Kossuth and the History of the Magyars.

The intimate acquaintance displayed by Kossuth in the history of this country, contrasts forcibly with the general ignorance which our people entertain of Hungary. In order to supply this defect, we collate some information which will prove of interest at this juncture. Hungary is one of the most eastern divisions of Europe, bordering on Turkey, communicating with the Black Sea by the river Danube, and forming a most important part of the Austrian empire. The entire dominions of that empire consist of 258,000 square miles, and nearly 38 millions of inhabitants, of which Hungary is in the proportion of about one-third of the whole aggregate—having an area of 88,000 square miles, and eleven millions of inhabitants.—Compare this with Great Britain, and we will find Hungary nearly the same, as to surface—that island (embracing England, Scotland, and Wales) containing 89,000 square miles, which is more than twice the area of the State of New York. A comparison of Hungary with the United States, as to population, will show that the Hungarians are, in numbers, more than half those of the whole of this country, according to the census of 1850.

What the original inhabitants of Hungary were, is unknown. The first account we have is, that the Huns settled there in the fourth century of the Christian era, and gave it their own name; but, before that time, it was a part of the ancient Pannonia, a province of the Roman empire. The primitive country of the Huns, whose warlike barbarians, who, under ATTILA, their chief, swept Germany, Gaul, and Italy, in the fifth century, was near the northern boundary of China, from whence they advanced into Europe, and pressing in the Goths, defeat the Romans, and established themselves in Hungary. After the death of ATTILA, in 452, the power of the Huns dispersed, by degrees, among other nations; but, doubtless, many of the modern Hungarians are their descendants. About the five millions of the present population belong to the Sclavonic family, or tribe; about four millions are Magyars, and the remainder consists chiefly of Germans, immigrated into Hungary since the twelfth century of the Christian era. With regard to the origin of the people of Europe, they form three great divisions, viz:—The Celtic, Gothic, Teutonic, or Germanic, and the Sclavonic race. To the great family of the Sclavonians belong to the Russians, Poles, Servians, Dalmatians, Croatians, Bohemians, Sclavonians proper, and a portion of the Hungarians as above mentioned. It was chiefly the Sclavonic nations who occupied Hungary; when suddenly, towards the end of the ninth century, a people until then unknown in Europe, appeared in that quarter. This people were Magyars, a Tartar tribe, who had been forced by other Tartars to leave their primitive home, on the eastern side of the Ural River, and in the valleys of the Irtish and Obi, Asia. As a nomadic or roving nation, they had with them their families, horses, and cattle; wandering from place to place in search of pasture. They were also a warlike people, and, in general, robbers, by birth, with the actual power.—In the year 1301, the race of Arpad, a Magyar descendants of the Duke Arpad, became extinct, and Hungary was thence, for about two hundred years, under the Austrian dynasties, ruled by kings of foreign princes. By treaties concluded in the years 1463 and 1506, between the Hungarians and Austria, the hereditary right of succession in Hungary was vested in the House of Hapsburg in male and female line. The first Hungarian king of this house was FERDINAND I., subsequently Emperor of Germany; to whom succeeded by his son MAXIMILIAN; and in this way the House of Hapsburg, or Austria, has reigned in Hungary, uninterruptedly, for more than three centuries. On the death of CHARLES VI., Emperor of Germany, in the year 1740, his daughter, MARIA THERESA, who had married into which the house of Lorraine, was in danger of being deprived of her father's hereditary dominions by France, and also by Bavaria; but at length, overcoming all difficulties, her husband was elected emperor, and Hungary, Austria, and Bohemia are at this time governed by her descendants.

Intelligence by the Niagara.

Important from Austria and Hungary—A Military Revolt discovered.

BOSTON, Dec. 15—The steamer Niagara reached her wharf at 3 o'clock this morning, and her mails for New York and the South left in the early train.

Advices from Hamburg to the 23d Nov., state that an extensive conspiracy had been organized among several regiments of the Austrian army in Holstein, which was on the point of breaking out, in open defiance of the Empire, when it was discovered and checked.

Many of the regiments were composed mostly of Hungarians, who were said to be incited by agents of Kossuth and the revolutionary propagandists at London. A large number of officers and soldiers had been arrested.

