[From the National Intelligencer.]

TEMPER AND TONE OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

The temper of the Disunionists of the South, wherever their strength is such as to encourage its exhibition, is inflammable and fanatical to a degree never before paralleled in the United States, unless by the same nearly identical party during the Nullification period twenty years ago.—As a sample, we extract the following editorial and communication from a late number of the Charleston Mercury:

FROM THE MERCURY.

THE PLOT THICKENS.—The planters of Jasper Island have been in the habit of carrying their children over to Fort Sumter, for recreation and recreation—its situation in the centre of the harbor making it a exceedingly airy and pleasant resort. On Tuesday the following incident took place: A gentleman of the highest respectability, with his friend and two or three children, went over to the Fort, and when the boat was within a distance of about a hundred, the sentinel on duty lowered his musket and demanded whether it was a Government boat?" It was answered in the negative. Then, said the sentinel, you cannot land. The gentleman asked for the control of the guard, who came forward, and, to his request, to be allowed to land, the same brief rule answer was answered—"you cannot land." He asked the reason of the refusal, and the officer turned his back upon him and made no reply. We make this statement on the authority of the gentleman himself.

It is quite manifest from this that the troops are under orders, to treat the people of South Carolina as enemies. Our correspondents, "Barnwell," well advises that we accept the challenge thus thrown in the face of this community. They and only constitute as an enemies because they have hostile designs against us.—Yet these men are daily seen in our streets, and move among us on terms of equality, as any longer safe with such company? Is it not equally the duty and the policy of the city officially to exclude from her limits men whose purpose of hostility is no longer doubtful, and who do not even pretend to disguise it, without affording to them great excitement in the community in consequence of these developments, of the concentration of a military force, thus official and openly be done. Are we to stand idle, and see our sentinels be scorned and trampled on by the minions of power, as if this State was already an subjugated province?

THE PLOT THICKENS.—[A COMMUNICATION.]

Occupation of Fort Sumter—Insolence of Federal Minions.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Fort Sumter has been occupied, furtively, unexpectedly, and without warrant of authority, save from a usurping Northern President, and the subservient tools of his Cabinet. The object of this movement of Federal troops is apparent and unmistakable. Intimidation of the wavering, encouragement to Unionloving Submissionists, and preparation to meet the question of secession, when it is to be exercised. *It is a challenge to the State to come up to that issue, and meet the issue forthwith.* Shall the challenge thus be accepted now? There is but one way of giving the answer—*through the Legislature*, which should be SOVEREIGN ASSEMBLY. In the mean tim, what should the citizens of Charleston do? Already are insolent minions strutting in our streets, and all reason for the peremptory prohibition contemptuously refused, and the jaws of livery others, obedient to the will of official masters. *The people should assemble* ATONCE—put on their arms—guard their city against the ingress of such malcolms and incendiaries, and confine the presidents of their presence within the walls of the fort. There is but one circumstance to temper the anger of a true Southerner—it is that so few of these men are Northerners. The soldiers of the Government are any thing else than Yankees, and their deeds illustrate the courage of every land save *Yankeedom*. They are the instruments of our deadly foe—*the Government*—and, as such instruments, must be placed under the *ban of public execration.*

BARNWELL.

What, now, in plain language, is the fact which has called forth this burst of "Sesseseion" eloquence from the Mercury?—It has had the dimensions of a mole, the movement of United States troops in the harbor of Charleston *done* to justify this same insolent to Officers of the Army, this threat of violence should they dare to walk the streets, and, finally, of "collectual exclusion" from her limits! Why, "the very head and front of his offending" is this, and nothing more! that at a fort of the United States, called Fort Sumter, occupied and garrisoned by troops of the United States, it has been thought proper to prevent the landing, without leave, of persons having no business there. This is the principle, we believe, at all military stations in every part of the United States.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TEA-POT TEMPEST.—In regard to the hubbub got up at Charleston by the dissuasing general government-hunters, because a solitary Fort Sumter ordered off a boat in which were some of the signal officers of the navy, Capt Bigelow, who has command of the Fort, in a note published the next day, says the difficulty arose from a fact of the sentinel on duty being a recruit, and not clearly understanding his instructions, no orders have been, or were intended to be, issued, prohibiting citizens from landing during the day, and even at night; the order preventing being the introduction of liquor, or the soldiers from leaving the garrison. The precautions adopted were intended solely for the preservation of discipline in the command. We presume, therefore, that the extra session of the Legislature will not be insisted upon by the author of the call.

