FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Hermann*, with Bremen dates of the 21st and Southampton of the 20th ultimo, arrived at New York on Monday.

The cotton market had recovered its depression, and was tending upwards.—On the 20th a speculative demand sprung up, and 30,000 bales were sold at ½d. advance. Breadstuffs had also slightly advanced.

ENGLAND.—The mercantile firm of Sandale & Boyd, at Belfast, had stopped payment. Their liabilities exceed £120,000.

Kossuth's mother and family had arrived in London, and would shortly leave for America.

A new Austrian loan of £9,250,000, bearing 5 per cent interest, had been issued in London.

The principal feature of the political news is the address of Lord John Russell to the electors of the city of London. He announces himself a candidate for the city at the approaching election, which rehates his removed appointment to the peerage.

FRANCE.—The mission of M. DE HECKEREN to the Emperor of Austria and Russia has proved a complete failure, both of them having refused him audience.

The accounts from Paris differ relative to speculations concerning a coalition formed against Napoleon by the Northern Powers, and in favor of a republic in France. A correspondent of the London Times sends the substance of notes drawn up by the Northern Powers, which do not object to Napoleon's becoming an elective emperor; the Northern Powers would demand his assurance to observe existing treaties, to keep within the present territorial limits of France, and to explain the political doctrines of his Governments. They profess to look upon Napoleon only as the temporary provisional ruler, and to recognise the House of Bourbon as the sole legitimate dynasty of France. This demand is based on the occasional great claims to the Bonapartists.

Fearful Famine in Germany.

A letter in the London *Times* says:—"Poor Southern and Central Germany, still suffering from the recent political convulsions, have been visited by fearful famine." The places alluded to in the letter are Wurtemberg in Bavaria, Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, and the north east part of the Dutchy of Hesse, of which the writer says:

"In these localities whole villages are being deserted for want of food; their unfortunate inhabitants, who in times of comparative prosperity eke out a scanty and miserable existence, have been wanting their scanty decompositions, and in other parts trade is standing still; of 18,000 looms, in a single province in Bavaria, already one-third are stabilished by starvation, not half fire at full work. The people are deprived alike of the productions of nature and the produce of their industry; and to ensuing wretchedness and despair and an extreme dearth of provisions, whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly spreading disease. All feeling of human nature begin to be more and more perverted, and cannibalism, the most loathsome food, most infested by murrain, is eagerly sought after; in some instances dogs have been killed and remorselessly devoured by a famishing population. In one case, in Wurtemberg, a dog buried for some days has been dug up, and, what will scarcely appear credible, the flesh in its advanced state of decomposition has been actually made use of as food."

Gen. Coombs and Gen. Scott.

☞Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, one of the most gallant and chivalric Whigs of the gallant State—a personal friend of Henry Clay—in a recent letter pays the following handsome tribute to Gen. Scott. After enumerating some evidences of Gen. Scott's adherence to the Compromise, "when it was in doubt and friends were scarce and timid," he adds:—

"But he did not stop here. Messrs. Mason, Bissly and Cobett all assert, and I personally know the fact, for I was at Washington part of the time the debate, that he exerted all his influence with his friends to induce them to sustain and vote for the whole adjustment.

He occupying, still, *in my knowledge*, exactly the same position he then so promptly assumed.

And yet he is now doubted and denounced by men who fled from the field during the heat of the battle, and hid in the tearward their bitterness and their enmity.—Had he been a member of the United States Senate at the time, he would as soon have been found with the baggage train, out of sight of danger, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, or Chapultapec, *as to have abandoned his seat*, or failed to *record his vote*, on any one of the compromise measures. He would have helped to heal every bleeding wound of his country, though he had died in the patriotic act.

He would never, I think, have thus accoustomed to command all his life will be content to occupy the degrading position of *second fiddler* to any man on earth, should he be elected President, is perfectly ridiculous. No, never. Friend and foe may rest assured that if ever he be installed in the Chief Executive office of the nation, he will be *Captain* all the time, and nothing less.

Thus much I have felt to be my solemn duty to say in justice to an old brother soldier, whose body is scarred all over with wounds received in victorious battle fields for his country."

KOSSUTH AND HIS SUITE.