Several Hungarian noblemen implicated, Count Potecki, an agent of Kossuth's, had been arrested at Presburg, and proclamations found in his possession addressed to the soldiers, exciting them to revolt.—The whole affair is with him copies of Kossuth's speeches in England.

The Hungarian residence of General Haynau has been selected by the incendiary work of an incendiary. Haynau came near being burned to death in the house.

The case of John S. Thrasher—Great Excitement at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The announcement of the departure of John S. Thrasher, as a prisoner from Cuba, for Spain, has caused great excitement here in our city. Last evening a town meeting, immediately attended, was held to take into consideration the whole case; resolutions were adopted, calling upon the General Government to demand his instant release.

Enthusiastic speeches were made by both whigs and democrats, and the meeting was frequently interrupted by cries of "War! War!" and by cheers of evidences of excitement and angry feeling at the course of events at Havana.

The resolutions were directed to be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to the presiding officers of both houses of Congress.

THE POSITION OF KOSSUTH.

To put a stop to attempts to entangle Kossuth with the wives of any party or faction, he has published the following:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1851.

Having come to the United States to avoid any part in the issue of the present crisis of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, at the first announcements of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the integrity of the Ottoman Government, before the great republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the right to choose the form of government under which it will live, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not interfere with any home questions of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do things which may compromise my duty that could throw difficulties in my way, and, whilst expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It was with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be friendly to my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me with difficulties in respect to the position which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be that of non-intervention, in any manner, and not to be mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party question.

L. KOSSUTH.

PERSPIRED MAN.—The Morris (Ill.) Yeoman states that not long since, while some men were digging in a coal bank, near the canal, they exhumed the body of a man in a perfect state of preservation. From the corduroy cloth in which the legs were encased, the cords and seams of which are perfectly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish laborers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are apparently perfect, and are completely transformed into stone.

LOOK AT THIS, FARMERS!—President Fillmore says in his late message to Congress:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentives of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,021 in 1847, to $67,851,372 in 1850, and to $21,258,053 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year."

The tariff of 1846, we were told, was to be especially beneficial to the Farmer! The facts and figures, however, of the President, tell a different story.

JENNY LIND, at Pittsburg, received a pair of splendid diamond bracelets, as a present from some one of her ardent admirers there, which she returned, was the information that she never received presents from gentlemen.

Three hundred converted Jews are now engaged in various parts of the world, in preaching that Jesus Christ is—He that was to come."

A LEARNED DECISION.—Some of our Southwestern justices are sometimes puzzled at times. Such was accused of stealing a pig from Stokes; Johnson, a witness for Stokes, swore positively as to the guilt of Smith; Jenkins, a witness for Smith, swore just as positively to his innocence. The justice was in a quandary. The business, like the Irishman's opinion of the French language, looked to him "a good deal mixed," so he finally dismissed the suit and *sentenced the witnesses to pay the costs!*

WESTERN HOG TRADE.—At Cincinnati, up to Tuesday last, 159,816 hogs had been slaughtered, being an increase of 50,320 over the same time last year. At Madison, Indiana, 70,000 have been slaughtered, and prices firm at 4 40 a $4 50. At Lawrenceburg, sales are making at $ 4 a $4 50.

F. Miller a young printer, died at Pittsburg, on Thursday, of lead fever, contracted by the practice of putting type in his mouth.

THE STAR AND BANNER,

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, Dec. 19, 1851.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

☞We are requested to say that the Stores in FAIRFIELD will be closed on Christmas-day.

☞We are also requested to state that the Stores in this place will be closed on Christmas day; also in *Petersburg*, Y. S.

☞In a preceding column will be found a condensed sketch of the history and geography of Hungary, which at this moment will be read with interest.

Cold Weather.

☞Tuesday and Wednesday last brought suddenly into requisition overcoats, cloaks, muffs, gloves, comforts, and all the paraphernalia of cold weather. On Tuesday morning the mercury went down to 5°, on Wednesday morning to 2°, and yesterday morning it stood at 3°. Ugh!

The State Finances.

