Six Days in a Grave.—An account appears a short time ago of two men and a boy having been buried six days and six nights in a mart pit at Evreteville, in the department of the Seine Inferieure, and then rescued. A relation of the affair derived from the sufferers, is now given in "Le Rouen paper. During the whole of that time they were without food, without water, and without light, and almost without clothes; and they were in such a confined place that, with the exception of the boy, they could not stand upright. Bottard, the oldest man, declares that during the whole time he did not sleep more than two hours; but his two companions, and especially the youngest, slept more. They always kept a watch. They felt no hunger, and Bottard says that even if they had had provisions, they would not have touched them; but they experienced great thirst.

On the fourth day they found a little water thick with marl, by digging into the bottom of the pit. It was this water, probably, which preserved their strength. At length they heard the noise of the pickaxes of the people above them; but during the last three days their breathing was so loud as to prevent it from reaching them, and this circumstance naturally increased their agony of mind; they also fancied that their ears were digging in a wrong direction. One of them had about fifty chemical matches and a small piece of candle; but though they often tried, they could not, for want of air, cause the candle to burn.

During the latter part of the time they became so exhausted as to be unconscious of their position; but they remembered the boy once cried as if in a dream, "Bottard! the rope, Bottard! let us ascend!" Only one of them, Bridard, was able to stand once; and when he did so, the boy rewarded him by telling him that they were sure to be rescued. The moment a breath of air reached them they fainted; but after a while recovered. The first thing Bottard said, on being rescued, was, "Give me a pinch of snuff!" and he took it with intense delight.—*Galignani.*

The Mirage.—A writer from the Arkansas region says that "looking forward in the distance, one could see a very beautiful lake, surrounded by tall trees, would soon be reached, where we would remain under refreshing shades, and bathe in pure water—an illusion, however, which was dissipated, as mile after mile showed an interminable waste. It is literally true to rest the eye upon; nothing but the droves of buffalo and an occasional antelope relieved the monotony of the scenery." We should like to see a mirage in the desert. It must be pleasant when one is very thirsty, to see a lake of water, though it be only a cloudy one, looming up in the distance. But it must be terribly unpleasant to be deceived in that way, to hang one's hopes of a good drink on a lake in the clouds—to find the refreshing bathing place, unsubstantial *vapor* of a kind of political mirage has deluded a great many patriotic people who hang about Washington these days. Visions of long berths in the Departments—the shadow of flat dishes from public stalls—have deceived many. Will from a modest number of hundred dollars up to generous thousands! Annexed—capital appointments, of which they were not to be ousted for four years at least—all these have loomed up, coming up near at times as if they could be reached the next moment, when suddenly into the present would bound some ukase from Secretary Marcy or herb of rival office seekers, formidable as Buffalo bringing the sash and observing the bright vision by a once substantial friend of blue. Without a doubt, most of them will perish in the desert. Their parched lips will never taste the water for the promises of candidates before election caused to loom as large as life and seem immediately at hand.

Artificial Propagation of Fish.—The French Government is continuing to encourage the admirable discovery of Gehin and Remy, fishermen of the Vosges, for artificially fecundating the eggs of fish. It has, in particular, caused it to be procured on a grand scale at Huningen; and the fish produced by it there are, on arriving at a certain degree of maturity to be sent into different rivers and canals. In the southern Departments, also the same system has been practised with extraordinary success. It consists in collecting the spawn of the female fish, instead of allowing them to deposit it in the beds of rivers, and in applying it to the milt of males, instead of leaving the males to do it themselves. The eggs thus prepared are preserved until they become hatched: The consequence is, that many thousands of fish are produced from each female's spawn, whereas only very few indeed are obtained when the fish are left to effect the fecundation themselves, owing to the eggs being devoured by other fish, washed away, or injured by dirt. Stores of streams, ponds, lakes and pools can thus be made to abound in fish; and a new branch of commerce is hereby created, which has abundant supply of wholesome food is obtained.—The expense of applying the system of Remy and Gehin is very trifling indeed.—These men have been recompensed by the Government for the great services they have been the means of rendering to the public. Their plan is applicable to all sorts of fish, that spawn in rivers.