Kossuth's visit to America is now drawing to a close. He will soon leave for England, where his children are, and where he designs to remain until the expected out-break upon the Continent calls him to engage in the active work of the revolution. Messrs. Pulszky, Bohelin, and Nagy will return there with him.—Mr. Hajnik, his treasurer, will either go or will remain as financial agent to the New England Hungarian Committee. Messrs. Kalapasa, Lassio, and Grechenek will not leave the United States so soon. Mr. Kalapasa has already made arrangements to establish a riding school in Boston, the kindness of some gentlemen in that city having furnished him with the means.—Mr. Lassio will find employment as an engineer, and Mr. Grechenek will find some occupation at which he can earn a living.—*New York Tribune.*

The Whigs of Philadelphia are preparing to hold a new meeting to ratify the nomination of their national convention, which passes on the 16th instant.

The Fruits of Eminence.

Eminence had become fatal to democratic aspirants for the Presidency. It may now be regarded as the settled policy of the democratic party, that it will take no rank as its standard-bearer whose long career of public service has gained him a national reputation, and whose political life is a guarantee of the principles he will represent and the policy he will pursue.

There is evidently a "good time coming" for the democratic party. It has *progressed* until it has nearly got back to the situation of Jack Cade's party (as described by Shakespear:) and at the next National Convention we may expect to see the claims of the several candidates examined somewhat in this fashion:—

Smith. The clerk of Chatham: he can write and read, and cast accounts.

Cade. O monstrous!

Smith. We took him setting of boys' copies.

Cade. Here's a villain!

Smith. He's a book in his pocket with red letters in it.

Cade. Nay, then he is a conjurer.

Dick. Nay, he can make obligations, and write one-handed.

Cade. I am sorry for't: the man is a proper man, on his conscience, and I feel he shall not die.—Come hither, sirrah, I must examine thee. What is thy name?

Clerk. Emmanuel.

Dick. They used to write it on the top of letters.—They pay for it by the inch.

Cade. Let me alone:—Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an honest plain-dealing man?

Clerk. Sir, I thank God, I have been so well brought up, that I can write my name.

All. He hath confessed:—away with him! he's a villain, and a traitor.

Cade. Away with him, I say: hang him with his pen and inkhorn about his neck.—*Shakespear's King Henry VI. act IV.*

From Mexico

We find in the New Orleans Picayune of the 30th ultimo the latest news of late intelligence from Mexico:

The *Trait d' Union* of the 12th instant says that the Chambers of Deputies, composed of the Vainnerpez grass to Gorez as abolished or annulled, has authorized the Government to take such other measures as it may deem convenient or necessary for the opening of travel over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A report from the minister of War to Congress says that the Republic is threatened on all sides: from Tehuantepec, from lower California, which has been invaded by a party of adventurers; from Sonora, where an expedition is expected from adventurers and savages; from Chihuahua, where a revolution is on the eve of breaking out, headed by the Governor; from Tamaulipas, which is menaced by adventurers who have again united on the Rio Grande, and are killed by a party of Tartan, where it will be necessary to suspend the operations against the Indians for want of funds; and in the interior, which is verging towards anarchy. A pretty picture this!

Several cases of cholera are recorded in the West and South-west. It has broken out at Cario, on the Mississippi, where one steamer was obliged to leave twenty passengers sick with it, none of whom had died at the last dates. Three or four citizens of the town had also fallen victims among them the Postmaster. The people were all leaving the place. The same disease had, at last accounts, increased so much at the frontier town of St. Joseph, Mo., that the citizens were under great apprehensions of an epidemic. The Californian exodus had nearly all departed for the plains. The Cincinnati Atlas of the 6th inst. says, "several cases of decided cholera have occurred at the Commercial Hospital, and in private practice, all of which are traceable to the river for their origin; and so far as is known there has been no case originating here. The number of cholera patients at the hospital, up to yesterday noon had been six, two of which had terminated fatally."

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Ypsilanti Sentinel relates the following anecdote of the gallant old soldier, which was recently communicated to that paper by a soldier who served in the Florida war:

The troops had made a weary march through the day, and selected a place for their bivouac about dark. A party was detailed to clear the ground, and erect a temporary shelter for the commanding in-chief, who had just reached the front. Shortly after the work had commenced, he arrived, and riding up to the working party, inquired what they were doing. He was informed by the leader, and replied:

"Well, cease work, and return to your company. I can participate in the privations of my men. I will not have a weary soldier, who has performed a unnecessary labor for my convenience."

On the dampened of the everglade, under the open sky, the gallant old chief slept with his faithful soldiers, and their warm hearted gratitude is the rich reward of his kind consideration.

"I am a Democrat," said our informant, "but I want to vote for General Scott for President."

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference, which has been in session in Boston for some weeks previous, adjourned on the 3rd instant to meet at Indianapolis in 1856.