☞The Harrisburg Union publishes a detailed statement, from the Auditor General's office, of the receipts and expenditures of the State for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November; from which it appears that the receipts, from all sources, amounted to $5,040,078 74, and the expenditures, to $5,101,690 53—leaving an available balance in the treasury, on the 30th ult., of $543,979 21. The expenditures on public improvements during the year were $1,061,692 22, including the amount paid for new work.

This statement shows that the finances of the Commonwealth are in an improving condition, and that she has ample means at command to meet promptly all her engagements.

Congress and Kossuth.

☞The resolution of Mr. SEWARD, welcoming Kossuth to this country, passed the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 33 to 6. The nays were Messrs. Badger, Holand, Clemens, Dawson, Morton and Underwood. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capitol of the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the U. States.

On Monday, the resolution came up in the House, and was immediately pressed to a vote under the operation of the previous question, and was adopted—yeas 184, noes 16. We annex a list of those voting against the Resolution:

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Averett, Bayly, Brown of Mississippi, Caldwell, Harris of Tennessee, Holliday, Johnson of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, Martin, Moore, Peyton, Stanton of Tennessee, Stanton of Georgia, Williams, and Woodward.

The reader will notice, as a somewhat remarkable fact in connection with this movement, that the opposition to the resolution, in both Houses, was from the *South*.

☞Mr. CLAY is not dangerously, but seriously, ill. Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, was sent for, and is now attending him. The disease is Bronchitis, of some years' standing. The doctor insists on Mr. Clay leaving Washington, and on taking him to Philadelphia, to his own house, to be taken care of.

☞President Fillmore, as well as Gov. Johnston and Gov. Bigler, have been invited to attend the Kossuth Banquet, in Philadelphia, on the 23d inst.

More Treason.

☞By reference to the Congressional proceedings on Monday, it will be noticed that Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution, the purport in which he boldly avowed himself hostile to the Government and in favor of immediate secession from the Union. Why not try *him* for "Treason?"

☞The steamer America left N. York on Saturday for Liverpool with $1,120,000 in specie. So it goes!

☞Ex-Gov. Morehead, it is thought, will succeed Mr. Clay in the U. S. Senate should the latter resign, as is supposed.

James M'Sherry, Esq., of Frederick, Md., (formerly of Gettysburg,) has been delivering interesting literary addresses in Philadelphia, New York and Williamsburg, which are well spoken of by the press.

☞Counterfeit Notes, of the denomination of $20, altered from $1's, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Carroll county, Md., are in circulation.

☞Father Mathew has returned to Ireland, in good health, and speaks feelingly of America and the American people.

☞On Wednesday, there was two feet snow at Buffalo, N. York. The storm extended to the Lakes, where a good deal of damage was done to vessels and steamers.

☞Haynau and Radetzky are both reported by the late foreign journals, to be lying dangerously ill.

☞The Forest divorce case is now on trial at New York.

Henry Clay will be seventy-five years of age on the 12th of April next.

End of the "Treason" Trials.

☞The great "Treason" trials at Philadelphia, of which so much has been written and spoken, have ended, as in our first notice of them we predicted they would end—*in smoke*." One case has disposed of the entire batch. After all the parade of form, and ceremony, and law, incident to a three weeks trial on the high charge of treason, a single word from the Court sends the parties out of Court—the prisoners acquitted in the charge, and the United States to foot up the bill of costs!

On Thursday after Mr. Cooper had finished his argument for the prosecution, Judge Grier charged the Jury that the offence charged against Hanway was alledged to have been a participant, although a gross outrage upon law and good order, *did not amount to Treason under the Constitution of the United States*; and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the instructions.

The charge of Judge Grier was an able one and very elaborate in its discussion of the law of "Treason." We give an extract or two illustrative of the conclusion arrived at by the Court:

"Since the adoption of the constitution but few cases of indictment for treason have occurred, and most of these, for many years afterwards. Many of the English cases then considered reason by law, and quoted by the best text writers as authorities have since been discredited if not overruled in this country. The better opinion there at present seems to be that the term 'levying war' should be confined to insurrections and rebellions, with the purpose of overturning the Government by force and arms. Many of the cases quoted as examples of treason by law, Foster, Hale, and other writers, would perhaps now be be treated merely as aggravated cases of riot.