THE SIOUX.—We learn from the Galena Advertiser, that the Treaty lately made by Commissioner Lea and Governor Ramsey, with the lower bands of the Sioux Indians, provides that these bands shall receive, when the treaty shall have their final destination, some $225,000 to pay their debts and expenses of removal, and an annuity in money and goods of $50 for fifty years. The lands to be ceded by them amount to sixteen millions of acres, lying above the water of the Mississippi from the Iowa State line north to the Falls of St Anthony, and above that place. The quantity of land ceded by the Upper Sioux, or the Sioux, is twenty-one millions of acres.

Men in a bustle of labor. What, then, is woman?—She.

Our Jim says she is an armful of sighs, tears and whalebone.

FURTHER PROOF OF "FREE TICKET VILLANY."—

Not only is it true beyond all question that free tickets given by the Canal Commissioners, carried many of the Delegates to the Harrisburg and Reading Conventions, over the public works *without charge*, but a still more important truth is gradually unfolding itself. Mr. Bigham's statements were amply sufficient to show that this Free Ticket Swindle of the State was carried to a considerable extent. We published below another fact stated on the personal knowledge of the Editor of the York Advocate. The subject is a deeply important one. The disclosures made over the State call loudly for Reform and an additional argument in favor of keeping the Rascals Democratic party, a man of the same political feeling with the scoundrels who are using their offices to rob the State.

The Editor of the advocate, Mr. H. F. Thomas, stated that a short time ago he was passing over the highest respectable, with his friend and two or three children, went over to the Fort, and when the boat was within a distance of about a hundred, the sentinel on duty lowered his his musket and demanded whether it was a Government boat?" It was answered in the negative. Then, said the sentinel, you cannot land. The gentleman asked for the control of the guard, who came forward, and, to his request, to be allowed to land, the same brief rule answer was answered—"you cannot land." He asked the reason of the refusal, and the officer turned his back upon him and made no reply. We make this statement on the authority of the gentleman himself.

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BARNWELL.

THE STAR AND BANNER,

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Aug. 22, 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.

James Bigham.

CORONER.

Henry W. Caufman.

Facts for Farmers.

We commend the following sensible article from the Mercer Whig to our agricultural friends. The facts stated, and the arguments based upon those facts, cannot be resisted. We feel a strong persuasion that the farmers and working men of Pennsylvania will not barter away the prosperity of the State for an empty name—that they will not continue to follow the shadow of democracy after the substance has departed:

How Farmers are affected by the Tariff of '46.—Under the operation of the Tariff of 1842, the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country were properly divided, each received its appropriate share of encouragement, and both were profitable to those engaged in the several pursuits. The laborer found steady employment at fair wages, and the farmer a ready sale at remunerating prices for his surplus produce. Manufacturing establishments were rapidly springing up all over the country, and business of all kinds wore a healthy aspect. But on content with this state of prosperity, the Democracy repealed the protective tariff of 1842, and substituted in its place the ad valorem tariff of 1846. The result is that many of our manufacturing establishments have been compelled to suspend operations altogether, the wheels of their machinery stand idle, and thousands of our operatives are turned out of employment, and driven to agricultural pursuits of manufacturing pursuits, to obtain a subsistence for their families.—The number of producers has been largely increased, while the number of the consumers has been proportionally diminished. The markets of the former have been glutted to a great measure destroyed. At the present time there is an immense quantity of old grain yet in the country, without any demand for it. Thousands of bushels of wheat are stored up in the granaries of the farmers of this county alone, which can not scarcely be disposed of, at any price. So long as the locofoco policy of free trade prevails, it will be useless to expect better times in this respect. If the farmers of the United States wish for a steady market, they must look for that market at home, where a profitable home market can only be secured by a proper encouragement of the leading industrial and manufacturing interests of the country.

