FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Baltic* and *Canada*, both from Liverpool—one bound for the Collins, and the other of the Cunard Line—arrived at New York on Sunday last. The latter sailed on the 28th and the former on the 29th ultimo.

As well as we can comprehend our dispatch, the Canada has made the present trip in time of the Africa, which, having started on her passage, into the Collins' Rocks, on the coast of Ireland, and was compelled to put back to Liverpool. The ship is reported to have suffered considerable damage, and narrowly escaped complete wreck. None of the passengers received injury.

Among the passengers in the Baltic is the Hon. David Tod, late Minister to Brazil.

Cotton had declined a quarter of a cent since the sailing of the Franklin. Flour and provisions had also undergone a slight decline. Breadstuffs generally were dull.

The Russian Admiral have come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to make any further search for the lost Franklin and his companions.

Kossuth had left the United States frigate Mississippi at Gibraltar, and gone to England. He arrived at Southampton on the 23d ultimo, where he was honored with a public reception. The Mississippi visited London, but it appears that his visit thither was of a strictly private character, and consequently there was no public demonstration. He left London on the 28th to attend a banquet at Southampton. The London Times says that Lord Palmerston had caused it to be intimated to Kossuth that he would grant him an interview, if the latter desired. The Mississippi, with the remainder of the Hungarian refugees, had sailed from Gibraltar for the United States.

In France a new ministry had been announced, as follows: M. Cordin, Minister of Justice; M. Turgot, Foreign Affairs; C. Giraud, public instruction; M. de Margerie, of the Interior; Casabianca, Commerce; D'Ayeux, of Public Works; St. Armand, of War; H. Fortinet, of Marine; Bouhier, Finances. Fould will perform the functions of Minister of Justice, in the absence of M. Cordin. M. Turgot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is charged with the Finances in the absence of Blondel. M. Garongue has been appointed Prefect of Police, in place of Piétri. This Cabinet was regarded at Paris as safe a guaranty for the preservation of order as their predecessors. Legitimists, Orléanists, Bonapartists, are more or less of Bonapartist tendencies. The Bourse was affected by the change. Quiet reigned in Paris, but the accounts from the departments are represented to be far from tranquillizing. A manifesto from the Prince de Joinville, setting forth his claims to the Presidency, was immediately spread; also, one from Henri Cinq, pretender. The Duchess D'Angoulême is dead.

In Madrid rumors prevailed of a change of Cabinet. The Government had fixed the bond issue at $25,000,000 reals, being 9,000,000 in excess the project issue. The civil list of the Queen was increased 72,000 reals.

The news from Rome is that the Pope was lying dangerously ill. Rumors of his death were current, but contradicted.

The insurrectionary fire in Denmark had been terminated by the appointment of V. Bluhme as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Flensborg as Minister of War.

A serious misunderstanding is said to exist between the Governments of Austria and Denmark. A Vienna paper states that the Austrian Cabinet recently addressed a note to the British and French Governments, in reply to their protests against Austrian entering with all her States into the Germanic Confederacy, denying the right of France and England to interfere in this question, and stating that Austria will never tolerate a judge than the Diet, it she would call for any decision on the subject.

GRAND DISPLAY.

CRY-SHOOT OF THE WORLD'S FAIR IN THE U. STATES.—A proposal is made in the London papers, over the signature of Edward Riddle, United States Commissioner, and the Austrian Commissioner, to institute to New York the most attractive and valuable portion of the articles which have been sent to the World's Fair, and it is stated that a company has been formed, represented in Europe by these two men, to whom the entire management has been entrusted." It is also stated that a large building will be erected in New York, which will be made a bonded warehouse for the reception of goods from all countries, and that the proposed exhibition will be opened on the 12th of April next, about six months from this date, and continue open for a period of four months.

The *London Morning Chronicle* gives some further particulars. The plan, says that paper, "has now received the sanction of the Austrian and several other Governments of Europe, and a large proportion of the foreign exhibitors, who prefer their goods from the building for shipment to the United States. Upwards of two hundred of the British exhibitors have announced their intention of sending their goods. One distinctive feature of the proposed plan is, that the articles exhibited in New York will be exclusively foreign produce; manufactures or works of art, no American produce or manufacture being allowed to take part in it. An important—and, we fear, experience may have had of our own exhibition, a very favorable circumstance is—that, so far as we can learn, no exhibition of any kind will be awarded to the exhibitors.