"To constitute the crime of treason, there must be a conspiracy to resist by force, and by force to prevent, by force of arms or intimidation by numbers, to effect something of a public nature, to overthrow the Government, or to resist the laws of the United States, and totally to hinder its execution or compel its repeal.

"A band of conspirators may be said to set the laws at defiance, and to have conspired together for that purpose, and to resist, by armed forces, the execution of the revenue laws; they may have battles with the officers of the revenue, and great numbers may be slain on both sides, and yet they would not be guilty of treason, because it is not an insurrection of a public nature, but merely for private lucre or advantage.

"A whole neighborhood of debtors may conspire together to resist the Sheriff and his officers in executing process on their property; they may prepare for the forcible resistance by force of arms, may kill the officer and his assistants, and yet they will be liable only as felons, and not traitors. Their insurrection is of a private, not of a public nature; their object is to hinder or remedy a private, not a public grievance."

A number of figures always may infect a neighborhood, and may be encouraged by the neighbors in combining to resist the execution of their creditors' process, or to resist, with force and arms, their master, or the public officer who may come to arrest them; they may attempt to rescue them if they are guilty of felony, and liable to punishment, but not as traitors. Their insurrection is for a private object, and connected with no public purpose.

"It is true that, constructively, they may be said to resist the process of the legislative slave law, but in no other sense than the smugglers resist the revenue laws and the anti-renters the execution laws. Their insurrection, their violence, however great their numbers may be, or however it may be merely to attain some personal or private end of their own, cannot be called 'levying war.' And under the clause they can be indicted with robbers by moralists, but still the political distinction will remain between the political offence, the public and national, the other private and personal.—Without desiring to invade the prerogatives of the jury in judging of the facts of this case, the Court feel bound to say that they do not think the transaction with which the present case stands charged, has any connected rises to the dignity of treason or a levying of war."

Every friend of constitutional liberty must necessarily be gratified at the issue of this case, so far as the charge of treason is concerned. As to the offence which was actually committed, call it misdemeanor, riot, murder, or what you please, we presume there is no good reason why we should not desire to see it properly investigated, and if there be guilt, to see it properly punished. But in the trial of Castner Hanway on the grave charge of treason there were issues involved of immense moment to every citizen of the Republic, and every citizen was interested in the result. As the Philadelphia News very justly remarks, "the security of life and liberty was involved in the transaction. The exposition of the law made in the determination of one case, controls succeeding cases; for Courts are determined by precedents. The power of interpreting the law is almost equivalent to making it. If a fatitudinarian construction of the law of treason were adopted, facts of minor criminality and of private nature could be forged into treason by the hammer and anvil of a violent interpretation, and the dearest privileges of the constitution annulled by judicial legislation. The lives of the arraigned would be at the mercy of the passions and prejudices of judges and jurors. Treason is the highest crime that can be committed in civil society. A charge of this nature whether just or unjust, made against a citizen, exposes him to odium and hatred. In times of high political excitement popular prejudice and less than royal anger can magnify acts of a subordinate nature into this most odious offence. Montesquieu has justly remarked, that if the crime of treason be indeterminate, *that alone is sufficient* to make any government degenerate into arbitrary power. The history of absolute governments is full of melancholy instruction on this subject. Nor have republics been exempt from the dangerous tyranny of constructive treason. Weare admonished by the authors of the Federalist, that new fangled and artificial treasons have been the great engines by which violent factions, the natural offspring of free governments, have usually wreaked their alternate malignity on each other."

Happily we have escaped the trap here set for us. The decision of the Court in this case will doubtless be generally acquiesced in and become a ruling one hereafter. The obvious definition of Treason given by the Constitution of the United States will hereafter stand as the piece of the subtle sophistries of political casuists and supercede the doubtful authority of antiquated English legal decisions. The only wonder is that the latter should have been plead in the face of the plain language of the former.

On Friday, application was made for the discharge of all the prisoners charged with treason in connection with Castner Hanway.

Mr. District Attorney ASHMEAD requested that all the prisoners be held to answer the minor charge of misdemeanor. He stated also that most of the prisoners against whom retainers had been entered by the unlawful assemblage of treasonable character, have made the pages of one or other of these periodicals the medium of communication with the literary world. One feature connected with these republications is worthy of notice. By an arrangement with the British publishers early advance of Hillwood are regularly forwarded to this country so as to enable the American publishers to issue their reprint before the original edition arrives.—This enables Messrs. Scott & Co., to put the contents of their subscribers, *in advance of all others*, the serial works of Bulwer and other distinguished writers whose original contributions grace the pages of Blackwood.

