A PICTURE FOR LOCOFOCOS.

THE UNITED STATES & THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The London Times, a paper that devotes a portion of its editorial columns every day to the abuse or ridicule of the Americans, and of the production of their workshops, thus speaks in a late number:

"If the Americans do excite a smile, it is by their pretensions. Whenever they come out of their own province of rugged utility, and enter into competition with European elegance, they certainly do make themselves ridiculous. Their furniture is grotesque; their carriages and harness are gingerbread; their carpets are tawdry; their patchwork quilts surpass even the invariable ugliness of this fabric; their cut glass is clumsy; their pianos sound of nothing but iron and wood; their book-binding is that of a journeyman working on his own account in an English market town; their daguerreotypes are the sternest and gloomiest of all daguerreotypes; their printed calicoes are such that our house maids would not think it respectable to wear. Even their ingenuity, great as it is, becomes ridiculous when it attempts competition with Europe. Double pianos, a combination of a piano and a violin, a chair with a segar case in its back, and other mongrel constructions belong to a people that would be centaurs and mermen if they could, and are always rebelling against the trammels of unity."

The paper from which we take the above, is the organ of the Free Trade Locofoco party of the the United States.—The English have ever ridiculed and disparaged Americans and American productions, for the very purpose of breaking down our infant Manufacturing system so that they might monopolize our markets, and thus place us in a position but little, if any, better than vassals and tributaries; and how far they have succeeded in instilling their anti-American feelings into the Locofoco party of this country, let the passage of the American Locofoco Free Trade Tariff of 1846 prove.

But we have asserted that the London Times is the organ of the Free Trade party of the United States, and that from that and kindred prints they obtain their whole cue or part which they play in the nefarious game of ruining and blasting American enterprize and American industry.—Well, to substantiate so bold a charge, we ask the careful perusal of the following article by every unprejudiced and dispassionate reader:

From the London Standard of June 3.

While all eyes were intensely directed, and every mouth loud, and we believe justly loud, in commendation of the grand Exhibition to be seen in Hyde Park, and while columns after columns are written in its praise by the press of the metropolis, we perceive, with surprise and regret, the croaking jeers which disfigure the columns of our cotemporaries, levelled against the national character of our transatlantic brethren, in reference to the asserted paucity and inferiority of their contributions to the show. Formest in this uncorteous warfare, we perceive the Times and the Morning Chronicle, culling out ribaldry of interior note when their own exertions fail them. From the Times no one now expects to find any thing generous and noble—the organ of the moneyocracy, of Mammon—

"The basest spirit that fell from Heaven."

The only thing the journal alluded to looks at, can think on, or praise, is dear gold and cheap corn; the one commodity gained by traffic without profit, and the other produced by labor without remuneration: to stuff the bellies of the golden gods to the utmost possible extent, but at the least possible expense. From the Morning Chronicle we expected something different; especially while it was lecturing so strongly some Protectionist leaders for want of courtesy, we should hardly have expected that it would so incautiously have committed itself in a course in which the total want of generosity, and the deepest ingratitude are shown.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the public and the journals in question, *that by their advice, and following out their precepts and their principles, the Free trade Statesmen in America crushed the Manufactories and energies of their own country, in order that they might thereby,* ☞ *replenish as they were,* ☞ *extend and support ours,* ☞ *which long Protection, producing abundant capital, had rendered more perfect than theirs, and the riches so acquired by our countrymen enabled them to seek for the ornamental more than the useful, regardless of the cost.*

While our Government, by the advice of the journals in question, reduced the duties on all raw foreign produce and materials necessary to support our manufactures ☞ the late United States administration, (Mr. Polk's,) by the same advice, and under daily pæans lavished on it for its wisdom, taxed all the raw materials of every kind introduced into the United States necessary for the carrying on any manufactures in that country, thereby annihilating, as far as it was able, the industry and manufactures of that country, in order to afford a paramount preponderance to Manchester and Staffordshire.

Under such disadvantages, was it possible, or could it be expected, that a young and rising nation like the United States should come in competition with this country in anything that is very gay, very gaudy, and highly ornamental, though such things are after all, of small importance when compared to those that are really useful in civilized life! Certainly not; and to reproach our friends with the want shows a great deficiency of judgment. And, further, is it not most unkind and ungenerous, on the part of the instructors above mentioned, after the Americans have, by their advice, pursued a system which has kept back from success in competition and rivalry, to sneer at (so Satan treats all those who serve him) and treat them lightly?

SETTLEMENT OF THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—We have Hamburg dates to the 28th of June. The Times' correspondent states that M. de Reedtz's journeys to Warsaw and Berlin has successfully promoted the object he had in view, which was the settlement of the Danish secession and the re-organization of the government of Holstein. Count Reventlow Criminal will, according to the desire of the Danish Cabinet, undertake the government of Holstein, contingent to which undertaking the Duchy is to be re-organized in a manner to meet the convenience of the rest of the monarchy.

ANOTHER LYNCHBURG AFFAIR.—*Dreadful Tragedy.*—From the Lynchburg Va. Republican, of the 3d inst., we take the following record of another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of that place:

The circumstances which caused it are of the most delicate nature. On Sunday evening, 30th ult., about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of Jno. M. Williams, residing just accross the river, on the Amherst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about 19, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W's brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city. The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Captain Morris and his son, Richard G., prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over for the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel, in Lovingston, Nelson county. When Williams' party and young Richard Morris were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the immediate death of young Morris, and the mortally wounding of Hill, and it is said of Williams, also. Hill was shot by Morris, in the centre of the breast, and Williams was shot by him in the side of back. When this occurrence took place the father and daughter were in their room, up stairs.

P. S. The report has since reached here that Hill had died of his wounds. Mr. Morris was shot but once, and that through the body. He was not killed in the general melee, but was shot by Williams' brother Robert, after he (M.) had shot down both of his antagonists, Hill and Dr. W., and was retiring from the dining room. Dr. W's first cap exploded, when he was shot by M. Hill and W. both shot after they were wounded, but without effect. Morris lived but five minutes, dying in his father's arms, who met him at the head of the steps. Robert Williams has been arrested.

The Richmond Despatch, of Monday, says:

"Passengers by the Canal packet-boat yesterday, stated that both Dr. Williams and Mr. Hill, were living, but that it was thought Hill could not possibly recover.—We heard accounts of the tragedy differing from from that given above by the Republican; but deem it best not to enter into a statement of the conflicting accounts."

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Dr. B——, of Franklin county, Vermont, tells a good story of a case of conscience that occurred in the course of his practice, several years ago. The wife of a Baptist deacon, (whom, for the purpose of the anecdote, we shall call Mr. Cushman,) dislocated her arm by a fall, and the doctor was sent for, and came, with all convenient dispatch, and put the matter "to rights." Presently, after the operation was over, the lady was seized with a faint turn, and beckoned to her husband for assistance. The deacon was a man slow of motion, slow of speech, and rather slow in point of intellect. He was a strict "temperance man," and conscientious in this and every thing else to the last degree. Being never quite sure that he was "right," he feared to "go-a-head." In the present emergency, he went into the room where the doctor was sitting, and addressed him, in a slow and measured tone, as follows:—"Doctor B., you are doubtless aware of the principles which Mrs. Cushman and myself profess in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks in any form whatever. Now, doctor, I wish to put it to your conscience as a Christian physician; whether it would be in any manner culpable, in case Mrs. Cushman was afflicted with faintness, if I should so far deviate from our habitual rule as to hold *a bottle of Camphor to Mrs. Cushman's nose?*" The doctor rushed into the lady's apartment and found his patient had not waited the issue of the deacon's casuistry, but had fairly "gone off" in a fainting fit. "The devil take your conscience!" said the doctor, half angry, and half inclined to "go off" himself in a fit of laughter,—"The devil take your doubts, sir—in a case like this one scruple of camphor is worth twenty scruples of conscience."—*Boston Post.*

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—Messrs Foster & Eleesor, of the Pittsburg Dispatch, were tried in that city last week for libel, for commenting upon the character of a certain individual, who presided at a public temperance meeting. By the Bill of Rights, under the constitution of the State, the public press is free to discuss the acts of the Legislature, of those occupying official positions, or who may be in a *public capacity*. Col. Foster, in conducting his own defence, took the ground that the prosecutor was acting in a "public capacity" as chairman of a public meeting, the object of which was to instruct the Legislature, the public, and the Court in relation to its duties; that it was of great advantage to the public to know what kind of men presided over and composed this meeting, and that with good motives and justifiable ends, the publication had been made for public information. Judge Mclure charged the jury favorable to this construction, that not only Legislators and office-seekers and holders under the State and National Government were acting in a public capacity, but that others might be considered to come within the meaning of the law. The jury acquitted the defendants on this ground, and fixed the costs on the prosecutor.

