At the hour for the assembling of the Convention, on Tuesday, the Court House was densely packed. The Convention opened as usual with a regular "mass." Within two minutes of the time up jumped an old Hunker, and amid cries of "nice soon! too soon!" moved that Charles Kugler, of Montgomery, be the temporary chairman. Upon this motion an entire Cameronian reared out a similar motion, heard above the din of battle, in favor of Franklin Vansant, of Bucks. Both motions were put and declared carried—and both gentlemen mounted the platform and made their seats. Then followed a scene that baggers description for violence, rowdyism, and uproar. Hundreds of hats were seized jet loose. Lecofocoism developed itself in its true character, stripped of those amenities and graces that distinguish the "rest of mankind" in all their dabbes. Expletives, Eyes flashed fire—shook defiance, threatened vengeance, and voices roared defiance. If the reader has ever been in a menagerie of wild beasts about feeding time, or when the 'animals' are being stirred up, he will be able to form some idea of the discordant din. Finally it was determined to take the vote of undisputed delegates to decide the issue between the two gentlemen standing side by side on the stand. The result was that Kugler, the Buchanan candidate, received 60—Vansant 47. The latter left the chair with a very mortified look, and took an obscure seat in the grand jury box. Great satisfaction was manifested by the Old Hunkers at the result of this contest, for ability they went into the Convention with a strong faith in their proposition, yet Lecofoco politicians are doubtful at the best, and in a moment of danger they are recorded, one way or the other, that one can count with absolute certainty where they stand. As for Cameron, Fraser, and his friends of Cass generally, they saw it was all up with them. Their heads were downside the block, and nothing short of an eight-inch gauge—killed off they would be, without a peradventure.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The next thing to determine was the question of the contested seats of delegates from Philadelphia, Lancaster, and the two other counties. Double seats, representing the rival factions, presented themselves from each county, three rousing cheers, 14 Old Hunkers, or Buchanan men, from Philadelphia county, and the same number of Cameronians—5 Buchanan and 6 anti-Buchanan from Lancaster, and 2 on either side from Cambria—22 in all, enough to change the preponderance either way. As soon as it was found, however, that the Buchanan men had a majority of undisputed delegates, the question of regard to those in dispute was virtually settled to all intents and purposes, requiring only, for form's sake, an inquiry in the nature of an investigation. The old Hunkers, led on by Forney, first attempted to decide this issue by submitting the whole matter to a packed committee, who were of hear and report upon the claims of the contestants, of course giving their decision in favor of those of the right stripe. The Anti-Buchanan forces, on the other hand demanded that the claimants should be heard by the Convention directly, and that body, thinking it would be well enough to let their victims have a choice of deaths, determined upon the latter course. The Philadelphia claimants were first heard, and the case summarily disposed of by the admission of the Old Hunkers. The case of Cambria was next decided in the same way. Then came the rival factions of the "Lions of Lancaster." A case decidedly more important than either of the others. Dissension were read and two members of the Committee on Credentials, Col. Frazer Hamilton (who had been substituted for one of the others appointed at the anti-Buchanan Convention) spoke at considerable length, pointed to a whole-year-load of old files, and clearly proved that himself and friends were regularly chosen in compliance with Democratic usage. But all would not do. Buchanan had determined that the 'War Horse' and his 'ponies' should not come in, and his friends in the Convention proved faithful in carrying out his behest. The case was submitted to vote, and the anti-Frazer men, with a trifle a shadow of claim, were admitted by a vote of years 73, nays 47. A committee was then appointed to those officers for the permanent organization, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock the next morning.

THE NOMINATIONS.