These periodicals are all re-printed after the manner of the English originals at a greatly reduced cost, as will be noticed by reference to the terms, which are so low as to leave room for no one else of any note to be without all of them. The new Postage Laws reduces the postage on either of them to a comparative trifle. The commencement of the new year furnishes a favorable time for new subscribers, and we direct the particular attention of the reader to the prospectus and terms.

☞*The American Whig Review*," a high-toned Literary and Political periodical, published by D. W. Holly, 120 Nassau st., New York, has received its eighth volume, and continues to sustain its high character among the leading reviews of the day. It was commenced in 1845 by Mr. Colton, backed by the influence of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Preston, Kennedy, and other distinguished members of the Whig party—its primary object being to "set forth and defend the doctrines held by the United Whig party of the Union." The greater part of the work ago, however, are devoted to the usual topics of a high-toned Literary Review, making it a valuable and at all times a readable periodical. Each number is embellished by a fine engraved portrait of some distinguished person.

The December number is before us—the leading article being devoted to the late Col. Archibald Letter in which he offers as his bid for the support of the South, a willingness to have the Constitution amended so as to satisfy the wishes of Texas—the Mexican Boundary Question—and other questions on various topics fill out the pages. A fine steel plate engraving of the illustrious Kossuth is given. A new volume will commence with the New Year, and the period is accordingly a favorable one for subscribing. The Prospectus of the publisher will be found in another column.

☞*The American Railway Guide*," for December, has been received. The numerous and well arranged tables of fares, hours of departure, &c., upon the principal travelling routes in the United States, are carefully corrected to agree with the winter regulations now in force, so that the traveller may rely upon its directions with clock work accuracy. N. Y., 222 Spruce street, at 81 a year.

SHOCKING DEATH.—On Thursday af. ternoon last, Mrs. Shearer, wife of Mr. John Shearer, residing in Philadelphia, street, west of Codorus, being overpowered by fatigue, endeavored to take some rest on a sofa in the front room on the floor, near the stove, where she soon was asleep. In this position, her dress took fire, and although her cries were heard by the neighbors, the doors of the house were locked, and some time elapsed before an entrance could be effected. She was literally roasted.—*York Gazette*.

THE WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.—William Hunter, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Department of State, was despatched to New York on Tuesday, bearing to Louis Kossuth the resolution of Congress giving to him, on behalf of the people of the United States, a cordial welcome to the capital of the country.

ELECTION OF A KENTUCKY SENATOR.—Louisville, Dec. 13.—The long struggle in the Legislature of Kentucky for a United States Senator, was brought to a close this morning, by the election of Hon. B. B. Thompson, whig, on the first ballot.

A candidate for medical honors, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity to answer the questions, was asked by one of the professors, "How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied, "I would send him home to be examined."

What kin is that which all Yankees love to recognize, and which has always sweet associations connected with it? Why a pumpkin, to be sure.

The city of Philadelphia contains about 9000 more houses than the State of South Carolina.

The South Carolina legislature has refused to pass a law prohibiting the introduction of slaves into that State.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1851.

The Senate after voting down a resolution to adjourn over to Monday, and electing Rev. U. H. BERGER, of the Episcopal Church, Chaplain again took up the Kossuth resolution. Mr. CASS made a long speech in favor, and Mr. BERRIEN a short one in opposition. Hale, Shields, Douglass, Dawson and Badger had each a word for to say for and against, and the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote. *In the House* the various Executive of the President's message were referred to appropriate committees. After some further business of little interest, the House, less conscientious than the Senate, adjourned over to Monday.

FRIDAY, December 12.

SENATE.—Mr. CASS called up his resolution respecting the Presidency, by an Elector the Senate all information touching the firing into and seizure of the American steamer Crescent Promethens, by an English war ship in November last, on the Mosquito coast, and what measures had been taken to vindicate the honor of the flag of the United States.