HON. WILLIAM JESSUP.—We are extremely gratified, says the Carbondale Transcript, with the nomination of this gentleman for a seat on the Supreme Bench; and have every assurance that it will be equally gratifying to his numberless warm friends, of every political party, in this and the adjoining counties. He is an able jurist—perhaps without a superior in the State—a talented, sound and consistent man and an ornament to society. We predict for him a clear vote in this judicial district, and an unprecedented large majority in this section of the State. Not a single objection can be urged to him, either as a jurist or as a man, as a citizen or politician.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—A very important arrest was made in Baltimore, on Saturday, of a man known by the name of William Stetler, who, it is alleged, has long been engaged in counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the United States. District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, and U. S. Marshal, Roberts, started for Baltimore on Saturday morning, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Stetler had a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner in that city.—Before they left for Baltimore, they visited a house in Thirteenth street, near Poplar, Philadelphia, where Stetler resided, and there found the implements of his Mint, in the character of dies, press, &c., and a receipt book in which was a receipt for rent, showing that the money had been paid to the landlord by Stetler himself. Several witnesses went to Baltimore with Messrs. Ashmead and Roberts to identify the prisoner and establish his guilt. After a hearing had been had before the Commissioner, the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Marshal Roberts, to be taken to Philadelphia, where the crime of forgery had been committed.

This man has long been looked upon as the chief coiner of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in his hands to convict him of the crime of forgery. A large amount of counterfeit coin is said to have been found upon his premises in Thirteenth street.

SHOCKING DEATH.—We learn from the Winchester (Va.) Republican that Joseph Boal, the keeper of a stallion belonging to Joshua Lupton, was killed by the animal, at Pughtown, on Saturday week. It is supposed that he entered the stable imprudently, somewhat intoxicated, and that the horse—a very vicious one—broke his neck by a severe bite. When discovered, he was throwing the body up and tearing the flesh with his teeth. The unruly creature endeavored to get at those who, with great difficulty, succeeded in pulling the body away.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Natchez Courier writes:

"I told you the other day that the Cuba movement had not been abandoned. I can only inform you that in less than two months, unless the Government should succeed in again defeating the plans, you will hear of the sailing of the expedition. The men are raised, the officers appointed, and the steamers engaged for transportation. They are to start from three different points, and will rendezvous without the jurisdiction of the United States. The number of men to start in the first place will not exceed one thousand, and they will be divided into regiments of two hundred and fifty each."

LIBERATION OF DEBTORS IN MARYLAND.—At Baltimore, on the morning of Friday last, the persons confined in jail for non-payment of debts were brought on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Frick and Judge Legrand to decide whether, under the new constitution of Maryland, which provides that no person shall be imprisoned for debt, and which went into effect on that day, they ought not to be discharged from imprisonment. Henry May, Esq., appeared for one of the debtors, and T. Parkin Esq., for one of the creditors.—The question was submitted without argument, the Court decided that the debtors must be discharged, and the Warden of the jail was directed to discharge the parties accordingly.

A BLOW AT SLAVERY FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.—We learn that the mechanics of Virginia are organizing themselves into associations for the purpose of vindicating their rights against the competition which they have to meet from the slave labor brought to bear upon them in business, and consequently in social points of view. Since Virginia and some of the other States have become worn out by slave tillage, the soil having been crowded to its utmost extent to support the drones depending upon it, the owners have been teaching trades to the slaves, to enable them to eke out a little longer a kind of support. This competition is degrading to white labor, and the mechanics will no longer stand the consequences to which it leads, and which will finally so depress their wages as to bring them down to the slave level. At Portsmouth the mechanics have published an address to all the mechanics of the State, calling upon them to defend their rights in this matter of slave competition. But in this State we have men with white faces, who, if they can catch a runaway negro carpenter, or tailor, or blacksmith, will take him up and send him black, to help starve out the white mechanics of Old Virginia. And this is called democracy; and these lovers of equality and the rights of labor appeal to our mechanics for support when they want a pretty office. Anything but white faces with black hearts.—*Har. Tel.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Telegraphic advices from New Orleans, to July 5, state that late advices have been received there from Mexico:

The Mexican government has issued orders for all Americans engaged in the Tehuantepec road, to leave the Isthmus immediately, and troops were sent to enforce the order. A revolution was daily expected in favor of Santa Anna. It is said that Gen. Arista had abandoned the Liberals on receiving a bribe from the priests to the amount of $350,000. The Cuban government had demanded the recall of the Mexican Consul at Havana, on suspicion of his having been connected with the Lopez expedition.

SENTIMENTS OF THE OHIO WHIGS.—Previous to adjournment on the 3d, the Ohio whig State Convention adopted resolutions reaffirming the Whig platform of protection to domestic industry, internal improvements, &c.; recommending Gen. Scott for the Presidency; complimenting President Fillmore, and affirming that, inmuch as the compromise measures were not recommended by a whig President, and their adoption secured by a party vote in Congress, they are not party measures, and therefore perfect liberty and freedom of opinion should be tolerated among whigs upon the points of controversy involved.

The saying that "you cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear" is almost falsified by a juggler named Bosco, in London, who will stand in an isolated position before his audience, holding a Guinea pig in his hand, which he crushes by degrees, the pig and his squeal growing beautifully less, until nothing remains but a silk purse filled with guineas. Where the pig goes to, and how the guineas appear in its place, while the conjurer stands in a tight dress, and with no visible connection with anything but the floor, is the wonder.

[From the Harrisburg American.

Gov. Johnston and the Relief Bill.

The course of the Opposition had involved the State in 1841 in almost inextricable difficulties. An immense debt was in existence—the credit of the State was reduced so much that when proposals were issued for a loan to pay the February interest, the Governor said he did not know whether the money could be procured; the creditors of the State were clamorous for money and were losing heavily by the delay of the State in paying them; the whole business interests of the State were paralyzed and almost entirely prostrated; the balance of trade with Europe was greatly against us; all the specie in the country which was not carefully hoarded by the Banks or by private individuals was rapidly taken to Europe to pay the debts due there; and a universal stagnation existed.

At that moment, Wm. F. Johnston suggested the Relief Bill which was discussed, examined, approved and finally became a law. It relieved the State from her embarrassments—her domestic creditors were in great part paid—business began to prosper and the future looked bright and cheering.

The banks were used as the means of accomplishing this. They were required to subscribe to certain stock created and and to pay into the State Treasury the amount of the respective subscriptions in notes to be by them issued of the denominations of one, two, and five dollars. And it was further provided, that if any bank refused to redeem these notes, in certificates of State stock which they had, when demanded, its charter was to be declared forfeited. Various other provisions were inserted compelling the banks to carry out with great strictness all that the State required, and in section 18, it was therefore provided, "*to enable the Banks to comply with the provisions of this act and to relieve the community,*" as the law itself expresses it, that any Act of Assembly providing for the forfeiture of the charter of the Bank "for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities on demand be suspended until *further legislative action, and until the Legislature shall provide for the re-payment of the loan authorized*" by the act.

That Wm. F. Johnston voted for this section is made a great objection by the Opposition, who have made all the Banks and corporations we have in the State.—Yet in carrying the above section he was aided by the following Locofocos: John May, John Weaver, Jesse C. Horton, Geo. Boal, Joseph Douglass, Andrew Crotright, Daniel Snyder, F. Lusk, Gaylord Church, Governor Porter's appointee to the Judgeship of the Erie District, Hendrick B. Wright, Locofoco candidate for Congress last fall in the Columbia District, James Gamble, Locofoco Congressman elect from the Lycoming District, and James M. Gillis, the President of the Reading Convention which nominated Mr. Bigler!