Latest Intelligence from California.—The two weeks later California intelligence, brought by the steamer Uncle Sam, which arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, is of far more cheering character than anything previously received from the Pacific side for some months. The weather had become settled and pleasant, the roads were in a passable condition, and supplies of provisions had gone forth from San Francisco in all directions. The hungry had been fed, the baked clothed, and the sick cared for. The markets remained in about the same condition as per last account, with the exception of flour, which had advanced slightly declined in price. No better evidence is wanting that the miners are in a most flourishing condition, than the movement that two steamers sailed from the empire city of the Pacific on the 15th and 16th ult., with over three millions, seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of Gold, destined for the Atlantic States. Not satisfied with mere gold, the miners seem to have turned their attention to diamonds. It is asserted that one of these precious brilliants, larger than that of the Koh-i-Noor diamond of England, which is valued at ten millions, has been picked up near Columbia, in Tuolumne county. What next?

Mr Asbury Dickens has been re-elected Secretary of the U. S. Senate, and Isaac Hollond, doorkeeper, Dunning R. McNair has been elected Sergeant-at-arms, in place of Robert Beale, all Locofocos.

Excitement at the Census Office—Mutilation of Clerks, &c.

Washington, March 21. The Census Office on Eighth street and its vicinity has been the scene of great excitement to-day. In the first place, upwards of one hundred clerks were removed, leaving but seven or eight in the office, and it was proposed to dispense with the Eighth street and Seventh street offices altogether; one office and a few picked clerks being deemed sufficient to wind up the business.

In the next place, Mr. Kennedy, late superintendent of the Census Bureau, said to be a writ of replevin on Mr. De Bow, his successor, by virtue of which he entered the office with a Deputy Marshal, and removed two or three cart loads of manuscripts and documents claimed as private property, but embracing a large quantity of the results of the census. In the office, the records of the Census Board, numerous publications received from public officers, and the manuscripts of the last census, valued at $480, and Kennedy has given bond in $4,000 for their safety.

Mr. De Bow consulted the District Attorney, and there is no doubt that the most prompt measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are of public character. It is understood that Kennedy had acquisitioned a large mass of manuscript preparatory to an extended work on the resources of small parts of the country, which he designed to publish on his own account, as Congress has declined to publish the proper returns on the extensive scale proposed.

Jennings's Domestic Difficulties.—A New York correspondent says:—The success of Madame Sontag in concert and opera has induced Jenny Lind to determine upon again visiting the United States. The anticipation of her domestic relations may have had some influence upon her in coming to this decision; but this will again cast out upon her the shield her life be spared, is a fact beyond dispute.

I alluded above to the domestic difficulties of Jenny Lind. These, I am informed, upon the most reliable authority, exist, and are still becoming more and more serious and unpleasant nature. Shortly after the honeymoon, some trifling misunderstanding occurred between Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, (her husband) which has been daily increasing until her sufferings are now so intolerable as to induce her, in pretty acts of selfishness, and his determination to rule her as with a rod of iron, to contemplate a separation. Jenny Lind and a separation has, I am distinctly informed, been agreed upon. The well known generosity of Jenny is one of the main cause of the difficulty, her husband being opposed to the giving away of anything. But there is no doubt, that the ugly temper which Jenny displays at times, has also its effect in rendering her home anything but a happy one. Such a state of things exists, and what I have written above you will find corroborated in the latter.

Qualification of the Vice President.—A letter from Mantanzas, published in the New-Orleans Picayune, gives an account of the swearing in of the Vice President of the United States, Hon. William R. King, on the 4th inst., at *La Fonda*, about three miles from Mantanzas. The writer says:

"The oath was administered by Consul Rodney to the Vice President, who was ready and waiting our arrival. The ceremonies were brought up to the door, and Mr. King accepted into it, in order to enjoy the breeze. Most intolerably hot, and high to make it pleasant. The whole cavalcade, consisting of some twelve or fifteen American gentlemen, resumed mounting and forming an escort around the carriage, accompanied the Vice President home.

"Mr. King left Mantanzas on the same day for the estate of Mr. Cherain, in the parishes of Lassagne, to recuperate awhile from the effects of the climate, and the fatigue of the journey."