On Wednesday morning J. D. Gillis, Esq., of Elk, was appointed President of the Convention with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Col. Bigler was then nominated for Governor (Col. Black having withdrawn) with a considerable show of enthusiasm. Nominations for Canal Commissioner were next made, and a number of gentlemen were presented by their respective friends. Among them William Sheaffer, of Fayette, appeared really strongest with the Committees, but upon the ground that he was not a Buchanan man, he too was vivisimized, and Seth Clover, of Clarion, a member of the dominant clique, succeeded on the 9th ballot, as will be seen by referring to the following table of the last five ballots:

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MARYLAND.—The new Constitution for the State of Maryland, which has just been ratified by a large majority of the votes polled on the question of its adoption, though by a minority of the voters in the State, will go into operation on the fourth of July next; and the judges and other officers of the State, with a few exceptions, will be chosen by the popular vote on the first Wednesday of November next.—There appears, however, to be no provision in respect to the election of members of Congress, who will have to be chosen, as heretofore, in October. The Baltimore Clipper enumerates, as follows, the various offices to be elected by the People:

By the new Constitution, Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the several counties and the city of Baltimore; Clerks and Registers; State's Attorneys; Judges of the Orphans' Courts; County Commissioners; Commissioners of the Land Office; Commissioner of the Land Office; Comptroller of the Treasury; Commissioners of Public Works; Justices of the peace and Constables, are to be elected by the people.—In fact, the new Constitution completely strips the Governor of patronage, which will no doubt be gratifying to those who may occupy that station as to the people themselves. Imprisonment for debt will be abolished, on the fourth of July; when we presume, all persons confined for debt will be liberated. The ministerial exemption clause of the Constitution will have no effect until the Legislature shall have passed a law on the subject. It is left discretionary with that body to fix the exemption at any number of slaves they may deem proper.

It is a singular fact (the Clipper adds) that the Convention that adopted this Constitution was composed of a minority of the people of the State; the Constitution ordered to be engrossed by a minority of the Convention; and the project finally ratified by a minority.

AN OSSIFIED WOMAN.—The *Georgetown, D. C. Advocate*, says:—A most remarkable case has occurred in this vicinity. A black woman belonging to Mr. Lenthorough, aged about 70 years, was taken sick some time in the latter part of May, and under were called in. On Wednesday she died, and the Physicians being desirous of making a post mortem examination, obtained leave for a post mortem examination, when it was found that the womb was emphatically petrified, with bone in it. It must have been so, as we are informed by the doctors, for the last thirty years, during which time the woman has been in apparently good health, and about her usual work.

EATEN UP BY CANNIBALS.—The boat's crew of the French corvette Alemene were sent on 20th Nov. last to find a passage for her on the western side of New Caledonia, in the Pacific. As they did not return, the barge was dispatched, and found that they had been all massacred by the Menemna and Bellep tribes, except three, who were made prisoners, and forced to assist in eating the rest. The man was given up when the barge arrived. The huts, plantations and canoes of the cannibals were destroyed; some persons taken, and twenty others shot.

The West Chester Village Record says that a young man was stung by a locust, on Friday last, while he was passing under a fence, and placed his hand unintentionally on a young locust, and the sting entered his hand, causing the church and forefinger. Very soon the arm became very much swollen, up to the shoulder, and was attended with considerable pain. The locust was quite young. It has been thought that it was not the locust, but a sting. The female, however, is armed with a weapon of this description, of apparent size and sharpness, and also has been ascribed to wounds inflicted by it.

PUFFING AT PUBLIC AUCTION VITIATES THE SALE.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided in Harrisburg that the employment of a puffer at a public auction, vitiates a sale, and the buyer is discharged from his purchase. The puffer is an officer, who employed by the People; and the puffer is employed by the People.

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THE UPPER SENATE OF NEW YORK.—The Senate, has passed a bill, which has been introduced the following pleasantly told anecdote:

I had the honor to be invited to a state dinner by the Lord Mayor of London.—He was a portly and a corpulent gentleman—(laughter) He had a big wig on his head all powdered and ribboned down behind. I had the honor to sit down between the lady Mayoress and about twenty 300 hundred guests, with all the luxuries and the gorgeousness of the Lord Mayor's dinner. By and by, in the course of the proceedings, his lordship thought proper, soon after the cloth was removed, to take notice of his American guest. He stood: ed not to know who I was. He knew I was a Senator, but of the United States he seemed to have but little idea of any place but New York. (Laughter.) He arose:

"Gentlemen," said he, "I give you the health of Mr. Webster, a member of the Upper Senate of New York!" (Great outbursts of laughter.) Well, gentlemen, it was a great honor to be a member of any Senate of New York, but if there was an upper Senate, to be a member of that would be a great honor indeed.—(Tremendous laughter.)