Mr. CASS made some remarks upon the propriety and necessity of our Government maintaining the inviolability of the American flag after which the resolution was adopted.

The joint resolution extending to Kossuth the privilege of the floor in the Senate, was taken up, and, after discussion, adopted by a vote of 33 to 6. Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 15.

SENATE.—Mr. FOOTE's resolution declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of the questions growing out of the slavery question, was taken up.

Mr. Butler explained that his design in again taking part in this debate, was simply for the purpose of replying to some allusions made by Mr. Cass in his speech on Friday last. The endorsement of the compromise was something unusual in the Fugitive Slave Law, which could never be enforced.

The charge of treason had failed. Those who remained in the city had been under instructions were immediately sent to the American minister in London, and that they had been sent to Constantinople. He also sends to the Senate the instructions sent to Con. Parker, desiring him to leave the Turkish capital, the moment American vessels and interests there.

Mr. Walker introduced a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to the world, that the U. States hold strictly to the principle that each nation has a right to manage and settle its own affairs without any interference by any foreign power; that such an interference is an infraction of a law of nations authorizing interposition to present such infraction. Also the expediency of requesting the President to institute negotiations to be opened with all constitutional powers, to obtain their cooperation in maintaining that principle,—Laid over.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolution was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Mason, Foote, Rhett, Broadhead, Hale, Butler, and Underwood.

FLORIDA WELL.—A well is now being excavated in Jackson county, Florida, which, in the number of *strata* already passed through, is nearly as notable as the one so famous near Genoa. The first twenty or thirty feet is composed of sandy soil, common to that region. This is succeeded for about an equal distance by a black, rich, vegetable loam. Beneath the loam is a deposite of trunks and branches of trees, in a semi-petrified state, and still further down, at the depth of sixty-five feet, is struck a stratum of marble. The gentlemen of the ore is in possession of the soil—the rock of Florida White, who says that it is very pure, and has the appearance of silver, but the hardness of plantas. It is said to be found in considerable quantities.

TERRY STRAINS.—A person by the name of *Patterson*, said to be a bostman, repaired to the barn yard of Mr. Millison, near Harrisburg, last week, and commenced wringing off the necks of the turkeys roosting there. Mr. Millisen went out with a double barrelled gun and fired a load of shot in the leg and thigh of the thief.—Patterson attempted to make flight, when Millison called him to stand off or he would put the other load into him. In the meantime the wounded man fainted from loss of blood, when Mr. Millisen and others of his townsmen placed in the Dauphin county prison. This will turn out to be rather dear turkey stealing.—*Penn. Telegraph*.

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEN.—The Portland Advertiser, noticing the course pursued by Southern Democrats, says: They manage with their peculiar tact, deceive, just as the man did with the dog. Holding up a cracker, he said to the dog, "Sunday!" The dog sneezed, "Sunday!" the dog spoke. "Lee down!" The dog stretched himself upon the earth. "Roll over!" And the dog rolled over in the mud. Thereupon the man quietly pocketed the cracker, saying, "I shall want this to make soup for my family to-day!" Northern and Free-trade friends will laugh at their folly, and those democrats who live in the North, have to endure the tariff men, but have yielded their conviction for party purposes, and have made a sacrifice of common sense to Pennsylvania which they deny their own.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be there 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.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 19, 1851.

MARRIED.

Yesterday morning, by Rev. J. Ziegler, THOMAS A. WARREN and Miss LYDIA STRICKHOUSER—all of this county.

On the 23rd inst. by Rev. Mr. Scriber, Mr. P. MANUEL FIESER, of Penn Mount, to Miss HARRIET BUTTERA, both of this county.

On the 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. DAVID VILDOIR, and Miss SABINA BECKER, both of this county.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. Wm. F. Eyster, Rev. P. SHEIGER, of Jefferson county, Va. (late of Gettysburg Seminary,) and Miss SUSAN MILLER, of this county.

DIED,

On Thursday last, Mr. BENJ. GRAMMER, of Franklin township, aged 75 years 5 months and 17 days.

On the 29th ult., Mrs. MARY WILL, consort of Mr. Jacob Will, sen., of Mountpleasant township, aged about 65 years.