The whole question is very simple.—The State wanted a favor from the Banks. The Banks granted it, but wished when granting it to be protected from ruin and from bringing ruin upon the stockholders and the community by the exportation of all their specie to England. Gov. Johnston voted for it, because *it was necessary and because without it the State could not be extricated from her difficulties.* If it was desirable to save the State from bankruptcy, it was certainly right to take the only course left to accomplish the object.

The opposition by their wretched and reckless legislation involved the State almost beyond recovery. They were unable to get her out of the quagmire into which they had thrown her. When others stepped in to cure their heedless legislation they opposed it, and now denounce the men who saved the State from repudiation and protected her from insult and disgrace at home and abroad. The people will not join them in this crusade against merit.

SEDUCTION LAW.—In 1843, the bill to provide more adequately for the punishment of Seduction, passed the Legislature of this State. In the Senate, it was opposed by Mr. Bigler, the Buchanan candidate for Governor, but it passed that body notwithstanding, by a vote of 15 to 4.—The negatives were BIGLER, Hill, Fegely, and Kidder. It was a just law and intended to protect the weaker portion of our species from a fraud which would blast them forever. As the law had been found to work well in practice, the vote then given by Mr. Bigler, will not tend to elevate him in the estimation of the people, either for intellectual or moral penetration.

EXECUTION OF THE COSDEN MURDERS.—Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, has fixed on the first Friday in August as the day for the execution, at Chestertown, of *Taylor, Shelton,* and *Murphy*, the parties convicted of the murder of the Cosden family, in Kent county, Maryland, in March last.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY A MISCHIEVOUS CHILD.—Upon the Brighton (Eng.) Railway, on the 8th ult., a train was precipitated over a bridge into a valley, in consequence of a sleeper having been placed on the track by a boy 11 years of age. His motive is supposed to have been to see the cars crush the stick. By the accident five persons were instantly killed, three of whom (a widow woman, aged 73, her daughter, and a laborer) were passengers, and two attached to the train. The jury of inquest deemed the boy too young to be dealt with for his [illegible]. His mother testified that he seemed anxious to see the train go by; and after the train had been thrown over the bridge, appeared frightened, and asked her what they should do.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CHESTER COUNTY.—We learn from the Westchester *Village Record,* that a colored woman, convicted of theft in Chester county, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment, was claimed by Mr. Geo. McCone, of Delaware, as a servant *for a term of years.* It appears she had been sold for crime for six or eight years. Her term of imprisonment expired on Friday last, but she was kept in prison till Saturday morning, had a hearing before the Commissioner, which lasted a quarter of an hour, proved to owe service, and was sent immediately into Delaware. No white person was present at the hearing except the owner and his witnesses, the Commissioner, and his Marshal, and there was no counsel for the woman present. The *Record* says this "summary process" has produced much disapprobation, not to say indignation, in that neighborhood.

GRASSHOPPERS.—The Washington, Pa., Reporter is told by the farmers from various parts of that county, that young grasshoppers are becoming alarmingly numerous. In some parts of Ohio, they have never been so numerous, and they are literally eating up the meadows and oat fields in some sections.

HON. JOHN STROHM.

The nomination of this gentleman for Canal Commissioner by the Whig State Convention, says the York Republican, has greatly displeased the Locofoco presses. Why, it is difficult to conjecture, unless it be because extravagance and corruption cannot abide the presence—because they are afraid to permit his clear and honest eye to peer into "the secrets of their prison house," and because he has the knowledge and the will to obstruct their career of fraud and imposition in the management of the Public Works. They charge him with having when in Congress, voted against sending supplies to our troops in Mexico. This is not just. Mr. STROHM was as willing as any man to give the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.—He would have promptly voted for the first bill that was introduced into Congress on the subject. But that bill was referred to a Locofoco Committee, who reintroduced it with this preamble:—

"Whereas, a state of war exists by the act of Mexico."

Mr. STROHM did not believe the assertion to be true. As a man of truth and candor he could not sanction it by his vote. He dared to be honest, even if mistaken, and with all the terrors of the popular outcry which would be provoked against him, he gave the bill, which contained what he believed in his heart to be a false and erroneous preamble, a firm and decided negative. Such conduct is entitled to respect, although men may differ from the grounds on which it was placed. No man who really knows Mr. Strohm will sincerely for a single moment question his patriotism—his integrity or his truth. No man in public life ever more fully enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of his associates of all parties than this plain and most industrious, as well as shrewd, intelligent and always reliable old German Farmer of Lancaster County.

A NEW VARIETY OF THE SWEET POTATO.—The following interesting account of a new variety of the sweet potato is copied from a letter addressed to L. Young, Esq., of the vicinity of Louisville, by a gentleman residing in the southern part of the State of Alabama.

Several gentlemen in the neighborhood of Louisville have made experiments with the red yam, which prove very conclusively that any variety keeping through the winter will give this crop considerable importance as an article of commerce.

"We have lately received a most valuable addition to our varieties of the sweet potato, supposed from Peru. It is altogether different and equally superior to any variety of this root hitherto known. It is productive, and attains a prodigious size, even upon the poorest sandy land, and the roots remain without change from the time of taking them out of the ground until the following May. The plant is singularly easy of cultivation, growing equally well from the slip or vine, the top or vine of the full grown plant being remarkably small; the inside is as white as snow. It is dry and mealy, and in the saccharine principle contained resembles in delicacy of flavor fine virgin honey."

A STEAMBOAT ON A STEAMBOAT.—The ship Fanny arrived at San Francisco, May 29th, having on board below decks, among other things a steamboat 110 feet long, with engine all placed ready for operation. The manner in which the steamboat was placed within the ship is interesting. The ship was launched with her sides only partly built up, and no deck.—She was then sunk at high tide and the steamer floated over her, which, at low tide, rested in the bottom of the ship.—With the rise of the tide, the remaining water having been pumped out, the ship floated again, with her freight within, and the sides and decks were then built up, and the vessel finished. The Alta Californian states that in order to get the steamboat out, the Fanny will have to be sunk again. Her decks and timbers are screwed together for the purpose of facilitating removal. The Fanny was struck by lightning three times off Juan Fernandez, but sustained no injury.

THE SHUNK MOVEMENT.—The ceremony of erecting the monument over the remains of the late Governor Shunk, at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 4th, was attended by from eight to ten thousand persons, of both sexes. Two troops of horses, a company of artillery and eight companies of infantry and riflemen, with three German musical societies from Philadelphia, were present. Hon. George W. Woodward delivered a beautiful address, in which, it is stated, in review of the life of the deceased, the death he died, and the memory he had left behind him. Gov. Shunk is buried 300 yards from the cottage of his lowly birth. Many distinguished Pennsylvanians were present.

J. W. COMLEY, ESQ.—The Danville *Democrat*, speaking of J. W. Comley's nomination for the Supreme Bench, says the greatest demonstrations, of pleasure were manifested by all classes of the citizens on the announcement, last week.—Both Whigs and Democrats united in the general enthusiasm in favor of one whose talents, integrity, and true nobility of soul, they entertain the most profound respect. In the evening, the Danville Band serenaded him with some of their choicest pieces. Mr. Comley was formerly a resident of this county. When a young man admitted to the bar, he settled in Pottsville and practiced in our Courts. The citizens will manifest their pleasant recollections of the young lawyer by the vote they are preparing to give "his Honor," next Fall.

THE MARYLAND WHEAT CROP.—The Baltimore American of Saturday says the harvest has been partially going for a week past, and each succeeding day will now make it more general. The weather for a series of weeks past has been remarkably propitious for the growing crop, and the belief is universally entertained that the yield will be most abundant as to quantity and more than usually excellent in quality. An Eastern Shore farmer of long experience expresses the opinion that the crop will be larger than any preceding year back to 1816. On that shore the harvest for red (Mediterranean) wheat is finished, but the white wheats are yet to be cut and secured.

TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions where ice cannot be procured, this is common.—*Exchange paper.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the students of Pennsylvania College was called on the evening of the 3d inst., to make arrangements for celebrating our glorious "Independence day." On motion Mr. R. Hill was appointed Chairman, who stated the object of the meeting, and evinced his hearty approval by a few pertinent and patriotic remarks.