GREAT GOLD STORY.—On the strength of a private letter from San Francisco, the New York Tribune tells the following truly marvellous story:

In the fire-proof store of Gregory's express office, in San Francisco, a gentleman named Hastings, who is largely interested in the quartz mines. In one of his claims on Spoon Creek, ten miles above Stockton, his partners, (for there are several of them) have been working for the last two or three months with indifferent success. They issued out the claim to some dozen Chinamen, who were doing the profits. Early in April they commenced drilling on the opposite side of the mountain, where there was no the least sign of gold. Boring to the depth of seven feet they blew out at one blast $250,000 worth of gold. This occurred on March 12th. On the 22d two of the partners arrived with two boxes of the quartz, weighing 100 pounds. They left for home afterwards taken to Moffatt's Government Assay office. Each ounce of rock yielded $6 50 of gold. Total value, $6,500 15. Cost of cousage, $225.

Several merchants have tried to purchase the claims, but they have been in spite $100,000 would not buy one. The lead is represented to be 7 or 8 feet from the surface, and about 6 or 7 inches wide. The depth and length are not ascertained. Over two tons of this valuable rock is said to be in sight, and the estimated value, according to present appearances, is $5,000,000. $2,000,000, it is said, can be got out in a month.

By a new law of Massachusetts, tramps and absentees from school may be brought before a justice of the peace, and be given a bad about ten years of age was proven to have played truant several times. His punishment was that he should be whipped in a very good boy, but he had absented himself so frequently that his name was stricken from the roll. *He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of Reformation.*

A PHILADELPHIA QUAKER.—A certain Friend, whom we will call Jonathan, recently at a distant place of summer resort. He stepped into the post office one morning, and while there the Postmaster asked him if he knew any English people stopping at the place. "Why dost thou ask, friend the Quaker. "Because," said the Postmaster, "there are a half a dozen of them here, and I'm in a fix about my answer, and as the postage to Boston is not paid I cannot send them. If I cannot find the owner of them they will be forwarded to the dead letter office in Washington." Our "Friend" looked at the letters. They were all addressed to Boston, marked, "They appear to be family letters, and no doubt will be most welcome if received, or any money paid out for them, should not be." "I cannot help it," said the Postmaster. "Well, I can, if thee cannot; what is the postage?" "Forty six double letters, three dollars." "Well, here is the money; then will please mark the letters paid, and send them to Boston." And with this injunction the Philadelphia Quaker left the post office, his pockets not quite so heavy as when he entered, but his heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—*New York Gazette.*

God bless that man!

A MODEL TOWN.—Wellsborough, Tioga Co., has not at the present time a licensed tavern or groggery in it, nor any place where liquor is sold, except for Drug store, where it is sold for medicinal purposes.

INGENIOUS.—An Irish family, consisting of four persons—father, mother, and two children—were found to death on Thursday last, on the works of the Union canal, 16 or 17 miles below Harrisburg, in Dauphin county. They occupied a small tenement in which they, were ed a quantity of chips, &c., and a fire fire occurred in the day time, it is supposed, and that intoxication was the cause of their terrible death. The blackened and crisped remains of the unfortunate family were brought to Harrisburg on Friday afternoon, and were interred in the burying ground of St. Patrick's church.

JENNY LIND'S LIBERALITY.—The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago, was great cause of gratitude to Jenny Lind.—The Rector, Rev. Mr. Unonius, has published a statement from which it appears that, besides the $1,000 given by her to the church last year, she has contributed $2,000, partly to pay a debt of many years ago, and partly for the poor of the parish. She has also promised a communion service of silver, and has given the rector $1,000 to pay some debts, to furnish the parsonage and to effect an insurance on his life.