The whole affair will be a commercial one, and in the benefit to be sought in the amount of public attention which will be directed to the various articles exhibited.

"Another feature of the New York Exhibition will be that all the goods will be exhibited with the prices attached, and, when sold, the remittances will be promptly forwarded. The goods will be conveyed in first class vessels, provided by the parties engaged in carrying out the undertaking; all the charges of freight, &c., will be advanced, so that no outlay on the part of the exhibitors will be required.

The goods which may remain unsold at the close of the proposed Exhibition will be returned to the exhibitors free of all charge. The Exhibition is to open at New York on the 12th of April, and the last day fixed for the reception of the goods is the 1st of March; and we understand that, for the convenience of exhibitors who may desire to send the articles chosen by them in the Great Exhibition, it seems are ready to convey them forth with from London to New York. The building, as we have previously stated, will be in a central part of New York, near to the various railway termini, and will be bonded warehouse during the period of the Exhibition."

ST. CLAIR'S MASSACRE.

Some readers yet survive who remember the memorable and disastrous defeat of St. Clair's army in 1791. In that engagement twenty-two hundred American soldiers participated, and were routed and driven into the wilderness, confusion by a surprise attack of the Indians of Western Ohio. St. Clair had encamped on a knoll or small hill thirty miles north of fort Jefferson, & eighty one miles in advance of Fort Washington. About sunrise on the morning of the 4th of November, the Indians commenced their attack, and in a short time the bodies of seven hundred men were scattered over the hill, and the ground soaked with blood; the whole army fled with great precipitation, casting away their arms; nor did they cease their flight until they reached Fort Jefferson, to overwhelming was the defeat. In January, 1792, Gen. Harrison, it is supposed, buried the dead. But no trace of their bones could be found some years ago within a few months ago, when the remains were found by the merest accident. They were then, when in lat. 9 50 S., long 102 W., while in pursuit of whales, two of his boats that were out in pursuit were stacked by a large sperm whale, and the entire account has been entrusted." It is also stated that a large building will be erected in New York, which will be made a bonded warehouse for the reception of goods from all countries, and that the proposed exhibition will be opened on the 12th of April next, about six months from this date, and continue open for a period of four months.

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THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Nov. 14, 1851.

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

WE WANT MONEY.

IT is unpleasant at all times to DUN our patrons for the monies due us for our labor. We have a goodly list of prompt paying subscribers, who seldom fail to report themselves in good season, and to these we feel indebted for our ability to meet more than one pressing engagement. There are others, however, who either forget that the Printer must have the wherewithal to live by, as well as other people, or who think he has a superabundance of this world's goods, and can do without his just dues longer than his neighbors. Now we do assure both those classes that they are most sincerely mistaken. Our engagements for the regular supply of type, paper, ink, labor, &c., (to say nothing of fuel, meat, and numerous other things,) are matters quite as essential to printers as to other folks, and heavy and *have to be met in cash*, uniformly and promptly; and every dollar withheld from us subjects us to inconvenience and embarrassment.

Now we have an immense number of small accounts on our books, running through one, two, three, four, five and six years. These may appear trivial to each delinquent patron, but in the aggregate they make up a sum of considerable importance to us. We have in no instance, since the "Star" passed into our hands, troubled our patrons with calls from a collector, preferring to await the promptings of their own convictions of duty. The plan has proved a good one, generally speaking, and cheerfully responded to. The plain English of the matter is—"WE WANT MONEY"—and our friends must see to it that we get it.

The approaching November Court will furnish an opportunity to our patrons residing in the County to forward money to us. Time will fly, we get the Star by mail, still forward by the same means at our risk.

The Rail Road Again.

The reader will observe in to-day's paper a call for a meeting of the Commissioners named in the Railroad Charter, for Tuesday next, at the Court House, to make arrangements to "put the Road in motion" again. It is to be hoped that every Commissioner will evince his interest in the project by his presence, and, if needs be, put himself to some inconvenience to be there. The Road can be made, if we only go to work in the right spirit. We shall await the action of the Commissioners with some anxiety, and hope to see them go to work actively and in good earnest. We shall, from time to time, have a word or two to say in relation to the success of the project, and upon the ways and means by which it may be consummated.

The "Bank of Gettysburg," on the 4th inst., declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. On the 3d, the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company" declared a dividend of 1 per cent.

State Agricultural Fair.

The County had but few articles on exhibition at the recent Agricultural Fair at Harrisburg, but what we exhibited elicited honorable notice, as follows:

To Samuel Witherow, Gettysburg, for his Corn-planter, a diploma.