A Cure and Preventive of the Potato Rot.—Mr. H. Pan-yer, of Union county, Ill., gives the following as a certain cure and preventive of the potato rot, as well as being productive of an increase, and an improvement in the quality of the crop:

"Take one peck of fine salt and mix it thoroughly with half a bushel of Nova Scotia plaster (or gypsum, the latter is the best) and immediately after hoeing the potatoes the second time, or just as the young potatoes begin to set, sprinkle on the moist vines, next to the ground, a table spoon full of the above mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vines, as it is found that the rot proceeds from a sting of an insect in the vine, and the mixture coming in contact with the vine, kills the effect of it, before it reaches the potatoes.

The Burning Coal Mountain.—That portion of the Broad Mountain, called the "Fiery Mountain," from the fact of the Anthracite coal at that point being on fire—which has been burning for the past fifteen years, is situated about five miles from Minersville, and fifteen from Schuylkill Haven, Pa. It is now considered a very dangerous experiment to travel over the mountain, as it is supposed that in many places the surface is a mere superficial crust, or shell, the coal having been consumed up to the surface, and hence the least pressure thereon, it is presumed might break through and let the adventurer down into the fiery chasm below.—At the base of the mountain is but place a stream of water almost boiling hot, comes out. The surface of the mountain presents a desolate appearance, as far as the eye can reach.

The Right to Hue.—An officer puts a stamp of a theatre in New Orleans for stamping his feet, and trousers. He received a blow while removing the offender, and prosecuted him for the assault. The court decided that blacking and stamping was allowable in the theatres, and a part of a privilege for which the fee of admission was paid.

A Caloric Engine.—The Government, it is said, has ordered a caloric Engine, of 60 horse power for the Navy Yard at Washington. The amendment appropriating half a million to build a caloric frigate, failed in Congress because there was no time to investigate the subject.

Extraordinary Outrage.—The St. Louis Republican relates the particulars of an infamous outrage which occurred in Clark county, Missouri, at a recent quarterly conference of the Methodists. Just as the morning exercises were finished, a Mr. Tabor came up to a Mr. Kelly, presented a pistol, and laying his hand upon him, said, "you are my prisoner, cross your hands. I am the Regulator of Missouri." Kelly was charged with being an escaped convict from the penitentiary of Texas, and in some of the publications that he was preaching in Clark county at the time alleged. Dr. Tabor persisted in taking him off.

After Kelly's hands were tied and his legs chained, Tabor said, "this man has stolen a horse, and I'll take him to justice!" He was taken out of the house, amid shouting, the remonstrances of his friends, placed upon a horse, and secured by a chain being passed under the horse, and fastened on each foot with a heavy padlock.

The pretended marshal and his assistant proceeded as rapidly as possible to Fort Madison, Iowa, where the penitentiary is located, and presented their victim to the keeper. He at once declared that he was not the man sought for—one C. H. Kelly, who had escaped from the penitentiary—and that he must be responsible to him. He was of course discharged; but he must have all the mortification of being taken back to Texas as the pretended marshal and his posse to escape from exemplary damages for the wrongs done him.

Our Foreign Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* comments as follows on the views of Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet—officers—touching the present affairs of Europe:

"The general question of foreign policy is attracting the attention of the Cabinet just now. The Eastern question, if not recommencing again in the political heavens of Europe, betokens a storm near at hand, unless diplomacy can avert the dangers the threatening vapors. It becomes important that we should know generally whether we are to be drawn into it, or remotely by during the struggle between the people and their tyrants, or whether we are to remain a mere spectator, with the oppressed against the oppressors. This is the point now under discussion; and if the administration should come to any information, the present administration will do all that it can do, constitutionally, to prevent our being involved in the war against our great principles which lie at the basis of our own existence as a people. Gen. Pierce, Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Davis are all heartily with the revolutionists of Europe; and they will shape the policy of the administration accordingly. The European affairs, should a struggle between Liberty and Despotism occur, Mr. Marcy is conservative to the last degree; but his voice and influence will be for aiding the people. The *Ledger*, of *yesterday*, *State, will confirm the views* of Mr. Marcy. There is a growing impression here that the sympathies of the revolutionary struggles in the old world is not for distant.

Population of Pennsylvania.—We learn from the tenth census, just completed, that there are in the State of Pennsylvania 595,132 taxable inhabitants, and 2,297,557 souls. Adding one third to the population of 1850, the population of Pennsylvania, at the present time, would be 2,797,557. The population in 1850 was 2,311,786. The population would be 2,671,191. If the progress were 15 p. c. the population would be 2,544,695. It is more than this. In the year 1850, the United States census showed the State to possess 3,000,000 souls. Taking the proportion to be 1 to 5.4, not population would show an increase in two years of 300,000.