On Thursday morning last, in Butler township, an infant child of Daniel and Sarah Linard, aged 16 days.

In Baltimore, on the 12th inst., APPOLLONIA, wife of Mr. Leonard Harzell, formerly of this county.

At the residence of his father, in Straban township, on the 22d of Nov. JOHN HENRY STARRY, aged 6 years 2 months and 14 days.

Gift Books and Annuals.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving the best selected and cheapest assortment of these *Seasonable Books*, ever offered in this place.

☞Call and see them, at the Cheap Book Store, in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Dec. 19, 1851

Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE for Holiday presents, of every variety, and at remarkably low prices, are to be had at

KELLER KURTZ'S.

Dec. 19, 1851.

"GETTYSBURG RAILROAD."

A Meeting of the Board of Commissioners will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Friday, P. M., on Tuesday the 23d day of December inst. A full meeting is earnestly desired, as business of importance to the commissioner will exhibit a ground return from his township.

By order of

JAMES M'CONAUGHY, Secy.

Dec. 19—it

Hats and Caps.

The largest assortment, cheaper than ever, of Hats and Caps, of every description, at reasonable SLOUCH HATS, is now open at the Cheap Store of

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 19, 1851.

Boots and Shoes.

THE attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is invited to a further supply of Boots and Shoes, of every variety, just received prices—including GUM SHOES, of all sorts and sizes—just opening at the Cheap Store of

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 19, 1851.

TO CHURCH BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received by NICHOLAS COMFORT, of Gettysburg, until *Saturday the 10th of January next*, for building a Church in Fairfield, Adams county. Plans and Specifications for the church can be seen at any time by persons wishing to contract, by application to the undersigned, one of the Committee in Gettysburg. By order of Rev. Cutting Pressly.

NICHOLAS COMFORT.

Dec. 19, 1851—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday, the 3d day of January next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following property, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Daniel Bender, John Grove, John Messersmith and others, containing about one hundred and seventy-five acres and allowance, be the same more or less, the improvements being a

ONE-STORY STONE DWELLING,

a Spring House, a large Brick Bank Barn, with Wagon Sheds and Cribs. There is a good spring of water near the dwelling. About 20 Acres are in good

TIMBER,

with a due portion of Meadow.

There is an ORCHARD of good Fruit, of the Cider Press. There is also on the premises a One-Story *LOG TENANT HOUSE*. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and there is no waste land.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

N. B.—I would also most earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment to me on the first day of sale, as I am determined to make arrangements to manufacture, at which time I shall be in Gettysburg for a few days to close up my business.

Nov. 28, 1851—5t.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE VALUABLE THREE-STORY

DWELLING HOUSE

in which my family now resides, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg road, a little west of the Seminary. The one of the best in town, and will be sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my brother-in-law Mr. George Swope in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me on the premises. Possession given on the first of April next.

N. B.—There is a perpetual Insurance in one of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Nov. 28, 1851—tf

CONSECRATION.

THE German Reformed and Lutheran Church at Arendtsville, in this county, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, the 28th inst. Services will be held in the German and English languages. Clergyman from a distance are expected to be present on the occasion.

Exercises will begin at 10 o'clock.

By order of the building Committee.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

SILKS and Satins, Merinoes, M. de Lanes, Alpacas, Calicoes, SHAWLS, Collars, Gloves, Stockings, &c., &c., &c., to be had at

SCHICK'S.

Oct. 17, 1851.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS FOR 1852.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