To George Gardner, of Sun, Adams county, for their Clover Machine, a commendatory notice.

To Mahlon Gutshall, for his Clover-harvester, a similar notice.

To Charles Lafferty, for his Saw setter and filer, a diploma.

To Mrs. Witherow, of Adams county, for a piece of domestic linen, a premium of $1.

To Louisa P. Smith, of Adams county, for a jar of pickled cherries, a diploma.

Death of Mr. Gonder.

Joseph Gonder, Esq., Superintendent for the construction of the Hanover Branch Railroad, died at Lanesater, on Saturday last, after a few day's illness. Mr. G. was an active, enterprising business man, and widely known. What effect his sudden death will have upon the immediate working of the Hanover Road, we cannot say; but it is probable that the work will be suspended until something definite is known in regard to his estate.

Compensation of Postmasters.

Since the new postage law came into operation, there has been much complaint on the part of postmasters, that while their labor was increased their compensation was greatly diminished. In view of this fact, the Postmaster General has issued a circular, granting an increase of commissions in the following ratio:—Where the commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, did not exceed fifty dollars, the same amount of commissions allowed for that year, with 20 per cent. thereto shall be allowed and credited to the Postmaster for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852; more than fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 15 per cent.; more than one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twelve and a half per cent.; exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent.

The rate of allowance after the present fiscal year is reserved for future consideration, and will be determined on after the accounts for the first three quarters of the present fiscal year have been adjusted by the Auditor.

Methodist Church Suit Decided.

The great Methodist Church property suit was decided on Monday last, at N. York, by Judge Nelson of the U. S. Circuit Court. It was decided that the complainants (the Southern Church) were entitled to their share of the profits of the Book Concern, and a decree was issued accordingly.

The Elections.

The result of the recent elections in some of the States is still in doubt. We give the latest news as they can be got at until the official returns come to hand.

MARYLAND elects the entire Locofoco State Ticket by from 1500 to 3000 majority. The State Senate will be either 11 Whigs to 10 Locos, or 10 Whigs to 11 Locos, according as the right to a seat on the part of Mr. Keyser from Baltimore city, who claims to fill out his full term, may be decided. The House will have a Loco majority of 11.

MISSISSIPPI elects Foote, the Union candidate for Governor, over Davis, (Secessionist) although not by so large a majority as first supposed. The Telegraph reports Foote elected, with three members of Congress—a majority of Unionists in the House of Representatives, and the State Senate doubtful. The Legislature will have two U. S. Senators to elect. Foote and Davis have resigned their seats in that body.

LOUISIANA elects one Whig and three Locofocos to Congress—same as before.—Legislature doubtful, although claimed by the Whigs.

ILLINOIS—all Loco of course. The "Anti-Bank" Democracy of this State have given a hearty majority in favor of the establishment of a General Banking Law, which was submitted to a popular vote.

WISCONSIN is right side up. Fair well (whig) has two or three thousand majority for Governor, and the Legislature is Whig in both branches. This gives us five Whig Congressmen at least.

MICHIGAN—Loco by some 10,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY has a Loco Legislature in both branches—0 majority in the Senate and 15 in the House.

NEW YORK is still in doubt, and nothing but the official vote can decide the matter. The reported returns, so far, give Wright, Loco, for Comptroller, 30 majority, and Hunt, Whig, for Canal Commissioner, majority of one in the Canal Board. The House is in doubt with the prospect of a Whig majority. The Senate is probably a tie.

The Maryland Election.

There is an old adage which insinuates the duty of every person "minding his own business." Our Whig friends in Maryland, who seemed to be so solicitous about the result of the election in Pennsylvania, and volunteered so freely their expressions of opinion upon the position assumed by the Whigs of this State, could have profited some by an observance of this adage. Probably, if the Baltimore American, the Whig organ, had let the matter alone, it would have escaped the ridicule which it has given to the world, must be our apology for saying as much as we have.

Thanksgiving.

The Governors of 28 out of the 31 States of the Union have already appointed the same day to be observed for Thanksgiving, &c.—Thursday the 27th inst. The municipal authorities of the District of Columbia have concurred in the appointment. This suggestion, it is said, came from Gov. Wood, of Ohio. It is a good idea, and we trust will be imitated hereafter.

Congress will assemble at Washington next Monday two-weeks. Members are already on their way from different parts of the country.