Property of Heads.—Of the twenty three States of Secession, seven have declared for South Carolina. The Government in the seven remains in the hands of Democrats, and in the proposed seven remain in the hands of the President, elect and Cabinet of Secession Democrats. The information that Santa Anna was about to return to Mexico was received at Vera Cruz with marks of joy, by firing of guns, drums, and ringing of church bells. Gen. Arista remains on his farm, still suffering from a wound received in Mexico. He has received the permission he asked for to leave the country has been refused.

The division of California into three States, Colonet and separate, is now contemplated by the leaders of the majority of the Legislature, it is said, will under a State Convention, and upon that Convention will depend the whole number, and boundaries of division.

The three Separate to be named "Serra," the mountain division, which has at least 23,000 inhabitants, by the last census; "California," which has 207,888; and "Tulare," the Southern State, including Los Angeles and San Diego, which has 34,150 inhabitants, and about seven and a-half millions of taxable property. The southern State of Tulare, in the division, it is contemplated by many of the occasional, will be made a State, and one of the objects of pressing the division is to establish slavery there.

A Brave Boy Burnt to Death.—The house of Jesse Winslow, in Cass county, Georgia, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and with one of his sons, about 12 or 14 years of age. The lad, having rescued two of his youngest brothers, rushed in to the aid of his dame, thinking a third brother was left, but was over-powered and never recovered. Such affection and heroism deserve a monument.

Ex-President Fillmore's Southern Tour.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that Mr. Fillmore continues quite seriously ill, and her physicians give little hope that she will be able to travel before the first of April, when if she can, Should she be unable to set out by that time, the reason would be so far advanced that Mr. Fillmore would be obliged to forego the contemplated Southern tour, in part at least, if not altogether.

The sale of the Household Furniture of the late Mrs. Polk has taken place in Washington on Friday. Many persons, wishing to possess memorials of him, gave for various notable prices for articles bearing their original cost. An ordinary chamber chair, with castors, (generally occupied by Mr. Webster,) was sold for fifteen dollars; and a time-piece, which could have been put into his overcoat pocket, thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

Extravagant Outrage.—The Sacramento Bee relates the particulars of an infamous outrage which occurred in Clark county, Missouri, at a recent quarterly conference of the Methodists. Just as the morning exercises were finished, a Mr. Tabor came up to a Mr. Kelly, presented a pistol, and laying his hand upon him, said, "you are my prisoner, cross your hands. I am the Regulator of Missouri." Kelly was charged with being an escaped convict from the penitentiary of Texas, and in some of the publications that he was preaching in Clark county at the time alleged. Dr. Tabor persisted in taking him off.

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THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 25, 1853.

REMOVAL.

After the present issue the Star Office will be REMOVED to the three story building in Baltimore street, formerly the residence of Hon. D. M. Smyser—a few doors above Fahnestock's Store.

Borough Election.

We annex the result of the election in the Borough on Friday last, by which it will be seen that the Whigs permitted the Opposition to elect their candidate for Judge and Assessor. While the Whig vote is over 90 less than at the Presidential election, the Opposition polled within 12 of their entire vote. The Democracy of the Borough deserve credit for reason of the ever ready fidelity to party obligations they evince on election days, while the Whigs deserve and must expect *defeat* as long as so large a body of them continue shamefully slenlist on that occasion. It is hard, however, that the active, working portion of the party, who bear the brunt of the battle, should suffer disconnection with them.

Ward.	Dem.
BEIGE	
John Weigle,	156 Jacob Culp, 160
INSPECTOR.	
Henry Hughes,	156 Henry Chritman, 154
AS ESSOR.	
W. C. Stallsmith,	153 Wm. B. Meals, 158
JUDGE.	
G. W. Strickhouser,	157 Wm. White, 158
Adams Sheets, sen.,	154 J. J. Brown, 53

Mr. Brown was an independent Whig candidate. John L. Burns also received a number of votes for constable, which we not returned to us.

Barn Burnt.

On Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, the large Barn of Mr. Frederick Heck, a about two miles northwest of this place, took fire and was entirely destroyed with all its contents, including a large amount of hay, carriages, harness, a horse, and about a dozen cows. The fire progressed so rapidly that nothing was saved, the heat being so intense as to prevent even the cattle running loose in the barnyard from being rescued. It is still a perplexed either from suffocation or the flames. There had been a sale on the premises during the day, the barn being principally occupied by Mr. John Hunter up to that day. Here loses the property, Mr. Heck, Jr. threw; Amos Plank one, which had been purchased at the sale during the day; with others whose names we have not heard.

Mr. Plank also lost a valuable horse, having put him in the stable for a short time before the fire took place. The other loses I lodged in Mr. Edward Hunter, who had purchased him at the sale that day for $100. The manner in which the fire originated is not known. We understand that Mr. Heck was insured for $900 in the Perry County Company.—*Newville Herald.*

Compensation of Postmasters.

One of the acts passed on the night of the 3d of March, "to establish post offices, &c., contains a section fixing the following as the compensation of postmasters after the 1st of April next:

On a sum not exceeding $100 ... 30 per ct.
" " " between $100 & $200 ... 25 per ct.
" " " $200 & $2,000 ... 25 per ct.
" " exceeding $2,000 ... 15 per ct.

Where the mail arrives regularly between 9 at night and 5 in the morning, 50 per ct. is allowed on the first $100.

Those offices, whose compensation shall not exceed $500 a quarter, are allowed one cent for every "drop" letter delivered at their office, and each postmaster is allowed two mills for delivery from his office to a subscriber, each newspaper not chargeable with postage.

The Washington correspondent of the North American says the contest between the Buchanan and anti-Buchanan men is very bitter, each one striving to monopolize for his faction all the spoils of office. On other authority, it is said that Clifton G. Westcott will be the Postmaster at Philadelphia, Gen. R. C. Hale of Mifflin, Surveyor of the Port, David R. Porter, Collector, and F. M. Wynkoop, Marshal for the Eastern District.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—The various expeditions that have been fitted out in the last five years, for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, have cost an aggregate of £768 466. Nearly eight years have elapsed without tidings from the missing voyager. No less than fifteen expeditions in all, consisting of thirty vessels, besides boats, have been engaged in the pursuit, and the effort is still continued.

One of the best examples we have seen of the hollow hearted character of the professions of economy and retrenchment put forth by the Democratic party, is the indignant husband fine to the law for satisfaction on his part, and protection for the future, and the result was, that Mrs. Evans was fined for cutting up her husbands trousers, and *Mr. Evans had to pay the fine!*

The Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, near Wilkesbarre, took fire last Monday night. The south end of the building was all destroyed, with its contents, except a portion of the instruments. The valuable library was burned, and the 300 pupils were unable to save any of their books or clothing. The institution was under the charge of the Rev. R. Nelson, and the loss amounts to $25,000—insured for $15,000.

The Great Question in Europe.

The news from Europe is as we anticipated: Austria bullying Turkey without any apparent reason; Russia in the back ground, sending one of her most important diplomatists to Constantinople, and giving to him both the command of the military corps (not of three army-corps) as has been erroneously copied by several papers from the English private) on the Southern frontiers of Russia, and the discretionary power to advance with that force into the Danubian principalities—of course only as a measure of self-defence—France wavering in her policy, but inclined to back Turkey; while England is exerting herself to maintain peace. Turkey, anxious to preserve peace, would gladly yield to any reasonable claims of Austria, or refer the question to the arbitration of France or England; but the remains firm when the Austrian ultimatum requires her to abdicate her sovereignty as regards her Roman Catholic population, and to put them under the protection of a foreign Government. Such a possible answer when the Emperor, yet bloody from the massacre of the heroes of Hungarian and Italian independence, plays the Quixotic part of a champion of Montenegro. The London Times, also one of the great powers of Europe, is now, as always, the great ally of Russia, and praises Austria for a commercial treaty with Prussia, which does not abolish the custom-houses between them, but introduces any uniform tariff; which, in fact, is nothing more than a preliminary step towards a possible but not very probable custom-union, but which is magnified in order to enlist the commercial sympathies of the world for the Emperor of Austria. There is but one feature in that treaty which is of real importance, viz:—the transit duties between Prussia and Austria, which always were only nominal, but gave rise to many annoyances, have been abolished.