The long contested question concerning general Conference has been definitely settled, so that it is now at the option of a majority of any and every congregation to decide as to whether the new system or the first east system shall prevail in their respective Churches, and whether the south shall sit apart or not. This was determined by a majority of 160. The proposition for a lay delegation in the Annual and General Conference was rejected by a very large majority.

The General Assembly (Old School,) of the Presbyterian Church closed its session at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday week. The next session will be held at Philadelphia.

The N. Y. General Assembly adjourned at Washington on Monday night a week.

GEN. PIERCE'S BATTLES.—The Washington Republic learns from Gen. Scott's official reports during the Mexican war that Gen. Franklin Pierce was in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, near Belin, and at Garita de Belin.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 11, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES C. JONES.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, (Berks)

☞One of the handsomest Coaches that we have seen for some time is that owned by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, of the "Eagle Hotel," which, we believe, is to be used in connection with his Livery establishment. For convenience, beauty and easy riding, it will compare with anything of the kind we have hitherto seen. It was built we believe, by Mr. PERRY J. TATE, of this place.

☞The Chambersburg *Whig* thinks that our exceptions to the doings of the Franklin County Whig Convention were not well founded. It may be that we have misapprehended the position of our friends across the mountain as indicated by the published proceedings of their Convention. We had thought the instructions to the Conferees indicated a foregone conclusion to have a Franklin county man or nothing, and so thought others, and hence our expression of regret over what appeared to be an injudicious and unwise claim of right to dictate to the remaining counties of the district. We are glad, however, to be set right by the *Whig*, which assures us that although her Conferees may warmly press the claims of their candidate, "Franklin has not said that she must have the man if Whig honor or glory is to be preserved, she would she justify any County in taking such a position." There can be nothing; exceptionable in that. We rather approve the spirit which such a position evinces.—It is earnest evidence of preference for a favorite candidate is not only "not criminal"-but very creditable, and, when joined to a determination to regard the success of the cause paramount to personal predilections, must lead to triumph.

The abuse of Gen. Scott.

☞The increasing certainty of Gen. Scott's nomination by the Whig National Convention, and the consequent alarm of the opposition, is already causing them to concentrate upon the war-worn Hero the combined assaults of pop-gun orators, pensioned scribblers, and broken down office-seeking demagogues. Stripling orators, who, while Gen. Scott was gallantly breasting the tide of War, amid the thickest of the carnage on our bloodiest battlefields—were mulling and puking in their nurses' arms, have commenced the dirty work of writing down the gallant old Chieftain. The Democratic papers of this place are already being opened, through which are to pour forth the sluices of foul-mouthed slander and vituperation, with a view to the furtherance of *Locofocism*. Thus among them the name of Henry Clay, over whose dying couch they are now shedding their crocodile tears. The same game was attempted to be played with HARRISON and TAYLOR, but with little success. The affections of the American people naturally entwine themselves closely around the Chieftains who have borne the standards of the Republic over victorious fields and blended their own glory with that of their Country; and they will not stand by and see those Chieftains maligned and insulted by partizan scribblers and bar-room demagogues. These assaults always recoil, as they ought, upon the assailants. It was so with Jackson—it was so with HARRISON—it was so with TAYLOR—and it cannot be otherwise with the gallant Chieftain of Niagara, Bridgewater, Cerro Gorda, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Chapultapec, and Mexico—whose body, as has been well remarked, "is scarred all over with wounds received on victorious battle-fields for his country?" And so may it ever be!

CONGRESS.—The politicians in Congress being now somewhat relieved, by reason of the Loco nominations, of the anxious state of excitement under which they have labored for some time, on Monday showed some disposition to go to work in an unpretending business-like way, and promptly passed several bills. It has occurred to them that such a thing as an adjournment ought to take place some time or other—and the House has fixed upon the 10th of August for that purpose—a period that is quite far enough off, we should think.

☞The Baltimore nominations seem to be well received in different portions of the Union—the Pennsylvania Dutch alone being disposed to hold back. Gen. Cass was announced to address a ratification meeting at Washington on Wednesday. At New York, among the speakers announced at a similar meeting we notice the name of John Van Buren. Despatches from Baltimore and Philadelphia represent the feeling to be adverse to the nominees, the Cass and Buchanan men feeling sore over the sacrifice of their favorites.

☞A calaginous fire visited Montreal on the 7th inst., which laid in ashes an immense number of buildings in the most business portion of the city. The fire commenced about six in the morning in a carpenter shop. The total loss is variously estimated at from one million to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

☞Mr. CLAY's health, as stated by a Washington letter, is daily sinking. He has during the past week been threatened with an attack of dysentery.

The Democratic Nominees.