On motion Messrs. W. G. George and J. S. Crumbaugh were unanimously elected speakers for the occasion, and Mr. R. Hill, reader of the Declaration of Independence.

On motion the Chair appointed the following Committee of Arrangement, viz: Messrs. Hersh, Waters, Long, Lefevre, Riddle and Stecker. The meeting then adjourned to meet in the Linnean Hall, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th. At the appointed time the students assembled in the spacious hall. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. C. Hersh to the Chair, who in a short but very appropriate address returned thanks for the honor, and referred in a most pleasing manner to the memorable day whose anniversary we had met to celebrate. The meeting was then fully organized by the election of Messrs. Stecker, Waters, Tressler, Probst, Lefevre, and Riddle as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Hippie, Ulery, Sanderson and Stout, as Secretaries. Mr. Hill was then called for and appeared with the venerable document in his hand, which he read with great distinctness, and with a spirit not unworthy of that of 1776. Long and loud were the cheers which followed the concluding words, "*our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.*" Mr. George, having been called for, appeared, and for half an hour delighted his audience with the elegance of his language and the patriotism of his sentiments.

Mr. J. S. Crumbaugh followed, and spoke about the same length of time. He entered into his subject with deep feeling and spoke with his characteristic eloquence. It would be in vain in this limited notice, to do justice to these gentlemen. They acquitted themselves most nobly, and loud were the bursts of applause which they received at intervals during the progress of their speeches. It is proper here to say, that, on account of the shortness of the notice they had no time for preparation.—They spoke impromptu, from hearts swelling with patriotic feeling. On motion of Mr. Crumbaugh, Mr. A. H. Waters was elected to read the toasts prepared for the occasion, of which the following have been selected:

America.—A fair daughter: the horn of plenty in her left hand, in her right the scales of justice, and around her a halo of glory as her defence.—*Anon.*

Pennsylvania College.—All the ends she aims at are her Country's, God's, and Truth's.—*Lefevre.*

The Yankee Girls.—Ever for union, peace, and virtue: may all their efforts be irresistible as their charms, and may their hopes all be realized.—*Anon.*

The Orators of the day.—May their future career be as useful as to-day it is brilliant.—*Bell.*

Our Country—
The home of the good and the brave,
Wide may her banner triumphantly wave,
Chaste be her daughters as now they are fair;
Gallant her sons and as free as the air.

Canada.—Honor to her lone representative: May union be the result of his efforts, and may his successors in Pennsylvania College be an "infinite series."—*Stecker.*

Clay and Cass.—May they ever work harmoniously together in the yoke of compromise.—*Hill.*

Our Bone of Contention.—May it soon have no meat on.—*Ealey.*

Phrenology.—May the Preps abound in bumps of discretion, and be free from bumps of discipline.—*Stecker.*

Our Worthy Janitor.—May the time of his graduation be far distant.

John Hancock.—"John Bull" valued his head at £500; but the mathematical genius of "Old Hutton" himself would fail to calculate its worth to "Brother Jonathan."—*Waters.*

The day we celebrate.—The monotony of their existence, who know not the art of varying or multiplying their enjoyments, is like the silence of the tomb. Let us hail therefore and bid welcome this day of dear bought joy.—*Anon.*

The Ladies of Gettysburg.—May they ever bloom, but never be "*Bloomers.*"—*Stecker.*

The Linnean Hall.—The place we meet in: may its galleries be ever filled with the riches of nature and art, and thronged by admiring friends, and may its arches yearly ring with the glad songs of patriotism.—*Bell.*

Pennsylvania College.—Worthy of its founders; worthy of the State which nourished it in infancy; worthy of the Church under whose auspices it exists; worthy to be esteemed by those who claim it as their Alma Mater, and worthy of the highest admiration and regard of those who are now participants of its intellectual feasts.—*Waters.*

Nathan Hale.—The American student of the Revolution: Though he perished upon the scaffold, his virtue, resolution and patriotism commend him as a model to us all. May his example ever incite us to duty, whether in College Halls or in the midnight camp.—*George.*

Jefferson and Adams.—Parallels of greatness in the fount-cade of American worthies: on the 4th of July, 1776 they pledged their lives for their country's good. On the 4th of July, 1826 they resigned them to the Author.—*Anon.*

Several of these toasts called forth lively responses from Messrs. Hill, Lefevre, Werner, Castleman, Crumbaugh and Waters.

Mr. Crumbaugh then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, Northerners and Southerners, go heart and hand for the integrity and immortality of the Union, and that we feel confident that it must be preserved whilst the American people remain virtuous, and that it will go on prospering and to prosper until it shall attain to the acme of political liberty.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy either with the abolitionists of the North or the agitators of the South; hence,

Resolved, That we take a mutual solemn oath, that we devote ourselves to the preservation of the glorious Union, irrespective of sectional interest.

On motion, Messrs. Waters, Bell and Stecker were appointed to prepare the proceedings for publication. On motion of Mr. George the meeting adjourned to meet on the 4th of July 1852.

In this manner was the day commemorated by the students of Pennsylvania College. After the joyful hours thus spent, the students dispersed with imaginations warmed by the stirring national airs, which were interluded, and with feelings more firmly settled to do their duty to our common country.

LIKENESSES.

Photographic Likenesses taken by Daguerreotype Process with all the colors of nature beautifully represented.

J. R. WEAVER respectfully announces to his old friends and the citizens generally, of Gettysburg, that he has commenced a *Daguerrean Gallery* in the Old Temperance House in Chambersburg st., where, being in possession of all the recent improvement in the art, he is prepared to offer his best efforts to those who may desire pictures of themselves or friends.

He has recently improved his facility for taking miniatures, by the addition of a splendid new and enlarged *German Camera,* manufactured by Voigtlander and Son, who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated opticians in the world; thus the public can rest assured that he is ready to execute pictures in the best possible manner.

It needs but a remark to call the attention of the reader to the regret expressed by hundreds of not possessing an image of an absent or departed relative or friend.—Ladies and Gentlemen are therefore most respectfully invited to embrace the favorable opportunity by calling at his Daguerrean Gallery and have their miniatures taken.

Miniatures taken for $1,25 to $6,00
in Pins or Lockets, $1,25 to $3,00
Groups proportionably low. Old pictures taken over at half price.

When convenient, families wishing pictures, to avoid detention, should choose the hours beforehand. Invalids waited upon at their residences, and likenesses taken of deceased persons.

Pictures taken without regard to weather and warranted not to fade. Call and examine specimens.

June 20, 1851.

LOOK HERE!

230 Acres of Good Land,

IN Liberty township, Adams county, one mile from Fairfield, eight from Gettysburg, and five from Emmitsburg, for sale very low.

☞ For Particulars see Handbills at the principal public houses in the County, and also in York and vicinity.

JOHN EIKER.

June 20.—tf

The Philistines are Beaten, and *Samson's Ahead Again!*

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving and whoever will, may step in and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete, full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS AND VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c.—Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, Pantaloons of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods.—Everything needful for summer wear.—Call and allow us to shew a suit and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON, can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find musical Instruments; Accordians, Violins and Guitars, and a few CLOCKS of the same good list he always kept.

He has various articles of linen goods, such as shirts, bosoms and collars. Also handkerchiefs, suspenders, socks, penknives and pistols, and a most excellent article of razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves he has *the largest assortment of FLY NETS* ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at Samson's that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show* our goods.—We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price,* and that put low to suit the times.

☞ SAMSON'S One price Clothing and Notion Store is just Opposite the bank.

Gettysburg, June 27, 1851—3

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

KELLER KURTZ

HAS added to his usual large stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY, a large assortment of

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety, which will be sold at prices that can't be beat.

☞ Call and see them.

May 23, 1851.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of ADAM GARDNER, late of Baltimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Huntington tp., notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to prevent them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER H. RAFFENSPERGER, Adm'r.

May 30.—6t

JUST received a few more of those cheap Cloth, Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at SAMSON'S.

April 25.—tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS.

STILL continue the marble-cutting business at their old stand in Carlisle st., a few doors north of the diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as *Marble Mantles, Table tops, Monuments, Tombs,* and *Head stones,* of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges, too, will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

June 20, 1848—6m

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 11, 1851.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
(Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.)