It is said that Gov. JOHNSTON, after the expiration of his official term, will make Pittsburg his residence.

"Declining his Position."

Under this head we notice going the rounds of the opposition presses, a letter from J. J. NAILE, Esq., recently of the neighboring town of Hanover, now a resident of Northumberland county; in which the writer announces the important fact that at the late Gubernatorial election he voted for Col. BIGLER, and thereby helped to "save the Union." We notice the matter, not on account of any intrinsic merit in the article itself, but because of the undue importance which seems to be attached to it by the Democracy, who herald Mr. Naile's defection from the Whig ranks with a flourish of trumpets that one might hardly expect even in the case of a man of some mark or influence—neither of which, we presume, that young gentleman would think of claiming credit for.—Men sometimes wake up and find themselves suddenly famous without knowing why; and probably no one will be more surprised at seeing his name so prominently in print than the writer of the precious epistle to which we allude.

But to the letter. In view of the importance attached to it by the Locofoco press over the State, it may be no more than right that the public should know something about the writer. "J. J. NAILE, Esq.," then be it known, is an amiable and clever young man, and the title assigned him indicates, *a lawyer*. Like a good many other clever young men of the same profession, who have despaired of having their abilities appreciated when brought in competition with the legal lore of a county town, he chose the village of Hanover, as being the most fit sphere for the display of his legal acumen. As is usual for young men in like circumstances, he of course became a politician, and identified himself actively with the Whig party—whether because it was the party in the minority of the people of Hanover were of that political faith, or because of a conviction of the excellence of Whig principles, we do not pretend to say. The facility, however, with which he has doffed the Whig garb and donned that of Locofocism upon changing his residence to a Locofoco county, may throw some light upon the matter. Be that as it may, "J. J. NAILE, Esq.," was known in Hanover as a Whig, and it is very probable that he would have continued to be known as a Whig, had he remained in Hanover.

We are inclined to think so, from the fact that Mr. NAILE's alarm at the possible disruption of the Union and his conversion to Union-loving Locofocism, did not develope themselves until after he had taken up his abode amid the Locofocism of Northumberland. Certain it is that he was a Whig and a *Johnston Whig* up to the very last moment of his residence at Hanover. Johnston's promise to visit that place—we know too that he *did*, with the exception of a few days, at most, during the importance of his going to Hanover.—We *know* further, that but a few days before the election, he assisted in getting up a Johnston Mass meeting in Hanover; and we believe that he addressed Johnston. If the did not, he must have been an arrant hypocrite, for he left his friends under the impression that he intended to do so. Of this there was so little doubt that the Bigler men threatened to object to his full lot, because of his alleged change of residence.

Now we refer to these things so particularly, to show the utter falsity of Mr. Naile's excuse for his conversion to the Gov. Johnston and throw himself into the embraces of Locofocism by reason of what he saw and heard at the Lancaster Whig State Convention, which placed Gov. Johnson in nomination. If his conversion came back that far, how comes it that nothing after he labored as usual in the Whig cause to the extent of his ability, be that great or small? How comes it that he gave Johnson a cordial support in the election? And how comes it that neither he nor his intimate friends knew of his conversion until he had gone to Northumberland and had found out that Gov. Johnson was a defeated? Nonsense!—There was nothing of it. And yet Mr. Naile takes to himself credit for having supported Mr. Bigler, and gravely alleges as the cause of his defection from the Whig ranks the fact that the Lancaster Convention refused to adopt pro-slavery resolutions!

But we have devoted more space to Mr. Naile and his letter than we had intended—certainly much more than the matter merits. That gentleman may be a very clever young man, but it matters little to what party he chooses to attach himself, as he and his influence can count but one vote. The effort of the Locofoco press to make capital out of the otherwise harmless epistle which he has seen fit to address to the world, must be our apology for saying as much as we have.

Fred. Douglass and the "Silver Grays."

The reader may remember the announcement that at a recent Whig Assembly Convention in Rochester, N. Y. York, some 20 votes were cast for FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the famous colored Anti-Slavery agitator. It seems those votes were cast by "Silver Grays," *alias* "Union Safety" members of the Convention, by way of a *hit* at the Free Soil Whigs.—Fred himself acknowledges the compliment in the following "Card of Thanks," which is addressed to L. Gorton, and sons 20 other "Silver Gray" members of the Rochester Convention, who are named:

GENTLEMEN:—I have learned with some surprise that in the Whig Convention held in this city on Saturday last, you signified by your votes, a desire to make me your Representative in the Legislature of this State. Never having, at any time that I recollect, thought, spoken, or acted in any way to commit myself to either the principles or the policy of the Whig party; but on the contrary, having always held my publicly expressed opinions diametrically opposed to those held by that part of the Whig party which you are supposed to represent, I feel very rare enough, smelt the ground, and pawed and snorted. He then took a circle in the woods at a respectable distance, and when he saw where the body was found, and repeated the same ceremony. This he did several times in succession, and at last concluded he was with great reluctance that he was forced to leave the place."