The long agony is over. The Baltimore Convention, after five days of hard labor, has brought forth, and the child's name is —PIERCE! The thing was accomplished on Saturday afternoon on the 49th ballot, after the Convention had spent days in fruitless efforts to nominate one of the leading candidates, and at a moment, when, it is said, there was imminent danger of the Convention breaking up in a row. Indeed a motion had already been made by one of the delegates that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, and that each State support such candidate as it chose. And yet Mr. PIERCE—who possesses no salient points to make him an available candidate, and who must have been utterly unknown to ninety-nine out of every hundred of his party—why he should have been selected by the Convention as a suitable incumbent for the Presidential office, it will be difficult for any member of his party to explain, except it be for the reason already stated, viz:—that the Convention was unable to agree upon any other man, and found it to be impossible to continue balloting much longer without producing a "regular row," if not an entire breaking up of the Democratic organization. In the nomination, it has been well remarked by a contemporary, "the arbitrary and aristocratic principle that the minority, and not the majority, have a right to govern and control the Democratic party, is emphatically recognized and endorsed. Not a single vote was cast for Mr. Pierce until the fourteenth ballot when he received one, nor was there any approach to a rush for him on the succeeding ballots until the thirty-fifth, when he received *fifteen* votes, and the next there were *thirty* cast for him. On the following nine ballots he received each time more than forty votes; the next ballot (*twenty-nine*, next *forty-nine*, next *fifty-five*, and then on the forty-ninth, *two hundred and eighty-three*. Thus has mallocity triumphed by the skillful management of the minority of the Convention, in forcing upon the majority a rule, which is not only anti-democratic in its character, but practically, serves as a leveller of the standard of Presidential qualifications, and, virtually, extracies every member of the Democratic party from the Presidential chair who has brains enough to establish for himself a reputation for Statesmanship, and to render himself sufficiently popular with his party to become prominent as a candidate for the Presidency."

BUT WHO IS FRANKLIN PIERCE?—is the question upon the lips of every body, save the few fortunate ones whose close attention to past political history has made his name in some degree familiar to them. It is a question, however, readily answered, as the details of his public life are very meagre and are characterized but by few noticeable points. He sails from the "Granite State," being born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, some 47 yearsago. His father, Benjamin Pierce, was once Governor of that State. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and entered the Legislature at an early age, and subsequently to Congress. After serving in the U. S. Senate a few years, he resigned his seat to pursue his profession, after which he continued in private life until 1847, when President Polk tendered a Brigadier General's commission in the Mexican war, which he accepted. His connection with the War is thus sketched by the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, which says:

In the month of July, 1847, Gen. Pierce arrived at Vera Cruz. The American army was then in the City of Mexico. Immediately on his arrival, Gen. Pierce should take command of some of the new regiments which had been ordered to the City of Mexico—Col. McIntosh had marched some time before, and being beset by a strong force of guerillas Gen. Pierce, fortwithout, with some six hundred men, set out from Vera Cruz, and formed a junction with McIntosh, and fought his way through to Gen. Scott's forces.

Gen. Pillow set out from Vera Cruz a few days later than, with one thousand men, and on the 19th of July, Gen. Pierce took up the line of march with newly raised volunteers, and joined Gen. Pillow in opposition in his way. At Plan del Rio he found the bridge broken down, and cut road for the troops, whereby they forded the stream. He joined Gen. Scott in safety, and with the reinforcement he brought, the Generals-in-Chief determined to move upon the city of Mexico.

On the first day at Contreras, the hour upon which General Pierce was mounted stumbled and fell among the rocks, throwing the General among them, and injuring him severely. His brigade was then taken charge of by Colonel Ransom. The brigade of General Pierce acted as reserve to Pillsbury, and were in good position for the next day's work. Upon the following morning, while the action at Churubusco, Contreras, Antonia and Tedu Pont were in full contest, Shields and Pierce's brigades were subjected in the field to a murderous fire from seven thousand Mexican troops, under the command of Santa Anna. General Pierce was ordered to be present, and the two brigades were commanded by General Shields. They finally put the troops engaged against them to flight, making the fifth American victory achieved upon that glorious day.—In the subsequent operations of Molino del Rey, and the Garita de Belen, the brigade of General Pierce took no active part, except to cover the American forces which withdrew from Molino del Rey, after that hard contested and fruitless victory.

The military career of Gen. Pierce offers no particularly striking features—There is no doubt but that he was a brave and excellent officer, but he had not the opportunity of distinguishing himself.