What is to be the next phase of European politics? Everybody is aware that the claims of Austria on Turkey have no foundation whatever; that the Emperor of Russia cannot, and will not, do anything but threaten; that the Emperor of France is anxious for aiding the people, only because he knows that his tenure of Hungary is uncertain, as long as the very existence of Turkey remains to give hope to the Hungarians. The arbitration of France and England will therefore seem to be declined, and according to a German report, has already been declined. Should England not be able to prevent the rupture, and there is not much probability of her being able to do so, the Turks will march into Bosnia, while Kossuth, without declaring war, will occupy the Danubian principalities with a *corps d'observation*, which is to back the proclamation of Prince Metschikoff in Constantinople—of course claiming the surrender of the Sultan to Austria and Russia, and the Sultan refusing Kossuth to be delivered to either Austria by an attack on Hungary. And a collision of the Turkish forces, will, of course, be the signal for a general war, in which the Emperor of Russia will be the leader of the Princes, a war of Liberty against Despotism.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Monday evening of last week, Mr Isaac Cunning, of Rossville, near Rossville, in Chester county, was driving towards his home in a sulky, in which was a horse which he had recently purchased. When within a few miles of home, his horse took fright, it is supposed, it having the reputation of being a runaway, and Mr. C was thrown out of his seat, with one leg across the shaft of the sulkey, while the other became entangled in the spokes of the wheel. He was dragged in this manner, with his head on the ground, until discovered by an Irishman, who was passing along the road, and stopped the horse. Mr. C. was perfectly lifeless, the back part of his head being completely broken off, and his body so much interlocked with the wheel, that it took half an hour to have the limbs could be released. Mr. C. was married, and about twenty-seven years of age.

ILLINOIS.—The late law in Illinois relative to the blacks, is producing a good deal of excitement, both in and out of the State. A gentleman, writing to Chicago from Cairo, says that it will not be regarded in the least in northern Illinois. It provides that all blacks and mulattoes that enter the State, and remain there for ten days, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and if they do not pay the fine, they are liable to be sold as slaves. It allows likewise slaveholders to enter the State with slaves without losing their ownership. The Southern part of the State has been always inclined towards slavery, being mostly settled from the neighboring slave States, while the northern part has more of a New England origin.

FAMILY JARS.—*Women's Rights.*—The folly of connubial quarrelling was strikingly illustrated in Lowell the other day. The better half of a Mr. Evans got angry with him, and sought satisfaction, by cutting off the head of his portrait. The indignant husband fine to the law for satisfaction on his part, and protection for the future, and the result was, that Mrs. Evans was fined for cutting up her husbands trousers, and *Mr. Evans had to pay the fine!*

THE WYOMING SEMINARY, at Kingston, near Wilkesbarre, took fire last Monday night. The south end of the building was all destroyed, with its contents, except a portion of the instruments. The valuable library was burned, and the 300 pupils were unable to save any of their books or clothing. The institution was under the charge of the Rev. R. Nelson, and the loss amounts to $25,000—insured for $15,000.

THE U. S. Senate is still in session, passing upon Executive nominations. On Monday Mr. Everett made a very able and elaborate speech upon the Central American affairs. He expressed the opinion that the treaty made by Messrs. Clayton and Bulwer, was the best that could be done under existing circumstances. He spoke of the disposition of England to remove the causes of dispute between us, and he said he had no doubt that, on proper representation, the Government of Great Britain would disavow the erection of the Bay Islands into a colony. He did not apprehend any danger of a war between the two countries.

In the course of his remarks, he complimented the President for having made, so far, judicious appointments to foreign courts, saying he had every confidence that the President would send a suitable minister to the Central American States; for it is more important who is sent thither than to London, Paris, or St. Petersburg.

In his reply to Judge Douglas, he said he did not want to annex Cuba, Mexico, or any other country. Just as he have twenty-five years of peace, under the mild and progressive spirit of our institutions, and we will have additional territory, to our heart's content.

A few days since in the Presbyterian Church at Roanoke, Va., a stick of wood as said to be burnt into the fire, was discovered to have in the end of it a pine plug. It excited suspicion, and upon examination it was found that a charge of powder had been placed in the wood and concealed in the manner described. The villain had not been discovered.

The Lemmon Slave Case.—A resolution passed the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday, directing the Attorney General to prosecute the appeal in that case from the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Should such action be determined upon, we trust the good citizens of New York will treat the legal functionary with such hospitality and consideration as will prove a humiliation unpardonable conduct of South Carolina in sending a mission to Mr. Hoar, when as the agent of Massachusetts he visited the South on a similar errand.