Death of the Elephant Columbus.

The Pinkerton Flyer of last evening gives the following account of the death of the Elephant Columbus, well known to all Philadelphians:

The Elephant Columbus, attached to the Pinkerton Circus, died last night at Lancaster, in the 17th year of his age. He was in the prime of his strength, and was the largest male elephant in the United States. He is supposed to have 100 years old. His weight, when in good flesh, was valued at $4,000. When crossing one of the streams in Adams, the bridge gave way, and he was precipitated some fifteen feet into the water. The injury received in consequence of the bridge falling, so far caused his death, and it is rumored that the owners of the animal have prosecuted the town of Adams for damages.

Wanted.

There is an old adage which insinuates the duty of every person "minding his own business." Our Whig friends in Maryland, who seemed to be so solicitous about the result of the election in Pennsylvania, and volunteered so freely their expressions of opinion upon the position assumed by the Whigs of this State, could have profited some by an observance of this adage. Probably, if the Baltimore American, the Whig organ, had let the matter alone, it would have escaped the ridicule which it has given to the world, must be our apology for saying as much as we have.

Hutching's Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.

(From the N. Y. Mercury.)

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Hutching's Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters is universally acknowledged to be the best preparation for the dyspepsia disease, now in vogue; also, in all cases of general debility it is said to act like a charm. This medicine is composed of the purest of and well known citizens, and has established, on its merits, a character for excellence which is not excelled. Nothing can be more surprising than the astonishment of those who have taken. Dr. Hutchings, being desirous that the most deserving should share the benefit of his valuable compound, has placed it at a price within the reach of all.

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.

For sale in Gettysburg by S. H. BUEHLER.

Singular Circumstance.

—A reliable friend detailed recently to the Editor of the Memphis Enquirer the following singular and interesting occurrence:

"Since the commencement of the term of the Circuit Court for our county, it became necessary for Merriweather, brother of the gentleman some time since murdered in our county, to attend as a witness in the case of Peterson, the perpetrator of the horrible crime. It so happened that he rode into town, the first morning, on a mule, and riding on the day of his murder by Peterson. He was in the company of some friends, and revelled the remainder of the horse is a very fine spirited bay, docile in temper, and with an intelligent eye.—When they approached near the scene of the murder, the horse manifested evident signs of alarm and restlessness. Observing the singular conduct of the horse, Merriweather determined to give him the rein and watch his movements. As he approached near to the spot of the murder, he elevated his head and tail, and appeared to be wakeful, and frequently pointed his ears forward, and cast spirited horses when apprehensive of danger. The mule hung back, and when on ground he trailed the course by which the body of his former master had been conveyed by his murderer, and, with every nerve distended in curiosity to suppose, is founded the comprehension of my political sentiments.

Lest you should, at any other time, commit a similar blunder, I beg to state, once for all, that I do not believe that the Slavery question is settled for ever. I do not believe that slavery is a subject for Christian duty or innocent amusement. I do not believe that he who breaks the arm of the kidnapper, or rents the shackles, is guilty of a crime. I do not believe that Daniel Webster is the Whig Cicero, and that the Bible Union stands in need of such a Savior. I do not believe that human enactments are to be put on the same footing with the Divine Law of the living God. And believing most fully (as I do,) the reverse of all this, I am sorry that I ever did, in a single person, wholly unfit to receive the suffrages of gentlemen holding the opinions and expressing the policy of the Whig party, or any party, denominated "the *Silver Grays*."

With all the respect which your decisions merit, I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant, and faithful fellow-citizen,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Local Matters.