"I'D RATHER CARRY IT THAN THAT MY MOTHER SHOULD.—Going from market, at the other day, we observed a very small boy, with a very no special fancy dress or face, of other than ordinary sensations of training in life, carrying a basket, that was so heavy as nearly to bend him down beneath it. We observed, 'my boy you have a heavy load.' "Yes," said he, "but I'd rather carry it than that my mother should." The remark was one of a nature we love to hear; but we must have thought enough of it to have chronicled it, had we not seen across the street a highly comfortable young lady playing the piano, while her mother was washing the windows. We have no reason for forestalling the reflections and comparisons of our readers on this fact.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

THE LYNCHBURG RENCONTRE.—James C. Saunders, Jr., one of the parties of the terrible affray at Lynchburg, Va., died on Friday morning last, and it was understood that A. W. C. Terry, the editor of the Virginian, died a few hours after. The situation of Mr. Biggers, the constable who received the wounds in endeavoring to separate the parties, was reported to be such as to justify the apprehensions of his friends. One of the bullets severed a large artery, and his physicians are did not favor his recovery. A letter received in Richmond by the Enquirer, dated the 16th, thus gives the particulars of the rencontre:

"The parties met in front of the market house this morning. Saunders shot Terry, and the latter replied in the affirmative, when Saunders struck him with a stick. Terry fortunately had two pistols, revolvers and fired; when Saunders drew revolvers and fired also. Five shots were exchanged between them—three by Terry and two by Saunders. Both then clinched, and were in the act of mounting upon each other further violence, Terry with a knife, and Saunders with Terry's revolver, which he had wrested from him, when they were separated. Terry was born off to Dr. Blackford's, and Saunders to the Exchange Hotel, where he regarded as mortally wounded. Terry received one of Saunders' balls in the centre of his breast or stomach; Saunders received one of Terry's balls just above the navel, and it passed out on the left side just above the hipbone. They are both now lying insensible.

"Capt. Biggers attempted to separate them when he was shot by Terry through the arm, and by Saunders through the leg, and is very severely though not dangerously wounded.

Mr. Saunders was a son of a member of the Virginia Convention, and took offence at some comments of the "Virginian" on a speech made by his father.—Hence the difficulty.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

The following paragraph is from the late address of the Southern Rights Convention in Charleston, South Carolina.—It is a pretty fair specimen of the intolerancy of feeling which exists in the breasts of most of those ultra Southern Rights men of South Carolina and elsewhere. In speaking of the end aimed at by the Abolitionists of the North, the writer of the address says:

"That end is the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States, *and the lessening of the force raised of this use this South to the same treel with that agrarian rubble*, which, already strong and dangerous, has been developed by the same doctrines of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, took place. We see no remedy and no safety for the South in the Union, Union.

This sentiment, too, was approved by the members of the Convention in a body. One of the ends of these agitators, according to the Charleston address, is to force free white population of the South to the *level* of the agrarian rabble of the North! We had supposed that the white men South and the white men North were already on a level before the Constitution of the United States. But it seems in South Carolina it is discovered they are not.—Hence the necessity of such a change. But it is certainly a little arrogant, and not a little undemocratic.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

KOSSUTH.—By a late letter from a gentleman in Hungary, it appears that his efforts were made at Washington for the restoration to liberty of Kossuth and his compatriots, and the passage of the resolution, on the 22d ultimo, passed a resolution, unanimously in favor of the British Government taking such steps as to procure the immediate release of the Hungarian prisoners; and it was intimated that an appropriation at the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, would be particularly acceptable. A similar manifestation of feeling on the part of the Hungarian Chief had emanated, it was mentioned, from the Corporation of Edinburgh.

By the way, Kossuth arrived in Liverpool, we have a report that the Cabinet of Vienna has at length consented to liberate Kossuth and the other refugees, on the express condition that they shall immediately leave Turkey, and not return to Austrian Government.—*Nat. Int.*

The Hon. Howell Cobb, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been unanimously nominated for Governor of the State of Georgia by the Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, which sat last Friday evening, doing great damage to the public improvements roads, and to property generally. All the railroads between those two points were more or less injured, and though some of the trains could not pass on Saturday morning, yet no lives are lost, or any serious damage done to the passengers, or the goods, and stated that they still could not agree, when the Court ordered them to be discharged, and another jury empanelled at once to try the case of the negro Hayden, who is also an alleged runaway.