Boroughs & Townsh.	No. of Acres of Cleared Land.	No. of Acres of Woodland.	Value of Land.	No. of Horses & Mules.	No. of Neat Cattle.	No. of Watches.	Carriages, 1 Horse.	Carriages, 2 Horses.	Tax on Watches.
Berwick,	18,266	3140	79,504	1,275	2,105	2,425	1,300	700	$30 00
Cumberland,	29,953	13,133	154,610	2,210	2,355	2,700		2,000	3 50
Germany,	14,320	9957	97,889	1,536	2,690	2,030		1,025	4 50
Oxford,	16,940	2817	83,230	1,302	2,502	1,850	80	1,265	4 50
Huntington,	21,995	15,061	36,392	2,015	2,655	2,200	2,030	2,430	1 50
Latimore,	18,741	10,372	21,851	995	2,100	2,000	2,200	1,925	1 50
Hamiltonban,	25,042	17,487	25,681	1,705	2,810	1,965		2,745	1 75
Liberty,	13,192	10,102	14,850	1,200	2,275	1,700		1,765	1 50
Hamilton,	18,310	9325	53,903	2,130	2,650	2,000		1,555	
Mesaller,	17,010	12,210	15,850	1,300	2,050	1,800		1,250	
Reading,	21,655	18,035	28,877	1,715	2,810	2,000		1,415	
Franklin,	21,639	23,929	35,705	4,660	2,950	2,350		3,001	2 50
Conewago,	21,124	9972	34,711	1,120	2,500	2,000		1,500	2 50
Tyrone,	14,973	10,615	4,200		2,705	1,950		1,635	1 00
Mt. Joy,	16,349	1,875	12,000	4,100	2,600	2,000		1,600	
Mt. Pleasant,	25,239	14,465	21,555	3,212	2,741	2,000		2,029	50
Reading,	21,845	13,865	13,319	200	2,905	1,772		1,670	
Berwick,	22,907	5,000	23,000	1,700	2,800	2,000	50	1,750	3 00
Freedom,	8,240	5607	10,200	780	2,100	1,800		1,120	50
Jones,	25,525	11,000	31,000	1,800	2,500	1,900	50	1,827	
Butler,	13,620	14,340	21,250	500	2,030	1,700		2,030	
	1,729,929	251,197	1,556,311	53,708	1,193	71,202	2,975	1,900	680	36,600	$59 25

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.,
JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REYNOLDS, } *Commissioners.*

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1851. 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on

Saturday the 17th of January, 1852, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain House and Lot situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Street and running back to an alley, and adjoining Lots of Robert Smith and Rev. S. S. Schmucker, on which is erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,

with a Brick Kitchen attached, a Frame Stable and Blacksmith and Paint Shops, and a well of water near the door.

Also a Lot of Ground situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., fronting on Gettysburg and Mummasburg road, adjoining lands of Gabriel Meals, Wm. W. Hamersly and others, containing three Acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of ABNER TOWNSLEY.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 19, 1851—3t

☞Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over as soon as the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

10,000 SEGARS,

of various kinds and quality, just received and for sale at the lowest prices by

G. W. E. BLESSING,

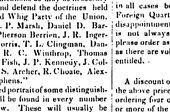
at WARNER'S old stand next door to the "Eagle Hotel."

Sept. 19, 1851—tf.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

S. H. BUEHLER has just received a very large assortment of

Annuals and Gift Books.



Suitable for presents during the approaching HOLIDAYS

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. It is unnecessary to enumerate the assortment in detail, as every one is sure to find something to please them among the fine-selves Annuals and Books (beautifully illustrated and quite new) in the line of juvenile literature, which they are offering at unusually low prices.

Also, Lead Pencils, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, and a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, all of which will be sold very low. ☞Call & See !☜

Gettysburg, Dec. 19, 1851

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW.

In the original prospectus of the American Review, issued at Washington by Mr. Colton, its former Proprietor and Editor, it was announced that the Whig members of the 27th Congress (1845-6) subscribed their names to the following resolution:

"Earnestly approving the plan of such a National organ, long needed and of manifest importance to the Whig party, we contribute for its pages, from time to time, such communications as may be necessary to set forth and defend the principles held by the United Whig Party of the Union. Signed by J. M. Clayton, Daniel D. Barnard, J. McPherson Berrien, J. R. Ingersoll, E. C. Marsh, Truman Smith, Daniel Webster, C. M. Thomas, Thomas B. King, H. Fish, J. P. Kennedy, J. Collamer, Wm. S. Archer, R. Choate, Alexander P. Stephens."

An engraved portraitof some distinguished statesman will be given in each number of the Review. These will usually be portraits of living American Statesmen, and wherever it is practicable will be accompanied with an authentic Memoir of the person represented.

☞The first number of the Review are of course political; it defend the principles, the measures, and the men of the United Whig Party; but it will not confine itself in matter of just reproach to that Party, that though it embraces in due proportion of the intelligence and learning of the country, it has had no Quar