A man named McConnel, has been sounding Mr. Charles Burnett, of Chambersburg, out of upwards of $4,000. Burnett is largely engaged in the manufacture of windmills, and has several shops at different places in Virginia. McConnel was his superintendent, and had the control of Mr. B.'s financial business. He has disappeared, and a reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension and the money, or $200 for him alone.

Loren P. Waldo, of Connecticut, has been appointed United States Commissioner of Patents in place of Benjamin F. Hallett, United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, and Col. Jacob Hayes, Surveyor General for the Port of New York.

John S. Mc'Cord, Esq., a prominent politician and former member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, intends to "stump" several of the western counties in favor of the Maine Law.

Hon. John Dickey, for many years a leading politician in this State, died suddenly of apoplexy on Monday evening, March 14, at Pittsburg.

T. M. De Bow, of La., Editor of the Southern Commercial Review, has been appointed Superintendent of the Census, vice J. G. C. Kennedy, removed.

Arctic Expeditions.—The various expeditions that have been fitted out within the last five years, for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, have cost an aggregate of £768,466. Nearly eight years have elapsed without tidings from the missing voyager. No less than fifteen expeditions in all, consisting of thirty vessels, besides boats, have been engaged in the pursuit, and the effort is still continued.

One of the best examples we have seen of the hollow hearted character of the professions of economy and retrenchment put forth by the Democratic party, is the raising the salaries of the Heads of Departments and the Foreign Ministers, to take effect accep as Mr. Pierce went into power. Will the people note this incendiary?

Rev. Dr. Richard Bond, agent of the American Bible Society for Minnesota, dwelling at Stillwater, in that State, on the 7th inst., from injuries received by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands.—*Exchange.*

Dr. Bond was a minister in connection with the M. E. Church and was located in Gettysburg some years ago.]

Geo. W. Hamersley, Esq., postmaster at Lancaster, Pa., has resigned.

TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

The following are the names of the Officers elected in the several Townships of Adams county, and the Borough of Gettysburg, on the 18th inst.:

Gettysburg.—Judge, Jacob Culp; Inspectors, Henry Hughes, Henry Christman; Assessors, Wm. B. Meals, Conrad Deardorf, Geo. W. Strickhouser, John Slentz, sen.

Cumberland.—Judge, Samuel Cobean; Inspectors, James Thompson, Michael Frey; Assessor, George Waybright; Constable, Henry B. Cromer; Supervisors, John Burt, Jr., Jacob Bender; School Directors, Solomon Weltz, Wm. Curren; Auditor, Joseph Bailer; Clerk, Nathaniel Randolph.

Franklin.—Judge, Peter Mickley, of Jr.; Inspectors, Isaac Rife, Jacob Bushman; Assessor, Joseph Hartzell; Constable, David Chamberlin; Supervisors, Jacob Polwiler, Jacob Mickley; School Directors, Philip Hann, 3 yrs., Samuel Brady, 3 yrs., Abram Scott, 1 yr., Daniel Heintzelman, 1 yr.; Auditor, Andrew Heintzelman; Clerk, Peter Mickley, of D.

Oxford.—Judge, Leo Staub; Inspectors, John Stock, Alexius Robinson; Assessor, James Robinson; Constable, Edward Weigle; Supervisors, Anthony Ginter, Francis Stock; School Directors, Jos. J. Stock, 3 yrs., J. R. Hersh, 3 yrs., David M. Myers, 2 yrs.; Auditor, Henry L. Gitt; Clerk, Aaron Deardorf.

Mountpleasant.—Judge, Sebastian Weaver; Inspectors, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. H. Lutz; Assessor, Jacob Feiser; Constable, John Shultz; Supervisors, Henry Deardorf, Rufus Weaver; School Directors, Joseph Smith, Richard Adams; Auditor, James McIlvain; Clerk, Andrew Lilly; Treasurer, Geo. Hagerman.

Menallen.—Judge, James J. Wills; Inspectors, Isaac H. Harper, David Hamilton; Assessor, Solomon Orner; Constable, Geo. H. Hewitt; Supervisors, Iago Doyle, John M. Miller, Jacob Bender, