Four Days Later from Europe.

Attempted Assassination of the Austrian Emperor—The Milan Troubles—Mazzini's Kossuth Proclamation—The Montenegrin War Resumed—Guerrillas forming in Hungary.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, arrived at New York late on Saturday night with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., four days later than the Cambria.

ENGLAND.—Kossuth denies the authorship of the address to the Hungarians in Italy. He does this in a lengthy letter to Col. Mayne Reid, who had previously declared the proclamation a forgery, and tendered Kossuth assistance to resume the field of action—action which Kossuth says he did not approve, but which, he adds, he was of course most anxious to join. He did not disapprove the proclamation (before himself, because, says he "my personal revolt and course have been telegraphed to Austrian quarters") and, supposing the fight in Italy still pending, might have possibly done some harm to my beloved brethren in oppression—our Italians." He now, however, issues a brief proclamation to the "Hungarian soldiers quartered in Italy," in which he says: "Whenever I shall say to you 'Ye brave, the time is come!' I will tell you this neither from London, nor from my disagreable place, but from headquarters. In Pesca will I lead you on, and claim the first share in your glorious dangers. Never shall I invite you to risk any danger in which I myself do not share."

Earl Cherndon has succeeded Lord John Russell as Foreign Secretary.

Captain Peary has formed a Company for the settlement for whale fishing and mining in the Arctic regions.

The weather in Great Britain has been stormy, with deep snow. The wind has been easterly, and there has scarcely been but few arrivals. The weather since has become more mild.

Doubtful rumors gain credit of contemplated relations between England and France, as a counterpoise to the Northern powers.

Two hundred and five vessels are now loading in British ports for Australia.

FRANCE.—The London Sun reports that the French Government intend to reserve the duty on guano imported in foreign shipping.

The weather in France has been frosty, with falls of snow.

A notice in the Paris Moniteur summons all the superior naval officers in Paris to assemble at the Ministry of the Marine, to receive a communication.

The whole of the forced sales of the Orleans property being now completed, it is found that very little more than the former amount, viz. 4 Louis d'or, remains to the family of Louis Philippe, who was by far the most wealthy monarch that ever set upon the throne of France.

ITALY.—Rattazzy proclaims the confiscation of the property of the suspected priests.

The frontiers of Lombardy were closely blockaded. Mazzini has been seen on the frontier, but, not captured. Saffi has also escaped. The former is distributing money to the disaffected.

The gates of Milan are still closed, and troops are arriving. Whispering and singing are forbidden. Two more persons have been hung, and it is thought that some Hungarians have been privately shot in the Bastile. The city of Milan is to pay $0,000 Sollins every Wednesday. The city is quiet.

Some few arrests have been made at Genova.

The correspondent of the London Times says that well grounded apprehensions exist as to the fidelity of the Austrian soldiers in Italy, and most extraordinary precautions are everywhere adopted by the Government.

HUNGARY.—The London Advertiser says that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary.

Italian letters say that there are now circulating in Hungary a proclamation, signed Kossuth, granting a general amnesty to all those persons who were formerly opposed to the independence of Hungary.

It appears that regular guerilla bands are forming all over the country, and that things do not look well. It is added, from Austrian sources, that the government is frequently well informed of what is going on, and arrests are constantly but quietly taking place.

AUSTRIA.—An attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. The assassin's name was Libeny Benecey, a tailor, formerly a hussar. He was cut down, after inflicting a wound upon the emperor, by an aid-de-camp and a sentinel. The emperor is recovering from the wound. The wound was inflicted upon the side of his head, with a poignard, and was but slight.

Austria has ordered 5,000 Picinese to leave Lombardy in 24 hours.

A commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed on the 19th.

TURKEY.—The Austrian envoy received on the 20 an ultimatum for the Divan respecting Montenegro, to which he required a categorical answer within five days. The ultimatum demands the cessation to Austria of the press of Kinck and Saturino, which Turkey claims, Austria would, it is said, make a casus belli of it. On the other hand, the French envoy, in presenting his credentials to the Sultan, said it was the wish of the Emperor to make the entente cordiale of friendship and reciprocal esteem yet more signal and durable.

Hostilities have been resumed between the Turks and Montenegrins, but not as reported between Turkey and Austria.

PRUSSIA.—Very heavy snow storms have taken place, and the whole country is covered with it.

A Fall from the Washington Monument.—An unknown man fell from the top of the Washington Monument, in Washington city, on Friday last, and was instantly killed. His remains not being identified up to Saturday evening, they were buried by the authorities. The Intelligencer says it is supposed he contemplated the exterior of the shaft of the Monument from the western door about dawn on Friday morning, and having climbed upon the ladders to the top, missed his footing in his attempt to return, and fell to the bottom of the shaft. Twenty pockets were found a few cabbage leaves and some pokeberries, but no money. No letter, paper, or manner of any kind was found upon him that could lead to his identification or place of residence.

If you would properly erect the edifice of personal improvement, the foundation must be laid in moral purity.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 11, 1853.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of good character and steady habits, of suitable size and age, desirous of learning the Printing business, can find a good situation at this Office, by making early application.

Deeds and Mortgages.

A new lot of *common Deeds*—also *Executors' and Administrators' Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, &c.*, have just been printed at this Office on very fine, heavy paper.

First of April.

Such of our subscribers as intend to change their places of residence on or about the first of April, are requested to give us timely notice therefore, that we may know where to forward their papers after their removal.

The Baltimore annual Conference of Methodist Ministers assembled on Tuesday week at Hagerstown, (Md.) Rev. Bishop Morris presiding, assisted by Bishop Waugh. The territory included within the bounds of this Conference embraces a large part of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and furnishes pastoral duties for two hundred and fifty itinerant ministers.—The session has thus far been an interesting and harmonious one.

The Railroad.

A call for a meeting of the Commissioners of the Railroad on the 25th inst., will be found in another column, to make arrangements for definite and decisive action in regard to the contemplated road. It is time that the project were pushed to completion, and it is hoped that a full representation will be in attendance.

We have received from Dr. Mellinger, a printed copy of the supplement to the Railroad charter, now pending before the Legislature. Section 1 authorizes an extension of the road from Gettysburg "to a point at or near Waynesboro," in the county of Franklin; thence to the State line at or near the town of Middleburg, in the county of Franklin."

Section II authorizes the Company "to enter upon, occupy and use the site, structure and unfinished work of the Gettysburg extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad," provided that the State shall not become liable for any changes or expenses on account of such extension; and provides, also, so, that the company "release all right that they may have under their present charter to construct a railroad from Gettysburg to Hanover."

Section III. authorizes the laying down of a Plank Road on said extension, until it shall be deemed expedient to build thereon a Railroad.

Section IV. provides that the company shall have no right to occupy such extension, for either railroad or plank road, until the stock of the company shall have been subscribed, and 20 per cent. of the same paid in.

We don't know how this bill will square in with the notions of others, but to our view the Legislature cannot give us a more liberal one, they had better leave the matter alone.

We have been favored with a copy of an excellent Address to the Graduates of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, by Dr. F. G. Smith, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine. The class in attendance during the winter numbered 149—the Graduates 56. Among the latter we notice the name of Mr. P. R. Vandersleen, of this place.

The Post Office Department has ordered a tri-weekly mail between Gettysburg and Hunterstown, to run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Why not extend it to New Chester and Hampton?

We notice by the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention that Hester L. Pisten, Esq., of this place, received two votes on the nomination for Surveyor General.

Our neighbor of the *Compiler* has put his paper in a new and quite improved dress, and, in his ability to do so, furnishes evidence that his labors are appreciated by the Democracy of the county, as they ought to be. This thing of patronizing whole city publications, to the neglect of the local press, besides being in an evident degree prejudicial to local interests, is most suicidal policy in a political organization. A party that desires to maintain its organization, and make a good fight must sustain its local organ, its home press—otherwise it must and ought to sink.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in describing the complimentary Dinner at the White House, on day or two before the retirement of President Fillmore, says that the President was seated at the head of the table, with Gen. Pierce at his right, and Gen. Scott on his left. Secretary Everett was seated opposite Mr. Fillmore. Secretary Marcy, and Attorney General Crittenden opposite to Gen. Cushing, with the rest of the old and new cabinet interminged, together with Gen. Cass, Gen. Joseph Lane, Pierre Soule, and other members of both Houses. Young Fillmore and Sidney Webster sat side by side, and such a harmonious spectacle of diverse political elements was never known in the White House before. Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy were especially fraternizing and agreeable.

The Chinese rebellion is reported to be a movement in favor of religious liberty and the overthrow of idolatry. 100,000 persons are engaged in the work.

The Inauguration.

The President elect was inaugurated on Friday last, with the usual ceremonies. There was a large procession on the occasion, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. The President, President elect, Cabinet officers, &c., after the procession reached the capitol, proceeded at once to the Senate Chamber, which, after a short pause, they left, walking immediately to the platform on the Eastern portico, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney to the President elect. He then delivered his inaugural address, after which the crowd dispersed, the President at once being escorted to his carriage and driven to the President's House.

The Inaugural Address will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It has been very favorably received, *of course*, by the Opposition press, as anything coming from "Frank Pierce" must needs be. It has also met with no little favor at the hands of a portion of the Whig presses—more especially the "Silver Grey" interest—that portion of the party "of the coon promise" being a virtue of sufficient magnitude in itself to command for the address unqualified admiration. For ourselves, while there is much in the tone and tenor of the Address that is to our liking, we should prefer less of the grandiloquent, and more of the practical, in a State document designed to foreshadow the policy of a new administration. Aside from the warm eulogy of the Compromise measures and the unmistakeable warning to Whig office-holders, there is a lack of point and a skilful avoidance of nearly every controverted matter of public policy, internal and external. We may extract no political adoration, but must disappoint those who anticipated a nasty avowal of policy from the President elect.

The Cabinet, as confirmed by the Senate, is constituted as we published it in last week's "Star," to wit:

Secretary of State—Wm. L. Marcy, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Robert McClelland, of Michigan.

Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

It seems to be generally understood that the guillotine will be put to work at once, and be made to work freely. The Democracy, in their longing after the "flesh-pots," for four years past, have become quite the hungry, and will be importunate in their demands for office. Washington is said to be crowded with anxious solicitors for official patronage. Mr. Buchanan is spoken of for Minister to England, and Gen. Dix, of New York, for Minister to France.

Millard Fillmore, who retired to private life on the 4th inst., with the respect and esteem of the whole country, it is well remarked by the Washington "Commonwealth," has made one of the wisest, most accomplished, and dignified Presidents, since the days of Washington. He leaves the chair of State at a propitious period.—The country is prosperous; the people are happy and in the enjoyment of those blessings which are peculiar to this Government. We are at peace with all the world, and, as a nation, have advanced in everything that will tend to make us still greater and more powerful. For this state of things we are indebted, to a great extent, to the judicious and statesmanlike course of Mr. Fillmore. We hope Gen. Pierce's administration will be equally successful. He will be in a very hard as the hand of government affairs, and unless he be surrounded by the best of advisers, we fear the outcomings of his administration. The spirit of aggression which seems to be popular with certain portions of the Democracy—and which has been so promptly rebuked by the present administration, must be checked, or the most fearful consequences will follow. We shall be glad if Mr. Pierce proves equal to the emergency in which he now finds himself unexpectedly placed.

The U. S. Senate is still in session and will probably remain in session for some days, to pass upon Executive nominations. Mr. Clayton has given notice of a desire to debate the Central American question and defend his administration of the State Department against the assaults of Gen. Cass and other Senators. Gen. Cass has been called home by the serious illness of his wife.

On Tuesday the Senate filled up the standing committees pretty much as they were during the last session. It is also said that the Democratic Senators have resolved to elect the Senate officers hereafter at the commencement of every Congress.

On the same day Mr. Clayton called up his resolution in regard to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, making an able and elaborate speech, in which he bore down on Gen. Cass with considerable severity.

On Monday last, Dr. Mellinger, in the House, presented a petition of citizens of Menallen township, Adams county, relative to supervisor. Also, one of citizens of Adams county, for a law similar to the Maine Law. Also, one of citizens of Adams county for an act authorizing the sale of the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike road. Six remonstrances against an indefinite extension of Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Adams county. Also, the petition and documents of Elizabeth Plank, widow of an old soldier, for relief.

The Commissioners of York county have adopted the plan of a new Jail, to cost about $55,000.

Surveyor General.

The renomination of Mr. Brawley for the office of Surveyor General, in the face of a spirited opposition, and the refusal of the Democratic Convention to pass a unanimous endorsement of his nomination, has encouraged our political friends in various parts of the State to hope for such discussion in the ranks of our opponents as may enable the Whigs to run a competent candidate into office. We must confess that we have but little faith in these Democratic threats to "kick in the traces." By the time the election comes around, the whippers-in of the party always manage to make all hands come up to the rack fodder or no fodder. Mr. Brawley was elected three years ago, notwithstanding his notorious intemperance and ungentlemanly habits; and if the Democracy could swallow him then, we see no reason why they should be expected to refuse the dose now. It is true that Mr. Brawley may be better known now than he was then, and we would fain hope that the opposition to his renomination now is the result of a determination on the part of a portion of the Democracy to vindicate themselves by repudiating the nominee.

Be this as it may, our political friends are casting about for a candidate of sufficient talent and weight to draw out a strong vote. The Harrisburg Telegraph states that A. J. Jones, Esq., the present popular and efficient Postmaster of Harrisburg, has consented to become a candidate. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of ability, excellent business qualifications, and would probably command as good a Democratic vote as any that may be named. We have reason to believe, with the Telegraph, he would be most acceptable and popular candidate. Mr. Jones, Esq., is a brother of Hon. John Jones, of Lancaster, and also named in connection with the post.

Franklin and Marshall.

The Lancaster Union states that the Board of Trustees of this Institution convened in Lancaster on the 1st inst., to organize the Faculty. It was decided that the Faculty of the College should be constituted as follows, viz:

1. One President, who shall be Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.
2. A Professor of Ancient Languages and Belle Lettres.
3. A Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.
4. A Professor of Natural Sciences.
5. A Professor of German Literature, Aesthetics and History.
6. A Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

A committee to nominate candidates for the professorships reported in favor of Rev. John P. Mesick, of Hagerstown, for President. A motion to substitute the name of Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Mercersburg, was adopted by a vote of 19 to 13.

Dr. Nevin was then made the candidate, and elected President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

Wm. Nevin, Esq., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages, and Belle Lettres.

Rev. Thomas Apple, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.

Rev. Thomas C. Porter, Professor of German Literature, History and Aesthetics.

A chair of Anatomy and Physiology was also established and Dr. John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster, was elected to this Professorship.

It was determined that the first session of the Institution should open on the 2d Wednesday in May.

It is said that the citizens of Mercersburg, Pa., have resolved on applying to the supreme court, for an injunction against the removal of Marshall College from that place to the city of Lancaster, and have employed John Cessna, Esq., late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and James M. Quiggle, Esq., member of the Pennsylvania Senate, as counsel.

A serious riot occurred last week at Charlestown, Mass., in consequence of the alleged abduction, by the Catholics, of an Irish girl, aged about 17, who was educated in the Catholic faith, but recently converted to Protestantism. A mob of some two or three thousand persons collected around the Catholic church, threatening its destruction unless the girl were forthcoming. A strong military force being ordered out by the Mayor, the contemplated outrage was prevented. The public mind is still much excited, and further difficulties are anticipated.

The Boston Bee states that on Saturday last the "missing girl," Mary Joseph Corcoran, returned to Charlestown from Philadelphia, where she has been tarrying for several days past, having reached that city shortly after the commencement of the excitement in Charlestown.—Her arrival produced no little sensation.—She remains firm in the Baptist faith, and has resisted all the efforts that have been used to induce her to return to Catholicism.

The girl says she has been under restraint, and that some of the affidavits put forth are false. Further difficulties were apprehended, and the authorities of Boston were ordered to have the military in readiness at a moment's warning.

The election in Massachusetts for members of a Constitution to remodel the Constitution, has resulted in the choice of a Coalition (Free-soil and Locofoco) majority.

The New Hampshire State Election, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of the Locofoco State ticket by about 5,000 majority. Amos Tuck (Free-soil) is defeated for Congress, the entire delegation being Locofoco.

The town of Newton, Mass., has intended the sale of liquors even for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

Jurors for April Term.

On Tuesday last the Sheriff and Commissioners drew the Jurors for the April court, as follows:

GRAND JURY.

Huntington—Isaac E. Wierman, (foreman.)
Oxford—John C. Bitz, Jacob Weaver.
Borough—James F. Stevenson, David Sweeney, Daniel Bidwide, Thos. Laughlin, John G. Frey.
Franklin—Jacob Frey, Wm. Black, John B. Hoffman.
Germany—Joseph Klipinger, Sanford Shue.
Menallen—John Houptman.
Mountpleasant—John Berkholder, Jacob Group.
Reading—Philip Hann, Geo. Hoover, David Goodyear.
Cumberland—Hugh M'Quigley, Henry Lott.
Tyrone—Adam Nesbit.
Butler—Jeremiah Diehl.
Hamilton—Henry Besser.

GENERAL JURY.

Latimore—David S. Bailes.
Heidlersburg—Samuel Gilliland, John Cress, John N. Grult, John B. Lesser.
Liberty—Maxwell Shields, Joseph P. M'Divitt, Wm. Graham.
Tyrone—Michael Stephens, Samuel Stalbrecher.
Mountpleasant—David Zook, sebastian Weaver, David Hemler.
Oxford—William Paxton, John Pitzer, Thomas J. Cooper.
Union—Joseph Shorb, Daniel Whaley, Wm. Sheiffer.
Hamiltonban—Thomas A. Marshall, John F. Curtess, B. W. Riley, Wm. Culp, Rufus Swope.
Huntington—George Schwartz.
Butler—Jacob F. Bushey, John Houghstine.
Berwick—Samuel Hauer, Wm. Culp.
Germany—Peter J-ner, Jacob.
Menallen—Valentine S. Fahl.
Cumberland—Benjamin Gilbert.
M'Culloch, Samuel Harnsell.
Oxford—Adam S. Hines.
Conowago—Abraham Aulebaugh.

A joint resolution has passed the Illinois House of Representatives, to the effect that the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law granting sufficient to each State of the Union an amount of public lands, not less in value than five hundred thousand dollars, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to cooperate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers.

The Eastern Chronicle, of the 15th inst., records a sudden death of nearly a week previous, in Newport, Penn, Nova Scotia, of a peculiarly malignant form of English cholera.

Not Killed Quite.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer thus sums up a succession of defeats of the Democratic party:

It is a little singular that the election of Gen. Pierce was the last success which the Democrats in the Northern States, or in North Carolina, with a clear major ty in the legislature, it was unable to elect its candidate for Governor. Pierce is said to have carried Virginia from the Whig party, and failed in Maine. In Maine, one of the strongest Northern Democratic States, it lost the Governor, and appears in a fair way to have a majority against it in the Boston Massachusetts, where it has been away for many years, it has experienced a terrible defeat. In Maine, one of the strongest Northern Democratic States, it lost its