Only nine jurors were obtained before the jury was exhausted, a large number having been set aside for fear of scruples as to the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. When the name of one of the jurors, John Stone, was called, it was announced to the Court that he fell dead at his work-bench the previous afternoon.—The Court adjourned till Monday, to allow time to summon more jurymen.—*Boston paper.*

If a chimney about one foot long, formed of a few large links, is suspended from the roof of a house, and called, it was an ingenious method of an early Dutchman, to drive the evil spirits from the chimney. The vibrations of the iron, which absorbs them without producing any sound.—This is good advice to any body who has a blacksmith, or, worse yet, a carpenter, for a neighbor.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Courier of Monday gives the following particulars of a dreadful tragedy, recently enacted near city:

One of the most distressing events that has occurred in this neighborhood for many years, took place at Roxbury, on Saturday evening. A man named Ephraim L. Baggett, of Hope, Maine, for some months as if laboring under some religious hallucination, wandering about the city during the day, and sleeping in the evening, he resented to represented that he was subject to epileptic fits and pleaded great poverty and begged for alms. On Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock, he called at the house of Dr. J. Cummings, who resides in Orange Place, Roxbury, where he asked for his dinner. He loitered about until six o'clock, when he was furnished with an.

The Doctor went out about seven o'clock on a professional errand, leaving Daggett, who soon after complained of pain in his heart. He asked leave to sit at the kitchen fire for the purpose of warming, as he was suffering from cold. He subsequently entered the sitting-room, still complaining of pain, took a seat, untied his cravat, and sat down on the sofa in the boudoir, and said, he wanted to see Dr. Cummings. His strange manner alarmed Mrs. Cummings, and she asked a Miss Crosby, who was present, to go and call the neighbors. Miss Crosby, who was holding in her lap Dr. Cummings's daughter, a child about four years of age, left the room for the purpose of complying with the request.

The moment she did so, Daggett rose, and without a word, ran out of the room, moment, exclaimed, "It is no use, she must go." He seized the child by the hair of the head, pulled back her head, and cut her head almost off with the razor which he drew from his pocket 1-2th. The poor little mother rushed to the room sweet innocent from the grasp of the slaughterer; but she was stunned, and exhausted by the loss of her child. Miss Bailey succeeded in rescuing the lifeless body of her child; and with it, ran into the street, and fell down in Dr. Cummings's door, in a state of fainting. Meanwhile, the murderer, Daggett still in pursuit, attempting to strike her neck with the razor.

The appearance of the affrighted mother, as it ran frantic through the street for help—holding in her arms a most almost headless child bleeding from every severed vein—was sufficient to cause the most hardened spectator to cry out the sense of the scene—the slaughterer, Daggett, still in pursuit, attempting to strike her neck with the razor.

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THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 13, 1851.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
Samuel R. Russell,
John McGinley.

ASSEMBLY.
David Mellinger.

SHERIFF.
John Scott.

PROTHONOTARY.
William W. Paxton.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
Daniel Plank.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
Eden Norris.

TREASURER.
Thomas Warren.

COMMISSIONER.
Abraham Reever.

AUDITOR.
Andrew Marshall, jr.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
James Bigham.

CORONER.
Henry W. Kauffman.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE.
DANIEL DURKEE.

WE have been authorized to announce the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, as a candidate for the office of *President Judge* of the Judicial District, at the ensuing election.
May 30, 1851.

BUFF CASSIMERE.

THE attention of gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of BUFF CASSIMERE, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found FANCY CASSIMERES of every variety and quality.
May 23.

A RICH COPPER MINE.
ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich Copper Mine, can call at the FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c., just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is the third arrival for the Spring; and are determined to sell a little lower than any the gentlemen elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.

MRS. NANCY BAILY, designs opening a Subscription School, *this day next*, for children, at the rate of twenty dollars per quarter. Application can be made at her residence on Washington street, or at the School-Room, opposite the Old Academy, on the same street.
May 30.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

ANOTHER STOCK of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous. de Laines, handsome and cheap, at FAHNESTOCK'S.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Glimpse, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gypsey, at KURTZ'S.

RESIGNED.—The Hon. THEODORE IVES, member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, from the Potter District, has resigned his seat, to accept an appointment on the Pacific Railroad, tendered him by the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Ives' term in the Senate would have expired this fall.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of the 4th instant, says:—The President of the United States took place in the Lecture Room of the Citadel, yesterday, styled "Major Cadet," and which seemed to be composed of an elocution of the Cadets, place his master, without ceasing another fugitive slave settlement. Consists. We are well pleased to generally installed at hard, inferred the disappointed of this place, although he, either, and yet, we feel to leave her home through the advice and counsel of personal friends, and the Cadets, and from the Cadets, in which she was found, and instead of regretting that she had been restored to home, "said she, with a smile, I am not really sorry that she acted so ungratefully towards the Cadets." Thus the Cadets, resolved to the utmost kindness, and promises, if forgiven this time, not to act so in the future."—*Wormwood Democrat.*

☞ We do not know that the "Star and Banner" is particularly anxious for a "Cadet Catching" affair, which has elicited in Cumberland Warren's behalf the commendations of the Sterling Democrat. It is nothing the matter we did not express the strong and general feeling of indignation which our community have always looked upon those miserable efforts of Professional Cadets to entrap, against which no one in this community has ever been able to bear up for any length of time; and, for humanity's sake, we have at the time may even, some sympathy for feeling shall be sought otherwise than it is now.—We have reason to believe that Constable Warren is doing the duty of the office properly, and had not the motive or fancy to undertake the job themselves. It is his *first* case, and, as we remarked before, we hope it will prove to be his last.

As to the Democratic Convention, we have done, it but illustrates most forcibly the baneful effects of the Slave Institution on the human soul. It certainly does not follow that because Mr. Bigler is either *democratic or right*, because the tendency of its workings is so to debase the mind as to blot out from it that ennobling feature which, in all other men, distinguishes man from the brute, and stamps upon him the distinguishing stamp of superiority—the strong, extent, and (but for the fall) God-like power of reason. Instead of the "Lion of God's creations," ever-burning and unquenchable aspiration for that principal boon which distinguishes man from the brute, we see the miserable rights of all men—PERSONAL SERVITY.—And yet it is a very common thing, to hear Slavery apologists and defenders point to this accident of man's fall, as an argument in its favor, and human chattel policy, as an argument in its behalf. Because all sense of the dignity which of right belongs to man, and all desire for the privileges of personal freedom, have been blotted out from the soul of the slave, and he sinks down in stolid indifference to his degradation, willing subjection to the chains and fetters which have brought him to this abject condition—because of all this, it is no uncommon thing to hear learned professors of religion, and even some of the "beautiful" workings of the "Divine Institution," as seen in the fat, sleek, well-fed, contented, freedom-hating negro, which you meet every day. To be sure, now and then, an occasional ray of the lost image darts across the soul of the poor slave, kindling a momentary feeling of the dignity of man, and makes an effort to throw off the fetters which have been so kindly furnished to him; but all is speedily made right again by the terrors of the rod, and the lesson soon learned, repeated, "of forgiven the time, not to act so in future."

Pennsylvania College.

The Summer Session of this Institution commences on the 1st of July, and we are pleased to learn that the accession of new students has been unusually large. Few institutions in the country have more to recommend them to public patronage than this—our village being noted for its healthiness and its exemption from all epidemic disease, while the Dwelling-house of Jacob Cover, Esq., in Franklin township, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last. The roof caught fire by a spark from the chimney, and before the flames had progressed so far when discovered by the family, as to render all efforts to stay their progress effectual, the house was burned to the first and second floors, we believe, was saved.—We understand that there was an insurance on the building of about $400, in the Perry County Company, which will replace a portion of the loss.