This sketch seems to be drawn by a pen favorable to Mr. PIERCE, but it is undoubtedly correct in its main statements. It contains all the official records of the war—Gen. Scott, in his official accounts of the actions in the valley of Mexico, reporting that Pierce's brigade was under Shields, a senior brigadier, Pierce himself having been disabled by "the hurt the evening before." Scott seems to have had a kind regard for him and speaks of him as the "gallant Pierce."

The editor of the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, who served in Mexico under the command of Gen. PIERCE, says:

"He saw some service in the valley, but openly avowing himself, after his arrival in the city of Mexico, that he was dissatisfied for the responsibilities of the important appointment of Brigadier General, he resigned, and returned to the United States. He was always a great favorite of Gen. Scott's, and we have every reason to believe the feeling was reciprocated."

Such is the military career of General Pierce. His political history is scarcely more definitely marked. His votes in Congress uniformly found him arrayed against appropriations for Harbor and River improvements and against all appropriations of public lands to aid in the construction of Railroads, &c.—voting in many instances against Bills which were supported by Buchanan, Wright, Calhoun and Grundy, and which were signed and approved by President Jackson. His most conspicuous speech in Congress was against the bill *for the relief of the widow of the lamented Harrison* in 1840.

Since Gen. Pierce's retirement from the Senate, but little is known of his political career, save that he has acted with the "Old Hunker" Division of his party—How his nomination will be relished by the devoted friends of Cass, Buchanan, Douglass, and other leading candidates, remains to be seen. Of course there will be no acquiescence in the nomination; but whether the nominee will receive that warm, enthusiastic support which either of the others named might have enlisted, is doubtful, to say the least.

The nomination for President having been effected, the Convention did up the balance of its business with considerable rapidity. Hon. WM. R. KING, U. S. Senator from Alabama, was nominated for Vice Presidency without difficulty, and a series of resolution adopted, similar to the platform of 1848.

The next thing in order, now is for the Whigs of the country to test the sound of Boveblitch, he said, "Frank, who do you suppose has got the nomination?"—"Cass?" "Pierce!" "Pierce! Pierce! Who in the devil is Pierce?" "Impossible, Col. Cass." Barnes—No sir. It is no other person than yourself!" "Impossible, Col. Pierce, I cannot be, we have been twenty "Fact, Frank, a fact! here's a paper containing the despatches from Baltimore."—He passed over then rode into town together, and Gen. Pierce received the congratulations of his friends at the Tremont House, during the afternoon and evening.

In the late Lehigh county court, the case of Mahlon Luther, vs. Dr. H. Helfrich, for malpractice, was tried. It was alleged that the plaintiff had his leg broken and dislocated his elbow, and that the defendant who is a practical physician was called in professionally, but improperly treated his arm, by which improper treatment he lost the use thereof. The defence contended that owing to the peculiar circumstances it was impossible to tell the nature of the wound, and therefore that the injury was not caused by the injury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for 1500 damages with six cents costs.

GEN. PIERCE'S SURPRISE.—It is stated that when the telegraphic intelligence came to Gen. Pierce at the Tremont House in Boston on Saturday afternoon, he turned to his lady at the time—of his nomination for the Presidency, a gentleman congratulated him, to whom he replied—"Why you could not congratulate a more surprised man." He was called upon that afternoon by large number of citizens, to avoid which he left the city at night, and Monday went to his home at concord, N. Hampshire.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—Since the 1st of January, 1852, 20 vessels, conveying 7537 Chinese emigrants, have arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Whampoa. On the 17th of March, the large ship Sea Witch sailed with 1 of 2270 passengers. This makes a total of gone and going of 16,807; and, taking the average passage money at 40 dollars per head, amounts to 675,280 dollars.

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.—Several cases of Cholerathave occurred at the hospital in Cincinnati, and some in private practice, but the disease is not deemed epidemic, but rather as originating on the spot. Two cases have proved fatal in the hospital.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Samuel Harder was killed by lightning in Montgomery county, N. Y., on Thursday week. Mr. McLenny was also killed by lightning in Sampson county, N. C., on the 27th ult. They were both in a field at work at the time.

DEATH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL HALL'S SON.—Benson, Junr. Intelligence has been received here of the death of Frederick Hall, only son of the Postmaster-General. He died on the 2nd inst., after a brief illness, at Andover, in this State. His father being apprised of his son's extreme illness, left Washington on Saturday last, and reached Andover only in time to witness his last moments. The death of this young man is peculiarly afflicting to his parents, as he was an only son.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A distressing accident occurred at a training at Stroudsburg, Pa., on Monday week, caused by premature discharge of a cannon. William F. Hinton, engaged in ramming a cartridge, was unfortunately mangled that he died the same evening. George Washington, another of the cannoneers, had his right arm carried away, and was severly burned.

ROBERT G. SCOTT of Virginia has proved as deadly a marksman as his renowned namesake, Capt. Martin Scott of glorious memory. At the first crack of his rifle, the Indian candidates for President will be answered affirmatively his demand for a pledge to veto any serious modifications of the Fugitive Slave Law, have dropped out at his feet. The Baltimore Convention has spent a week in burying their lifeless corpses—the last one, Pierce, the Democratic nomination has fallen on one of the two (Pierce and Butler) from whom he received no answer—least, none in season to publish them prior to the nomination.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Two men were killed at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while loading for a salute in honor of the nomination of Pierce.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATED.

County Commissioner.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The near approach of the County Convention naturally leads the voters of the several townships to look around for "good men & true" to fill the various offices, for which nominations are to be made. Although I have noticed several communications in your paper referring to the Congressional and Legislative nominations, I have observed no reference to the office of County Commissioner—an office which I believe, should be filled by one of the most responsible in the gift of the voters of the County, and to discharge the duties of which comprehend the tried and trust-worthy men should always be solicited. Aside from the amount of business necessarily transpiring in the Commissioners' office, requiring intelligence, firmness, and economy at the hands of those to whom the business is entrusted—is it all important, in order to secure just and equal taxations throughout the County, that the Commissioner should have a correct knowledge of the valuation of land in the different townships. Hence the propriety, aside from other reasons, which have uniformly been recognized in making selections for this office, to divide Commissioners among the townships, so as to give each section a fair representation. Now, my object, gentlemen, in troubling you with this, is to suggest to the Whig Convention, which is to assemble on Monday next, the name of JOHN MICKLEY, Jr., of this township, as a suitable candidate for the office of which I have been speaking. I need say nothing as to his qualifications for the post—he is well known, and no one can present better claims in every respect. Mr. Mickley has been a member of one of the Board, represent the Eastern and Southern sections of this County, leaving the entire Northern and West sections unrepresented, from Union township clear round to Latimore—comprising full two-thirds of the County. As a Delegate to the Convention will, *as a matter of course*, give the new Commissioner to the Western section of the County, a fair share of attention and wife is so intimate, and the identity of their interests so absolute, that even the oath of either is not and ought not to be taken in favor of the other. A *motli fortiori*, the naked declaration should be rejected.

SPIRITUAL SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—A colony of sixty persons, gathered from Northampton, Lancaster, Essex and Gloucester, N. Y., all firm believers in what is termed the Spiritual Philosophy, (announced by A. J. Davis,) have purchased 9,000 acres of land, in a splendid location, about forty miles from the head of steamboat navigation on the Kanawha River, and miles from Charleston, Va., upon which they have settled. They do not have a community of property, but each is the steward of his own substance—"maintaining unity of faith in the bonds of peace." Some of them are said to be over the hill of education, and all pretend to receive spiritual and practical instruction from the spirit world, although they do not consult directions from this source infallible, but submit every proposition to the test of reason. One of their number, Rev. T. L. Harris, is about to issue a newspaper. They have a post office, store, tavern and several mills.

SCENE IN COURT.—A certain lawyer in one of the Western States had a dog that was a great favorite with him, and a habit of attending court with him. One day the dog took it into his head to scarend the bench, and amused the court so much, by running between his legs. The judge, in great rage, gave him a violent kick that was intended for the dog out of the house. The lawyer, much incensed at the unceremonious manner in which his pet was treated, rose and replied:—"Pomp, come here! Pomp, you have spurned man." He was called upon that afternoon by large number of citizens, to avoid which he left the city at night, and Monday went to his home at concord, N. Hampshire.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Let me suggest to the Whigs of Adams County the name of R. G. McCREARY, Esq., of Gettysburg, as a candidate for the Legislature. Amply qualified—of acknowledged ability—true to the Whig cause—he would make a useful, energetic, and creditable Representative. Why not nominate him?