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
John Strohm, of Lancaster.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,
Richard Coulter, of Westmor'd.
George Chambers, of Franklin.
Joshua W. Comly, of Montour.
William M. Meredith, of Phil'a.
William Jessup, of Susquehanna.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF YORK AND ADAMS COUNTIES,
DANIEL DURKEE.

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. Cauffman.

☞ The friends of Governor JOHNSTON are invited to attend a meeting at the "Eagle Hotel" (Tate's) on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, precisely, for business of interest to them.

☞ The "Glorious Fourth" was duly observed in this place by a general cessation of business, and the citizens devoting the day to such modes of enjoyment as to each seemed most desirable.—As usual, the day was ushered in by firing of cannon, ringing of bells, &c., and at an early hour the town was active with preparations for the innumerable *pic nics* and parties that had been gotten up, after which the streets were entirely deserted, and the quiet of a well-observed Sabbath prevailed. In the evening, a display of Fire-works was gotten up by Mr. MINNIGH, and the day—which, by the bye, was a most delightfully pleasant one—closed without any accident to mar the general good feeling which prevailed.

☞ The long-continued drought in this region was broken on Wednesday evening last, by a violent storm and heavy soaking rain. A number of trees were prostrated by the storm, and we have heard of several buildings that were unroofed.—The rain will do much good to the growing corn, which generally looks remarkably well.

Pre-payment of Postage.

As, under the new postage law, now in operation, letters, when prepaid, will be carried any distance under three thousand miles for *three* cents, but be subjected to *five* cents when not prepaid, a general system of prepayment should be adopted, in order to prevent the dissatisfaction that will naturally arise in the minds of those who receive letters taxed with the higher rates. At all the post offices, and in the larger cities at many of the stores, stamps can be obtained; and with these all who are in correspondence with others, should provide themselves. This will save much inconvenience, and better secure a system of prepayment. If all pre-pay, all will receive letters free of tax; and thus, by a liberal reciprocity, all will secure the benefit of the system now wisely adopted by our government.

☞ We are requested to say that a supply of Postage Stamps, for the convenience, of our citizens, have been received at the Gettysburg Post Office.

General Scott and President Fillmore.

The Washington 'Republic' alludes to the action of our Whig State Convention in nominating Gen. Scott for the next Presidency. It speaks of him as distinguished by his long and illustrious services—possessing a world-wide renown for the achievement of those brilliant victories which have eclipsed the fame of Cortez on the very theatre of his marvellous exploits, and endeared to his countrymen by his humanity no less than he is every where signalized by his valor and his wisdom."

The Republic is the organ of President Fillmore. The warm terms in which it speaks of Gen. Scott show how false is the assertion industriously circulated by our opponents that these two distinguished members of the Whig party are on unfriendly terms.

I have, Messrs Editors, but one word more to say—and that to the Gettysburg Star. It talks about publishing all it knows about my articles, if "authorized" by me. I have no authority over it, and can neither "authorize" nor forbid it to do anything. Certainly, it never received any information from me about these communications, nor did I ever pretend to possess any control over its course in regard to them. It will publish just whatever it thinks right and proper; but I disclaim any authority in the matter.—"*A Citizen,*" *of the York Republican.*

☞ This is a palpable evasion of the point.—The "*Star*" never intimated that it had "received any information about these communications from '*A Citizen*' himself." We gave "*a friend*" as our authority, and "*A Citizen*" saw fit to give the denial, by insinuating either untruthfulness on our part or that of "friends" in the part of our informant. Now it may be that we know more about these communications than *A Citizen* is aware of, or may care about knowing. But our information, although as authoritative as if it had come from the lips of the writer himself, was communicated to us incidentally, and we do not feel at liberty to make it public, especially in view of *A Citizen's* evident anxiety to remain *incognito.*—Nor did we propose to do so, until the *quasi* denial of our allegation that we knew that his attack on the Judge was to be made. We have not ventured any allusion to the *source* of the attack, nor do we think it "right and proper" to do so until authorized by the party most immediately interested.

Fourth at Washington.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Washington city by the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the west wing of the Capitol. It was attended by the President of the United States, the heads of department, and officers at Washington, civil and military. The Masonic order and various societies participated in the ceremonies.

The corner-stone contained various articles in a glass vase hermetically sealed.

Mr. Webster delivered an eloquent oration, which is pronounced one of his ablest efforts. It had been carefully revised for publication. We will publish it entire next week.

On the same day the ceremonies connected with the presentation of the block of marble by the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania to the Washington Monument Committee, came off in the presence of President Fillmore, members of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, officers of the army, and other distinguished citizens. Speeches were made by the President, Gen. Jones, Mr. Fuller, and others, after which the "Sons" had a full regalia procession.

☞ The Whigs of Ohio have united with Pennsylvania in the nomination of Gen. SCOTT for the Presidency. New York will follow.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.—President Fillmore, when at Fredericksburg, Va., last week, made a speech, in which we find the following sentiment:

"We have heard much of danger to the Union—I fear no more than all have heard; but pardon me for saying that in my estimation it should never have become a source of discussion. The very idea of disunion should be frowned upon by every true American as deserving of no argument and of no justification. It is to me painful that it should even be a subject of conversation."

This is the voice of a patriot, and should be compared with the hypocritical croakings of those who are continually talking of disunion, and trying to conjure up the ghost of a danger which never had and never will have an existence.

Sons of Temperance.

The National Division of the Order of Sons of Temperance for North America, met at Toronto, (Canada) on the 17th ult. There was a procession of Sons and Cadets, numbering 3,500, which marched to a beautiful grove, where orations were delivered by Philip S. White, of Pa., and R. H. Powell, of Ala., S. F. Carey, of Ohio, and others. From the "Monumental Fountain" we gather the annexed condensed statement which may be of interest to members of the Order:

"The National Division has decided that charter members must pay two dollars when admitted to membership. The next annual session is to be held in Richmond, Va., on the first Thursday in June, 1852. The negro question has been settled against their admission. The 2d Sec. of Art. 9, Constitution Subordinate, has been stricken out. But three votes in favor of degrees. The perpetuity of the Pledge is abandoned. The duties of the R. S. of Subordinate Divisions are so modified that notices to subordinate Division of elections, &c. &c., are to be within four weeks thereafter. The per centage to the National Division is reduced to five per cent. Funds on hand to be returned. One half the per centage paid by G. D's for the past year is to be returned to them. First section of Rule 12, Constitution of subordinates stricken out. Officers of G. D. to be voted for by Divisions. Section 10 Article 18, Constitution of Subordinates, altered so that members violating the pledge the third time may be reinstated the Division to be the judge of the penalty. Honorary members' pledge instituted. A new ritual is to be prepared, and five hundred dollars appropriated for that purpose.

☞ The Lebanon Courier says the Locofocos had power in Pennsylvania uninterruptedly from 1831 to 1835. During that time they put the State in debt twenty-two millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand and five hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents, ($22,369,611 13.)

From 1835 to 1848 when they were out of power, not a cent was added to the State debt.

From 18[illegible] to 1848, they were in power.—When Gov. Johnston took office in 1848, the State debt was OVER FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—showing an increase of nearly *twenty millions in ten years.* The men who did this, now talk about the impropriety of creating public debt! What hypocrisy! Their history shows they are good for nothing else.

Gov. Johnston has been in office about three years. In that time he has paid more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of this Locofoco debt. Do they wish to have the public debt lessened as rapidly as possible? If they do, let them re-elect Gov. Johnston. Do they want to re-instate in power the men who ADDED about *two millions* to the State debt every year? If they do let them elect Wm. Bigler Governor of the State.

☞ The July No. of the *Evangelical Review,* has just been issued. We have not had leisure to examine the present number as fully as we have wished, but from the cursory perusal we have given it, we believe it is inferior to no previous issue, and is quite in keeping with the eminent reputation of those who are its main contributors.—Among its contents we notice an able critique of "Schaff's Church History" by the Senior Editor of the "Review," Rev. Dr. KRAUTH, and a very elaborate and learned argument upon the "Nature of our Saviour's presence in the Eucharist," by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, which deserves a more extended notice than we are now able to give it.