Marriage, casualties, police reports, deaths, &c. (says the Fredericksburg News) should be published. They constitute material items of information in a public journal. And by the individuals who are concerned in some of the events of those events, should they always be reported. The Parson should report Marriage. He has the marriage certificate, knows the full names of the parties, and is paid for officiating at the ceremony. The Physician should notice the deaths of the deceased, taking especial care to give him no virtues which he did not possess. Police-men should furnish police reports benefiting themselves thereby as well as the public. Accidents and casualties of all kinds should be readily communicated, either verbally or in writing, by those who witness them.—Improvements in Farming, extraordinary productions, fairs and all experiments in Agriculture, would be of interest to our readers, and should be reported by the farmer.—The Physician performs a surgical operation, or has some extraordinary case of disease, which would interest the public.—There are cases of improper conduct in Church the lawyers should report. Indeed every class in society might contribute something in their respective professions to make the formation of a public journal, and confer thereby a benefit upon blessed—blessing him that gives and him that takes.

Closing Stores.

We are requested to announce that the Store-keepers of Gettysburg, unanimously, and throughout its vast extent is well adapted to agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing. The Bar will be found well versed in law and civil officers, the great distance from the seat of the present Government, the mine, Mr. and Mrs. Gonder, of the Territory therefrom, and many other reasons, are urged as to the propriety of the organization of a separate Territorial Government.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—This great work is fast approaching completion; and it will be ready for the public early in the spring, when it will be opened for business continuously over an unbroken line. The rails are already laid from Pittsburg to Wilkinsburg, and in a few days more will be extended to Turtle Creek. It is expected that during this month the whole route from Harrisburg will be open, excepting 26 miles from Chambers Mills to Turtle Creek, between which points there are a good turnpike and a plank road.—About the first of June next, the heavy work near Greensburg is to be finished, and the purpose is to open the entire route, with the exception of the Mountain Pass, over which the company will use the Portage Railroad of the State works until their own is completed; about the 4th of July next.

The Drunkard's Will.—I, the undersigned, Thomas Drunkard, being now in feebled in body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered on that solemn consideration of making my last and most resolution to flee, do make and publish this, my last will and testament:—Having seen much in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, and of imparting happiness to others, I know my degradation; I yet suck in my breath, for sensual gratification, and my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give myself up entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequests: My property I give to distillery, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction. To my beloved wife, who has cheered me thus far through life, I give shame, sorrow, poverty, and a broken heart. To each of my children I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the sins of their father's character. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery, and early dissolution.

Boots wig says that the only borrowed article he ever returned promptly, was a kiss from a pretty girl's lips. Of course he returned it on *the spot*.

New Method of Preserving Animal and Vegetable Substances.—The Navy Department are making experiments on a method of preserving substances, such as roots, cabbages, &c., &c., by drying and great pressure. The substance to be preserved is to be dried for a time, carefully in a stove heated to 95 degrees. This drives off the water which they contain. When cool, it is then placed in a strong cylinder and to the pressure of a powerful hydraulic press, which brings them to a state of solidity equal to that of a piece of hardwood.—By soaking them in warm water for a short time, they will absorb enough to bring them back to their condition before they were dried. It is said that such preparations have been thus preserved for four years, and by soaking and cooking it in the usual way, found to be equally as good as when first subjected to the process.

Dear Folly.—At Ottumwa, Iowa, last week, a party of young men met to serenade in a rowdy manner Robert Rabson, who had married a Miss Wood. When the serenaders came to the house, Wood and Rabson assailed the company by throwing stones at them. At this time one of the party received a mortal wound in the forehead, from a stone, which lodged in the left side, near the heart. He died the Monday following. Upon a post mortem examination, it was ascertained that he was shot with a paper wad, a portion of which lodged against the vertebral of the heart.

Dreadful Accident.—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Queen City*, writing from Covington, October 29th, states that on Saturday morning, the 27th ult., Mr. Lyman Ferner came to his death in a very sad way. He was at work at a pump, in the Middle following, when he was found by his son, upon a post mortem examination, it was ascertained that he was shot with a paper wad, a portion of which lodged against the vertebral of the heart.

Dreadful Accident.—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Queen City*, writing from Covington, October 29th, states that on Saturday morning, the 27th ult., Mr. Lyman Ferner came to his death in a very sad way. He was at work at a pump, in the Middle following, when he was found by his son, upon a post mortem examination, it was ascertained that he was shot with a paper wad, a portion of which lodged against the vertebral of the heart.

She Could not Walk.

AN aged lady of our acquaintance and a very prominent member of the Tabernacle, had been nearly afflicted with Rheumatism for nearly three years; at the time we are speaking of she could not *walk herself from the chair*. One of her friends had experienced great relief from the use of Radway's Relief in Cambridge, and recommended the old lady to try it for her Rheumatism. She used it according to directions, she was hearty and well in a few days. Rheumatism during that time two bottles were used, and in less than a week after, she was on Thursday and on the following Sunday she walked to church.