Freedom tp., June 9, 1852. B.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. BUEHLER:—The campaign of 1852 is fast approaching. It is the most important campaign that Whigs shall have been decided who will represent Adams county in the Legislature. There is a strong and little diversity of opinion as to who our candidate should be, and this difference of opinion is confined to a number of excellent men in the Whig ranks every may worthy of the nomination. It seems, however, to be a duty devolving upon some of good qualifications—one that possesses talent of a high order, purity of motives, and sound reliable. Whig principles—but one who will meet with the least opposition in the Whig ranks. In this respect I know of no Whig, in Adams, more the most popular candidate the Whigs can present to the people of Adams county—Mr. Spaulding's claims are strong—He was the highest of the unsuccessful candidates before the last Convention. As a Whig he has done all that a true component "Conowago," I will bow to him as my political and personal friend, a man every inch a gentleman, and worthy of the post. I could support him cheerfully and faithfully. But SPAULDING first—Jones, Eaton next. CITIZEN.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice the names of several gentlemen in connection with the Legislature based in the County papers. I have no objection to any of these gentlemen and shall cheerfully support either of them at the proper time. But is not Dr. MELLINGER, our late Representative, entitled to the nomination this year. He has, in the past, served out of the door, put the money into his mouth to enable him with both hands to draw the door shut, which fixed very closely. In the effort, the penny got into his throat and was swallowed. Dr. Nugent was called in, and efforts made to get the coin from the boy's stomach, but in vain. The action of the gastric fluid upon the coin was soon manifested by a discharge of copperas water from the mouth, and a raging fever ensued. For a time his life was considered in imminent danger, but his physician thinks he now may recover.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A horrible and fatal accident happened on Sunday afternoon last, by which Mr. Samuel J. Lockert, an enterprising and worthy citizen of Columbia, was instantly killed.—He was driving his horse and sulky about 2½ miles from Columbia, when his horse suddenly took fright, near Bachman's mill, and commenced running across the railroad, where it is supposed he fell from the sulky. The horse did not stop until he got to Mr. Bachman's on the road leading from this city to Washington, a distance of about three miles, dragging Mr. Lockert along with his head on the ground and one of his feet fast between the axle-tree and the shaft of the sulky. The back part of his skull was broken and his brain escaped freely. Mr. Lockert was a single man, about 28 years of age, and highly esteemed. He was the number of friends and acquaintances.—*Lancaster Union.*

Hon. John Dixon Roman and lady sailed from New York, on Wednesday, in the steamer Africa, for Liverpool.

HYDROPHOBIA—ANOTHER CASE.—*The Oswego Journal* of Thursday, after alluding to the course of a mad dog which recently passed through Fulton and other places, biting everything that came in its way—especially two young men in the town of Schroepel—states that one of these named Perry, aged about 27 years, evidenced unmistakable signs of hydrophobia on Wednesday morning, and in a few hours was raving madly under the influence of that horrible disease. At times, when the violence of his spasms is somewhat abated, and he is comparatively calm, he implores of the by-standers to kill him immediately or give him something by which he can destroy himself, so great is his dread of the return of those spasms and the torment which they bring upon him. When he first became convinced that this horrible disease had fastened in the first rank of soldiers, have been discovered by the purer and more loving glory of a pacificator, and a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, never was there a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Fleetwood. As far as in his power done to this race can be atoned for, Gen. Scott has made the expiation. In his recommendation to the disciples of his country he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his nature, in inspiring them with the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all, with whom he had to do, the diligence of patriotism, justice, humanity and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a more fame than I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be universally accepted as the spirit and the brightest ornament in a public man."

HOW GEN. PIERCE WAS INFORMED OF HIS NOMINATION.—A Boston paper referring to the nomination of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency, says:

"When the news of the nomination reached Hill, Pierce was at the house of a friend in Concord, N. H. Mr. Hall, the Postmaster, was at Andover, in this State. His father being apprised of his son's extreme illness, left Washington on Saturday last, and reached Andover only in time to witness his last moments on earth. The death of this young man is peculiarly afflicting to his parents, as he was an only son.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A distressing accident occurred at a training at Stroudsburg, Pa., on Monday week, caused by premature discharge of a cannon. William F. Hinton, engaged in ramming a cartridge, was unfortunately mangled that he died the same evening. George Washington, another of the cannoneers, had his right arm carried away, and was severly burned.

ROBERT G. SCOTT of Virginia has proved as deadly a marksman as his renowned namesake, Capt. Martin Scott of glorious memory. At the first crack of his rifle, the Indian candidates for President will be answered affirmatively his demand for a pledge to veto any serious modifications of the Fugitive Slave Law, have dropped out at his feet. The Baltimore Convention has spent a week in burying their lifeless corpses—the last one, Pierce, the Democratic nomination has fallen on one of the two (Pierce and Butler) from whom he received no answer—least, none in season to publish them prior to the nomination.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Two men were killed at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while loading for a salute in honor of the nomination of Pierce.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance of the United States met in Richmond, Va., on the 5th instant, and elected the following officers: —Most Worthy Patriarch, Hon. John B. Neil, N. C.; Most Worthy Associate, Neal Dow, of Maine; Most Worthy Scribe, Frederick A. Pickard, M. D., of Pennsylvania; Most Worthy Treasurer, Robert M. Faust, of Pennsylvania; Most Worthy Chaplain, Leroy M. Lee, D. D., of Virginia; Most Worthy Conductor, William Richardson, of Western New York; Most Worthy Sentinel, John F. Grant, of Illinois. The next session of the National Division is to be held at Chicago.

DEATH BY BURNING.—Early on Monday morning last, a young woman, residing in the family of Mr. Ermey, in Water street, in this Borough, who had risen before the other members of the household, in kindling a fire which unfortunately caught her dress and it was soon in flames. In the terror of the moment she ran up stairs and seek help; but either finding no one there ready and able to assist her, or being unable to make her her condition she ran down again and then into the street. Before efficient aid could be rendered, she had received such injuries that all medical remedies were unavailable, and she died on Monday night. The sufferer is one of his elements, and is respected in the neighborhood—her name we have not heard.—*York Republican.*

A FREAK OF NATURE.—The Wades boro' (N. C.) Herald says that Mr. Calbez McKay, living near White March' Columbus county, had a negro woman that gave birth to some two weeks ago a twin female children, joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the Siamese twins.—Siamese twins.—Their faces look in opposite directions, and their bodies are joined by the back from the crown of the head to the joint of the hip, and forming one spine from the joint down.

The Star for the Campaign!

TERMS FIFTY CENTS!

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1852, upon which we are now entering, promises to be unusually interesting and exciting. The offices to be filled are the highest in the land. The struggle for the candidacy, on both sides, is strongly contested. The nominees of both parties will be designated by the respective Conventions and the war will commence. The contest will be a close one, and earnest full to enlist the energies of both parties. At such a time it is desirable that every Whig should be regularly and fully put in possession of the day—the movements of the belligerent forces, and the arguments for discussion that will enter into the canvass.

In order to place such information within the reach of our Whig friends, we shall issue a special paper, to be published every week from now until after the election, which will contain all the news of the day, the proceedings of the Conventions, the movements of the belligerent forces, and the arguments for discussion that will enter into the canvass.

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Over Hunterstown, on the morning of the 6th inst., Miss MARIA LOUISA, only daughter of Jacob and Sarah Cassat, in the 19th year of her age.

CALL THIS WAY!

THE LATEST FASHIONS JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity that he has commenced the

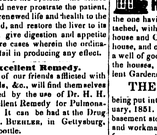
TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its varied branches, in one of the rooms in Mr. Cover's Hotel, immediately on the entrance to the Sons of Temperance Hall. He hopes, that by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. ☞Give us a call.☜

☞Country produce taken in exchange for work. Latest Fashions have just been received. HENRY CLIPPINGER.

April 16, 1852—1y.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.



SHEADS & KING would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership in the **Tailoring Business** in all its branches, and will endeavor to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Their shop is located in Baltimore street, (old stand of Jacob Sheads,) next door to Schick's, and nearly opposite Zahm's Hotel. Their charges will be moderate, and all garments warranted to fit. They ask a trial, feeling confident that their work will please.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for work.

The FASHIONS for the Spring and Summer have been received.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1852—1y.

MONEY LOST!

WAS lost by the subscriber, during the last few weeks, in the borough of Gettysburg, a package of money, including a $100 Note on the Bank of Virginia, and several small Notes on the Farmers' nation. The undersigned is uncertain as to the place where and where the money was lost, having missed it but a few days since. Not having been out of the borough, however, since the last had it in his possession it must have been lost within the limits of the borough.

The finder upon returning the money to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded; or he may retain $30 and deposit the rest in the Post Office, or a letter addressed to the subscriber, without any inquiry being made.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

Gettysburg, June 11—1t

☞The Rev. JOHN MCALLISTER will preach in the Associate Reformed Church, in Gettysburg, on Sabbath the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at Mount Hill church at 2 o'clock, P. M., of same day.

June 11.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES;

☞Of all kinds, from the best manufactories in the City, constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug and Bookstore of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 4, 1852.

MONEY LOST!

WAS lost by the subscriber, during the last few weeks, in the borough of Gettysburg, a package of money, including a $100 Note on the Bank of Virginia, and several small Notes on the Farmers' nation. The undersigned is uncertain as to the place where and where the money was lost, having missed it but a few days since. Not having been out of the borough, however, since the last had it in his possession it must have been lost within the limits of the borough.

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Gettysburg, June 11—1t

☞The Rev. JOHN MCALLIST