We are glad to know that this admirable periodical is established upon sure footing and is increasing in circulation. In literary contents and typographical execution it will compare favorably with any publication of the day.

Sartain's Magazine for August, is thus early upon table. To say that this number of this admirable periodical fully sustains the high character which in the four years of its existence it has built up for itself, is its highest praise. This number contains the second of the series of prize articles, which Sartain is now publishing—"*The Lone Girl,*" by J. M. Legare, of Aiken, S. C.—Contributions from Dr. Todd, Rev. James Abbott, &c. Its embellishments are of its usual high order, the "Mother's Prayer," particularly, being one of Sartain's best. At the present nominal rates of postage there is every inducement for subscribing for a magazine of this character.—Single copies $3; Five copies $10.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for August, comes to us with a selection of literary matter of a very high order. Robert T. Conrad, Henry Wm. Herbert, Geo. D. Prentice and others, furnish original articles. Its embellishments are prepared in the best style of American artists, and are inferior to none. Graham is pursuing his onward career steadily and successfully, and very deservedly. No better magazine could be desired.

"GODEY" for August, is a gem in its way. Its embellishments are classic scenes, and of beauty and taste are unequalled. They embrace "Mignon and her Father," a line engraving by Butler, delineating a scene in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister;" "Minna and Brenda," by Doney, taken from Sir Walter Scott's "Pirates," and an American scene—"The last Visit," by Rothermel. In addition, the literary contents by Mrs. Warfield, Miss Dorman, J. T. Headley and others, give this number of "Godey" a character which is "hard to beat." It is a rich ornament to any parlor, and eminently deserving the patronage of the literary public.

State Tax—Adams County.

[illegible] Esq., paid into the State Treasury the *full* quota of [illegible] Adams again furnishing to her sister counties a commendable example of promptness in meeting the State's obligations. Our county has been annually paying a heavy State tax to meet her share of the liability growing out of the State debt—a debt contracted by the construction of Internal Improvements that have worked injuriously to our interests, by diverting from us trade and travel, to a greater or less degree. And yet no county in the Commonwealth evinces more promptness in meeting her obligations—none will do more, at any time, to preserve the integrity of the Commonwealth. Honor, then, to her hard working, tax-paying yeomanry.

More Treason.

The Democracy of Chester county, at a meeting on Thursday last to organize a Bigler club, formally repudiated the Harrisburg Judicial ticket, declaring a portion of it unworthy of confidence. Among the Resolutions adopted is the following:

"*Resolved,* That we believe the Judicial ticket named at Harrisburg is, in part, the result of improper influences, bargains and combinations, and is a fraud upon the Democratic party, upon which *it becomes us to put our seal of condemnation at the polls, so far as that fraud extended.*"

JUDGE COULTER.—The Lewisburg Chronicle, edited by H. C. Hickock, a Locofoco lawyer, speaks as follows, of Judge Coulter, one of the Whig nominees for the Supreme Bench:

"Judge Coulter's learning and accomplishments have justly placed him in the front rank of his profession. He holds his present seat in the Supreme Court by a nomination from Gov. Shunk, and was one of the best appointments of his administration. He professes allegiance to the Whig party, but as a Judge of the Supreme Court he has been more truly and uniformly democratic, and impartial, than most of his brethren on the Bench, showing no more favor in any respect to the most powerful corporation, than he would to the poorest and humblest citizen in the Commonwealth. He seems to have a truer appreciation of popular rights, and more regard for them in practice, than most of the material that has found its way on to the Supreme Bench. He received 23 votes in the Harrisburg Convention, mostly delegates from radically democratic districts, and was better entitled to a nomination at the hands of Democrats who have really any regard for *principle,* than some of his successful competitors. *We have no hesitation in saying that he will receive our vote.*"

☞ The "Fourth" was celebrated in York with considerable spirit. The "Independent Blues," and the "Patapsco Fire Company," from Baltimore and the "Hope Hose Company," from Harrisburg, were on a visit to the Yorkers, and were cordially received. There was a Fireman's procession dinner, &c., and also a military demonstration. During the day a disgraceful row was kicked up between some of the York firemen, by way of variety.

☞ Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON, well known for many years as a distinguished Representative in Congress, was on Thursday last nominated by the Whig Convention of Ohio as their candidate for Governor of that State.

☞ The Baltimore Sun announces the death of [illegible], Agent of the Philadelphia Rail road Company, after a short illness. Mr. C. was formerly a resident of this county.

BLOOMERISM.—Five hundred girls, connected with the Factories, at Lowell, (Mass.) made their appearance on the 4th, in Bloomer costume.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—A negro man, belonging to Col. Hurst, of Screven county, Ga., was bitten on the hand, a few days ago, by a rattle snake, and in twenty minutes he was a corpse! In five minutes after the bite, his face, scalp and tongue, were enormously swollen, his abdomen enlarged, and his tongue protruded between his teeth.

Counterfeit three cent pieces are in circulation in Louisville, Ky.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF YESTERDAY.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market is quiet. Sales of 800 bbls Howard street at $4 25. City Mills [illegible]. Rye flour $3.56. Corn meal 2 87 a and 2 94.

GRAIN.—The receipts are very light. New red wheat 95 cents; white $1. Corn—sales of yellow at 59 cents; white at 62 a 63. Oats 37 a 40 cents. Rye 67 a 68 cents.

GROCERIES.—The market is quiet and prices of the leading articles unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very quiet—Sales are small. New Mess Pork held at $16; Prime $13 50. Bacon—Shoulders 7 cents; sides 9; Hams 9 a 11. Lard 9 a 10 cents in bbls, and 11 in kegs.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, G. E. W. SHARRETS, of Caledonia Furnace, Franklin county, (formerly of this place) and Miss KATE R. daughter of Mr. David Goodyear, of Graeffenburg Springs, Adams County.

On the 8d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, DAVID SHEETS and Mrs. ELIZABETH RIFE—both of Liberty township.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, S. DAVIS, of Cumberland county, and Miss REBECCA GASWINT, of Adams county.

On the 29th ult., by the same, BOREAS SMITH and Miss LYDIA ANN SPANGLER—both of this county.

DIED,

On the 30th ultimo, JOHN ABNER, son of Mr. Jacob Lady of Franklin tp, aged 2 years 6 months and 15 days.

On the 24 inst., DANIEL DILLER, an estimable citizen of Union township, aged 56 years and 10 months.

On the 13th ult., in Union township, MORGAN, son of Mr. Abraham Rife, jr., aged 1 year and 29 days.

On the 30th ult., JOHN LAWYER, son of John Lawyer, of Franklin township, aged 18 years 2 months and 21 days.

Also, on the 2d inst., DAVID LAWYER, son of the same, aged 12 years 1 month and 20 days.

In Reisterstown, Md., on the 2d inst., JOHN ALEXANDER, only child of Wm. and Susanna Pfeffer, aged 22 days.

At the residence of his son, in this county, on the 17th ult., HENRY FERGUSON, late of Franklin county, in the 88th year of his age.

At Oak Hill, Chester county, on the 20th ult., LEVI, aged 10 months and 8 days; and on the 30th ult. SARAH, aged 3 years and 4 days—children of Col. Thomas K. Bull.

On the 6th inst, at the Alms House, Mrs. MARY M'LEAF, wife of Mr. Robert M'Leaf, aged about 85 years.

On the 7th ult., GEORGE JOHN, son of Mr. Joseph Martin, of this Borough, aged 1 year 7 months and 8 days.

☞ LOST on Tuesday evening July 1st, on the Public Road between Fairfield and Gettysburg, two pieces Blue Black Silk, (the property of a lady) containing about 10 yards. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of

PAXTON & BLYTHE, *Fairfield.*

July 11.—3t

"THE STAR & BANNER," For the Campaign.

ONLY FIFTY CENTS!

☞ We have determined, for the benefit of such as desire to subscribe for a cheap campaign paper, and with a view of circulating sound political information, to furnish the "STAR" from the first of July next to the first of November next—four months—at the following rates, if paid in advance:

A single copy,	50 cents
Five copies for	$2 00
Ten copies for	3 50
Twenty copies for	6 00

☞ *Free of Postage to all subscribers within the County.*

Nothing will be made at these rates, beyond the cost of paper, ink, and actual labor. But we are desirous of throwing as much light as possible before the voters of the county this fall, and hence our offer.