Reader, think. There is not another such a wonderful cure on record. Over five hundred members of the Tabernacle and friends of the lady are living witnesses of the remarkable effects of Radway's Relief in the cure of this cruel affliction in this lady in two hours. Where can we find another such cure performed by any other article of the kind.

For speed and efficacy it is superior to every other remedy in use, the very moment it is applied it begins to ease the pain and cure the disease. It is a Liquid, Pleasant, and a true blessing to the bedridden and afflicted, it relieves the nervous and nervous, relieves the afflicted and sufferers of pain, and cures like magic

New Fever, Influenza, Cramps, Spasms, Flatulence, Spasms, Sores, Eruptions, Burns, Bites, Stings, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Palsy, Paralysis, Tic Doloreux, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache Hemorrhoids, Nervous Head Ache, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervous Complaints, Fever and Ague.

Sally it will instantly allay the most violent pain, and cure the most violent Cramps, Spasms, Mushes, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c. Every family should have a bottle of Radway's Relief in their houses, as it will relieve all pains accidents, &c. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by RADWAY & CO. in open each bottle. Price 25 cents, large size.

RADWAY'S CHINESE MEDICATED SOAP.—Patronized by thousands of delicate ladies throughout the United States, who have used it for beautifying ablutions to all who have used it. Ghemical analysis has proved it to be superior to any of the many of them have endeavored to discover the secret of its wonderful effects in removing pimples, boils and eruptors, which render it so speedy and efficacious in the removal of Complex Imperfections, Pimples, Tetter, sunburning as it by magic; dark, sallow, yellow and unhealthy skins, to soft and healthy and transparent. Sunscald that chapped flesh, rough, cracked and discolored skin, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Barber's and Sore Head, Radway's Chinese Medicated Soap is unrivalled. Ladies and gentlemen, ladies, Extemporaneous of the cuticle are speedily removed and the skin and complexion made as fair, smooth and clear as the most delicate of the human hands, neck, and face present a clean, sweet and healthy appearance.

Look for the label of a red engraving. Radway's Soap is the cheapest and best soap. Price 25 cents, large cakes.

RADWAY'S CELEBRATED HAIR.—Radway's Cocoa-nut Hair is the most delicate clear tonic in use. It is better than Macassar oil for dressing the hair, and prevents the hair turning gray, or falling out, and it will cause a new growth of hair to be produced in a few days. It will make the hair grow in bald spots that have been bald for years.

LIFE IN THE HAIR.

Life in the hair depends on the growth of life, on which depends the growth and beauty of the hair, as the health of the body depends upon the health of the stomach. Radway's Cocoa-nut Hair, to give a life principle to this germ, use the Radway's Cocoa-nut Hair, Radway's Soap, Cocoa, Chemicals or New York. It is put up in large bottles, and sold at 50 cents, and in the less, smooth, soft and glossy. Principal office Radway's Medical Office, New York.

Agents for the sale of the above articles in Adams county—S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; Daniel Fahnestock, Petersburg; Jacob Cashtown; Sorrenger & Hendson, Littlestown; Jacob Rock & Bridger, Hunterstown; Hoffman, Hollinger & Forney, Petersburg.

Nov. 7, 1851—3m.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF YESTERDAY.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market is steady with a fair demand. Sales to day of 1,000 bbls Howard street at $5 87½ Cash; City Mills is selling at $5 75. Rye flour is $5 50 a $5 56.—Corn meal $3 25.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—There is a fair supply of grain. Prime white wheat is selling at prime, at 72 a 76 cents; ordinary to good do. 66 a 70 cents; prime red at 76 a 78 cents, and ordinary to good do. 70 a 75 cents. Rye 70 a 71 cents. Oats are steady at 32 a 33 cents. Clovers seed $5 per bush.

MARRIED.

On the 6th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Height, Rev. AARON W. ILLICH, of Baltimore, Md., (formerly of this place) and Miss MARGRET A., daughter of Mr. Jacob Herman, of Dickinson, Cumberland County, Pa.