FATAL FUSS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes a letter from an intimate friend of Mr. Whitlock, of Ohio, who by hing himself a few days ago, which goes to show that his death was accidental. It seems that young Whitlock had determined to frighten the servants in some way, and as he had directed one of them to call him about the time he was found dead, he fastened the bedcords to play a trick on them by making them think he had hung himself, when, by accident, the joke first became a tragedy. The writer says:

"In the third story of the house is a room in the wall, in which is usually hung the clothes line, which, when not in use, is allowed to fall behind a bureau. Directly opposite the door, a hook is fastened from the drawing room because one of its legs was broken. There was no doubt in the minds of his mother and lady fancy, that Robert saw this line as he went up stairs, and to frighten the girl, about the time that she was to awaken him, he stood on the chair with the noose about his neck in such position that it might appear he was about to hang himself. The broken chair canted, and the termination came—That he had made desperate efforts to extricate himself is evident from the marks of his hand on the bureau, and of his feet on the door.

COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the Whig County Committee, the friends of the present State Administration assembled in the Court House in Gettysburg on Monday evening, the 18th inst., for the purpose of making such arrangements as might be deemed expedient, in order to a proper reception of the excellent Gov. Johnston, at his intended visit, on the 2d of September next.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. WM. R. SADLER, President; David Newcomer, Sebastian Weaver, Harman Wentzel, and John Walter, Vice Presidents; and Wm. H. Stevenson and Wm. Weible, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being briefly stated by A. R. Stevenson, Esq., on motion of Col. J. D. Paxton, a committee of twenty-one was appointed to report other committees as the proper accomplishment of the object contemplated, rendered necessary. The committee consisted of Col. D. Paxton, W. W. Hamersly, Gen. J. Bond, Robert Smith, and J. R. M'Pherson.

During the absence of the Committee, D. M. Smyser, Esq., was called upon and addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous manner. He adverted in proper terms to the scurvious outcry against Gov. Johnston as the "traitor Governor," who had accepted the perfect propriety of a public servant's giving an account of his stewardship, before the Sovereign Power, at the position of trust. Mr. S. having constituted Col. Paxton, from the committee of twenty, a Committee of Reception, consisting of one hundred, members, to meet Gov. Johnston at any convenient point on his route to this place. The Report, having been amended so as to include the nominating committee and the tally committee in the Committee of Reception, was then unanimously adopted.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

WHIGS.	LOCOS.
Samuel W. Parker,	Jacob Spangler,
Samuel Benner,	Henry Wolly,
	Wm. Wyandy,
	Alexander Frazer,
	Jacob Hoke,
	Dr. Charles Horner,
	Jacob Rice,
	Keller Kurtz.

Four Stalwarts.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

WHIGS.	LOCOS.
A. R. Stevenson,	Wm. B. Wright,
John Bryan,	James Pierce,
Wm Gardner	W W Heilinger
Samuel Fahnestock	J H Stallsmith
Col John Wolford	Jno Bowman
Dr. Jno Rogers	Jno Bowman
Col Wm P Bowman	D P Wierman
Jno Cole	John Culp
George Gardner	Moses Smith
D M Smyser	Jno Weaver
Geo Dandoff	Hugh Gerrett
Dr D Horner	H Denwiddie
Jacob Bikel	Jacob Sheely
David Troxell	Henry Culp
Dr J Allison	Jno Bowman
Daniel Lashell	Robert Martin
Jno Kurtz	Jno Bowman
Thomas Warren	C H Sadler
Jno Houghtaling	Moses M Neely
George Arnold	Jacob Rice
Sebastian Heffer	Sebastian Heffer
Jno Wolford	Jno Wolford
Jno Bowman	Jno Bowman
Jno Bowman	Jno Bowman
Jno Bowman	Jno Bowman