☞ *Will our Whig friends in the different townships assist in the work, by promptly getting up clubs of five or more?*

DOCTOR J. K. M'CURDY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Hunterstown and its vicinity that he has permanently located in that place, for the practice of Medicine.—He may be found at the residence of Mr. ABRAHAM KING, or at his office, adjoining Mrs. Frame's.

Hunterstown, July 11—3t.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN Apprentice to the Coach-Smithing business will be taken by the undersigned, if early application be made. The applicant must be about 16 years of age, and of correct morals. None other need apply.

J. L. HOLTZWORTH.

July 11.—tf

G. C. Quick and Company's

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

Will exhibit at Gettysburg, on Tuesday, July 29th. Doors open from 2 to 4 o'clock.

ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER NINE YEARS OF AGE HALF PRICE.

This splendid collection of the rarest and most magnificent specimens of the Animal Creation, obtained from all quarters of the globe, will enter town on the day of exhibition in

GRAND PROCESSION,

and preceded by the gorgeous

Orphean Chariot,

containing the *New York Brass Band,* under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Nosher, and will consist of all the beautifully decorated vehicles of the Company, drawn by a magnificent stud of

One Hundred Horses.

The Menagerie of G. C. QUICK & CO., stands unrivaled by any other similar establishment in the world, and in it will be found representatives of every animal which has been discovered by the naturalist. It is composed of the two great collections formerly belonging to

JUNE, TITUS & CO., AND VAN AMBURG & CO.

And among the principal attractive features will be found the trained

Performing Animals,

which were so celebrated both in Europe and America. Mr. Brook, the unequaled Lion King, will superintend this part of the Exhibition.

In the course of the performance, Mr. Langworthy will introduce his highly trained Ponies, will go through with their wonderful feats of dancing, waltzing, &c., forming a pleasing episode to the general entertainment.

The above Company will also exhibit at EMMITSBURG on Monday, 28th.

Gettysburg, July 11—3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1851.

A	M
Aulthouse Ann Elizabeth	Miller Samuel B.
Allison Frances	Miller Jacob
B	M'Donley Miss Harriet
Bender Michael	Markle Charles
Byers Christian	M'Donnell Henry
Blocher David	Murray Jacob
Bushman Michael	Marshall Charles
Bergstresser Peter	N
Bercaw George	Naps James
Busbey Miss Kate M.	Nolen Thomas
Bomley Samuel	O
Boyd Miss Betsy H.	Oyler John
Blocher John	Oler John
C	P
Cunningham Rev. T. M.	Pacher Anthony
Crammer Conrad	R
E	Russel John
Eldred M.	Reck Levi
Eckart Henry	Reilly D. W.
F	Reever Abram
Fabes Samuel	Rollins Valentine
Fairfax Raymond	S
Fulweiler Jacob	Scott William
G	Steinour John
Guthrie John	Sachs Jacob
Gwinn George S.	Slater David
Groop John	Swisher Mrs. Mary F.
Greenwalt Henry	Settle William
H	Shetrone Samuel H.
Howard William	Sharley Joseph
Heck Jacob	Slothour Miss [illegible]
Hall Miss Mary	Seeal John
Holsinger Miss Sarah	Sherrice Mary
Houghtelin Cornelius	Stultz Conrad
Heiner Lewis	T
Harvey Victoria	Tory Charles
J	Thomas George S.
Jobe Jack W.	V
Johnson Mrs. Dolly	Vandike Mary A.
K	W
Koontz George	Walker Mrs. Mary
Khole A. Elizabeth	Wright Sarah M.
L	Wilson Hannah A.
Lockley [illegible]	Webb Henrietta
Line Mrs. Sarah	Wolf Henry
Levinstine Miss Isabella	Weekly Henrietta
Lott Hezekiah D.	German Letters
M	Hergenroether Johann A.
Miller Isaac	Mosing Jacob

A. D. BUEHLER, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.

July 7.

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.

A. B. KURTZ.

BUSWELL'S MINERAL PAINT.

A Superior article of Mineral Paint, warranted equal to any Paint ever before offered to the public for painting on Wood, Brick, Stone, Iron, Tin, or any substance which is exposed to Weather, Water, or the Atmosphere. It is

Proof against Fire, Water and Weather,

AND UNCHANGEABLE IN ITS COLOR.

It mixes readily with Oil or Composition and is a beautiful dark brown or free-stone color.

This Paint received the Premium at the New York State Fair,

Held at Albany in 1850, in competition with the Ohio Fire-Proof Paint, and several other kinds of Mineral Paint, as being superior to anything of the kind now in use.

CERTIFICATES.

We the undersigned, having seen and used BUSWELL'S Mineral Paint, can safely recommend it to the public as being an article superior to any Mineral Paint ever before offered for use; it is not unpleasant to use, like the muddy Ohio Paint which is hawked about the country so much, but mixes up with oil like pure white lead. It is sold at half the price of common paint, and we believe where the color is desirable, it is worth twice as much, and as a Fire, Weather, or Water-proof Paint, we think it cannot be surpassed by anything in the Paint line now in use.

I. Mason,	Painter.	James Tomlinson, Esq
John Phelps,	do	John Tomlinson, Esq
D B Gleason,	do	H Brown, Esq
James Moore,	do	B B Stoddard,
J T Manning,	do	G W Stoddard,
L Joslin,	do	S P Doolittle,
N P Wilbur,		John Allen,
E W Dodge,		O Parks,
D Joslin,		N Dyer,

Oneida Depot, Oct. 30th, 1850.

Mr. Buswell, Dear Sir: We have used, within the past month, some 2,000 lbs. of your Mineral Paint, in painting cars, car houses, and freight houses upon our road, and we can safely recommend it as a very superior, durable and cheap article of Paint. HEMAN H. PHELPS, Superintendent of the Syracuse & Utica R. R.

Mr. Buswell, Dear Sir: I have used for the Syracuse & Utica R. R. Company, over a ton of your Mineral Paint, and I find upon using it to be far preferable to the Oil Paint, or any other kind now in use. I can also recommend it as being superior to White Lead for any kind of out door painting, as it appears to be impervious to water, and unchangeable in color.

HORACE JOHNSON, Painter for S. & U. R. R. Co.

Albany, Dec. 1, 1850.

Mr. Buswell, Dear Sir: Having used a considerable quantity of your Mineral Paint, in painting brick and wooden houses, the past season, I have taken extra pains to try and test it in various ways, from its trial and composition I can warrant it to be durable both in quality and color; it mixes beautifully with oil—paints very easy—and for ship or boat painting, I think there has no better paint ever been introduced. I have used considerable of it with water and glue composition, for coarse, cheap painting, and it exceeds any thing I ever saw. Truly Yours,

THOS. B. JOSIN, House Painter.

Numerous other certificates in hands of Agent, which will be shown to dealers.

☞ This Paint is for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, July 11—tf

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS,

OF THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

S. S. McCREARY, Treasurer, in account with the School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, for the year ending June 1st, 1851.

DR.

	DOLLS CTS
To balance on settlement June 1, 1851.)	$122 31
State appropriation,	180 40
Cash, (paid for tuition,)	5 25
Taxes assessed for the year ending June 1st, 1851,	1740 00
	$2,347 96

CR.

By orders paid by Treasurer:

Tuition:—Miss Bord,	$373 50
" Miss M'Curdy,	202 00
" Mrs M'Creary,	[illegible] 00
" Miss [illegible],	75 00
" Miss Powers,	[illegible] 00
" Miss M'Millan,	[illegible] 00
" J. K. Miller,	[illegible]
" J. Sprincher,	[illegible]
" T. Ditterline,	210 00
" R. S. Paxton,	[illegible]
" J. Sn[illegible],	00 00
	$1091 50
Rent of School Houses,	57 [illegible]
Wood, &c.	36 25
Cutting Wood and making fires,	16 50
H. J. Stahle, Printing,	8 00
Taxes, Repairs, and other incidental expenses,	[illegible] 08
Per-centage on $987 57 rec'd by Treasurer,	19 75
Balance in hands of John Brown, (Coll.)	91 65
Balance in hands of N. Weaver, (Coll.)	403 84
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	14 73
	$2,347 96

We hereby certify that the foregoing account of S. S. M'CREARY, Treasurer, has been examined and settled, and the same is correct.