☞ There appears to be an admirable unanimity of sentiment on the part of the Whigs of this State, says the Perry Freeman, in the respective counties where no contests for nomination have been held, as regards their preference for the gubernatorial candidate. All expressions of opinion are in strongly in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Johnson. Some gentlemen, from the Hungarian Chief had emanated, it was mentioned, from the Corporation of Edinburgh.

By the way, Kossuth arrived in Liverpool, we have a report that the Cabinet of Vienna has at length consented to liberate Kossuth and the other refugees, on the express condition that they shall immediately leave Turkey, and not return to the Austrian Government.—*Nat. Int.*

The Hon. Howell Cobb, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been unanimously nominated for Governor of the State of Georgia by the Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, which sat last Friday evening, doing great damage to the public improvements roads, and to property generally. All the railroads between those two points were more or less injured, and though some of the trains could not pass on Saturday morning, yet no lives are lost, or any serious damage done to the passengers, or the goods, and stated that they still could not agree, when the Court ordered them to be discharged, and another jury empanelled at once to try the case of the negro Hayden, who is also an alleged runaway.

Only nine jurors were obtained before the jury was exhausted, a large number having been set aside for fear of scruples as to the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. When the name of one of the jurors, John Stone, was called, it was announced to the Court that he fell dead at his work-bench the previous afternoon.—The Court adjourned till Monday, to allow time to summon more jurymen.—*Boston paper.*

If a chimney about one foot long, formed of a few large links, is suspended from the roof of a house, and called, it was an ingenious method of an early Dutchman, to drive the evil spirits from the chimney. The vibrations of the iron, which absorbs them without producing any sound.—This is good advice to any body who has a blacksmith, or, worse yet, a carpenter, for a neighbor.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—One of the most violent and destructive hail storms visited Huntingdon and Blair counties on Thursday afternoon of week before last.—The note-worthy part of Blair county suffered terribly. Portions of Logan and Allegheny townships were completely ruined, and it is said the destruction there could only be parrelleled by the desolation which followed in the wake of the dread Simoon of the Arabian deserts.

Whole fields of grain were cut down as low as the stalk of the reaper had passed over them, and fences scattered in every direction for miles, immense trees were torn up and withered the stumps left in every were torn out of the ground and carried—hither and yon," as though they were feathers in a whirlwind.

STRINGENT LIQUOR BILL.—The most important act of legislation, by the Maine Legislature, at its late session, was the passage of a very stringent liquor bill.

☞ We are prepared to furnish to our readers a sale of equitious and intoxicating liquors, except by authorized and licensed tow-groggeries, and then only for medicinal and mechanical purposes. If any unlicensed person, shall manufacture or sell these liquors he is subjected, for the first conviction, to a fine of $100; for the second offence to the use of the State Prison, and the third $300, and four months imprisonment. It authorizes the search of stores, and the destruction of the liquors, if there is reason to believe that such liquors are intended for sale without license, and the confiscation of the liquor, unless proved to be imported, and in the original packages in which it was imported.

No person engaged in the unlawful traffic is allowed to sit on a jury in any case arising under this act; and all such cases coming before the Court, shall be made a sole precedence of all other business, except those criminal cases where the parties are actually under arrest and awaiting trial.

THE SLAVE RESCUE TRIALS.—At Boston, on Friday, the jury in the case of Scott, for the rescue of Shadrach, came in at half past 9, and stated that they still could not agree, when the Court ordered them to be discharged, and another jury empanelled at once to try the case of the negro Hayden, who is also an alleged runaway.

Only nine jurors were obtained before the jury was exhausted, a large number having been set aside for fear of scruples as to the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. When the name of one of the jurors, John Stone, was called, it was announced to the Court that he fell dead at his work-bench the previous afternoon.—The Court adjourned till Monday, to allow time to summon more jurymen.—*Boston paper.*

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☞ The "Cadet" Affair.—Gettysburg, Friday