On the 6th ult., by the Rev. P. Wolf, Mr. DAVID STROH, (formerly of this place) to Miss Elizabeth Ann, of Baltimore.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. R. Gracy, Rev. JOHN T. HOOVER, of Dunmore, Pa., and HANNAH JANE, daughter of Mr. David Hughes, of Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gill, by the Rev. Mr. Cardin, Rev. JAMES WILLIAMS, O. S. Presbyterian, of Md., and Miss ELIZA GEDDE, formerly of Lewisburg.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Oswald, Mr. JACOB HOUTZ, to Miss MARY HEISKEY, both of Adamstown.

On the 6th ult., by the Rev Dr. Morris, Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. Baltimore.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Zegler, Mr. JOHN SHEETS, to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Mr. Jacob Zegler, all of Baltimore.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. PHILIP HOLTZ, and Miss SABILLA HAIR, N.R., both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB TRIMMER and Miss MARY ANN ANNA MARY FLICKINGER, of York county.

On the 6th ult. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM STERNER, and Miss MANDILLA C. BARTOLET, both of Hunterstown.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sherer, Mr. JOHN H. GOLDEN, of York county, and Miss SUSANNA SHEFFER, of this county.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev Jacob Ziegler, Mr. PETER MAKER, to Miss MARIA HARRIET H. RICE—both of Menallen township.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., near Whitestown, Mr. ADAM BURGER, in the 72d year of his age.

In Wyandott county, Ohio, on the 21st ult., JOHN KENNEDY, (formerly of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.) in the 70th year of his age.

On the 8th ult., in Scott county, Illinois, Miss AMANDA OHLER, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Ohler, (formerly of this county,) aged 14 years, 9 months and 16 days.

COMMUNICATED.

On Saturday last, in this Borough, Mr. JERE. ROSS, aged 18 years, 3 months and 18 days, son of the Junior Editor of Pennsylvania College.

On the 23d inst. of this age.

Mr. Snyder had just returned from his father's house to enter the Institution at the opening of the Seminary, and in a few days he was cut down in the prime of his manhood, and in the bloom of the Junior year. He was unwell when he left home, but apparently nothing serious. In a few days after his return he was taken with fever and died in a week, soon after the commencement hemorrhage of the bowels from the efforts of a violent fit of coughing, and after an illness of only a few days, expired.

A meeting of the Students of Penn's College being called, Mr. R. HILL was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. Brief and Mr. Stewart made known the object of the meeting. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and then published in the Gettysburg and Chambersburg papers, and in the Lutheran Observer."—The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we as fellow-students, deeply lament the death of JEREMIAH H. SNYDER, a worthy member of the Institution and a sincere friend.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the afflicted parents and relatives, by expressing our heartfelt grief at this sudden dispensation of Providence in calling away from them one whom they so affectionately loved, and to whom, perhaps they looked forward with such bright anticipation.

Resolved, That we testify to the integrity and moral worth of our departed friend, who, prematurely snatched from our midst, has left behind him a memory cherished by our hearts, of which we feel proud.

Resolved, That we fondly cherish the memory of him whose future prospects were so flattering, and whose virtues gave such good evidence that he was prepared for the mansions of the blest of God.

Resolved, That whilst we most deeply deplore his death, we humbly submit to the will of Him who "doeth all things well," and who suffers not even a sparrow to fall to the ground without his notice.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents and relatives.

J. H. WATERS,
P. BERGSTRESSER,
D. S. RIDDLE,
HENRY A. GIRK,
T. T. TITUS,
(Committee.

GETTYSBURG RAIL-ROAD!

THE COMMISSIONERS (named in the act of Assembly incorporating the Gettysburg RAIL-ROAD to connect with one of the Rail Roads in York county, will meet in the Court House, (in the Grand Jury room) in Gettysburg,

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where any Commissioner will make it convenient to attend, as matters of importance will be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
D. M'CONAUGHY, *Secy.*

The Commissioners are as follows:

Robert M'Cleary,	Jacob Bonner,
Samuel Danner,	John Weaver,
Samuel Durboraw,	William M'Sherry,
John Bittinger,	John Bittinger,
Joseph Kepner,	Jacob Diehl,
Jacob Hildebrand,	Charles Hay,
William B. Wilson,	John Musselman, Sr.,
John Musselman, Jr.,	Abraham Krise,
Abraham Krise,	George Arnold,
George Arnold,	Joseph Hill,
Joseph Hill,	Samuel M'Clean,
Samuel M'Clean,	George Shryock,
George Shryock,	Andrew Hamilton,
Andrew Hamilton,	A. H. Stevenson,
A. H. Stevenson,	Thos. M'Clean,