CHARLES HORNER, *Pres't.*
HUGH DENWIDDIE, *Sec'y.*

July 11.—3t

HUTCHINGS' VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.

A sure and certain cure for the Dyspepsia, in its worst forms.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, sinking and fullness of weight at the stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, &c., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

TO FEMALES,

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition, will find this medicine of INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of general debility this medicine acts like a charm!

THOUSANDS have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured. Circulars, containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the public press, can be had of the Agents, free. Price, 50 cents per Bottle.

Principal Office, 122 Fulton street, N. Y., up stairs.

For sale in Gettysburg by S. H. BUEHLER.

White Marseilles Vests.

A FEW more left and sold very cheap at SAMPSON'S.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, Ultina Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimp, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gypseys, at KURTZ'S.

The Cars Arrived.

A New Supply just Received at
HAMERSLY'S
GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans, crushed, and loaf sugar, N. O. sugar-house and syrup molasses, teas, dairy salt, extra pure starch, saleratus, pepper, alspice, ginger, cloves, mustard, rice, fresh mackerel, tobacco, snuff, cigars, Pickles, crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c.; also

Fruits and Confections,

candies, raisins, figs, prunes, nuts, cocoanuts, oranges, lemons, citrons, almonds, &c. Also the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing every thing in the Queensware line, from common to best chins, brittania ware, glass ware, together with a large variety of

Miscellaneous Goods,

such as cedar ware, tubs, baskets, buckets, door mats, brooms, bed cords, grain and manure forks, shovels, nails of all sizes, knives and forks, chains, spoons, brushes, andirons, lead, powder and shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the north-west corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Gettysburg, April 25.

PUBLIC SALE OF 1000 ACRES OF LAND IN FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY VIRTUE of two decrees of Frederick County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, we, the subscribers, as Trustees, will sell at Public Sale, at Daniel Root's Tavern, in Libertytown,

On Wednesday, the 6th of August, 1851,

the following property, viz: THAT

VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN ESTATE,

owned by the late Dennis D. Howard, dec'd, lying one mile north-east of Liberty-Town, and directly on the old and new Liberty roads leading to Baltimore, adjoining the lands of Col. Richard Coale, Alvin Jones, Col. Thomas Hammond, Gen. James M. Coale, and others.

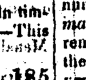
For beauty of location and fertility of soil, this land is thought to be unsurpassed by any in the State. It also possesses local advantages which render it particularly desirable; lying, as it does, close to the pleasant village of Liberty, where are good schools, and several churches; within 8 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Frederick Turnpike; 12 miles from the city of Frederick. There are several Merchant Mills within 3 or 4 miles of the property. The neighborhood is healthy, and the society good. Greater advantages are seldom found in any section of the country. The character of the land is Limestone and Blue Slate, with an abundance of the purest water in almost every field.

This tract of Land will be divided into the following divisions, upon each of which are eligible building sites, with a number of the finest springs contiguous; as there are two county roads running through the entire tract, each farm will border on one or the other of said roads.

No. 1—Containing about 111 ACRES, 67 acres of which are heavily timbered, and well adapted to the growth of the finest tobacco; the balance is in cleared land and meadow.

No. 2—Containing about 130 ACRES; 30 IN WOOD.

No. 3—Containing about 130 ACRES, of which 25 acres are heavily timbered. This lot has upon it TWO substantial



TENANT HOUSES,

and adjoins No. 2, to which, were it added, it would make a beautiful and most valuable farm.

No. 4—Containing about 145 ACRES; 30 acres of which are in timber, and 10 acres of good meadow—This lot adjoins No. 3.

No. 5—Containing about 185 ACRES: Of this tract there are 100 acres of perhaps as fine WOOD LAND as can be found in the State; the soil is extremely fertile; there is also

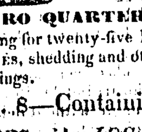
An abundance of MEADOW LAND, a fine

Orchard of GRAFTED FRUIT,

and beautiful and elevated location for buildings, surrounded with forest trees, with a strong spring of pure water at base of the elevation. *This is a rare chance for a tobacco as well as a wheat grower.*

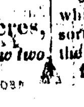
No. 6—Containing about 53 ACRES, of which 13 are heavily timbered; this tract extends to within a few yards of Libertytown, and adjoins No. 5.

NO. 7 THE HOMESTEAD, CONTAINING ABOUT 217 ACRES, with a sufficiency of WOOD and two LARGE MEADOWS. The improvements are a LARGE WEATHER-BOARDED



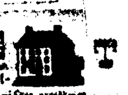
HOUSE, NEGRO QUARTER, LOG BARN, stabling for twenty-five Horses, two Corn Houses, shedding and other necessary out-buildings.

No. 8—Containing about 10 ACRES, with a *LOG HOUSE AND BARN,* and other buildings. Upon this lot also are about 5 or 6 acres of very productive meadow, and a quantity of choice fruit.



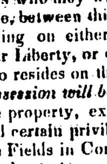
No. 9—Containing 20 Acres, (15 in wood,) improved with a *new two story*

LOG HOUSE



well finished, with other outbuildings; on this there is a thrifty young orchard of choice fruit.

No. 10—A Wood Lot of 48 ACRES, in Carroll county, lying on the road leading from Engle's store to Frankinville. This lot will be either divided or sold as a whole. It lies about 6 miles from the other lands.



ALSO, a two-story Weather-Boarded House, and two Lots, eligibly situated in Libertytown, with good stabling, and other buildings attached.

The above Land will be shown to persons who may wish to examine it, at any time, between this and the day of sale, by calling on either of the Trustees living near Liberty, or on Mr. U. J. Hammond, who resides on the premises. *Immediate possession will be given* to every part of the property, except the Tenant Houses, and certain privileges around them; and the Fields in Corn; but, should it be desired, an arrangement can be made by which immediate possession can be had.

Any desired information can be had by addressing either of the subscribers at Libertytown, Frederick county, Md. A plot of the above tract can be seen on or before the day of sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed in the decree, are, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay one third of the purchase money in cash, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers; and the remainder in two equal annual payments, in one and two years from the day of sale, bearing interest from the day of sale; and the payment thereof to be secured by the note or notes of purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustees. An when the whole purchase money is paid and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be made to the purchaser or the purchasers to all the interests of the parties claiming.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DENNIS H. MAYNARD,
DAWSON V. HAMMOND, Trustees.

THOMAS CARR, Auct.
July 4, 1851.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and JAMES M'DIVITT, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our LORD, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 18th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, July 4, 1851.

☞ BOOKS! BOOKS! ☞

A RARE CHANCE!

THE following Books will be sold low, if soon applied for, viz:—

1st. DOBSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, consisting of *eighteen large quarto volumes,* averaging 800 pages, with a supplement of three volumes, each somewhat larger than the original work. This work is in half binding and lettered in alphabetical order. This work having been kept in good case is as good as new.

2d. NILES' REGISTER, consisting of 22 large octavo volumes, commencing on the 7th of September, 1811, and continued to the 31st of August, 1822. Fourteen volumes are in full binding, and the balance in good substantial half-binding.

The above works recommend themselves, and consequently it is deemed useless to say anything to their praise.

ALSO: BECKER'S WELTGESCHICHTE, the seventh edition, in fourteen volumes, neatly bound, lettered and numbered. This History is in the *German Language,* and commences with the remotest antiquities, and is continued thro' the past centuries, and continued to the year 1838 of the present century. This work is highly valuable.

☞ Application can be made to the editor of the "Star" or to the undersigned, residing in Hanover, York county, Pa.

S. GUTELIUS.

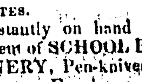
June 27, 1851.—tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Classical, Theological, Literary & Miscellaneous.

S. H. BUEHLER

HAS just received a new supply of Goods from the City, and invites the attention of the public to his present stock of

Books and  Stationery,

of every variety, constituting the largest and best assortment ever offered in this market—which will be sold, as usual, at the LOWEST RATES.

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

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

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

May 23—tf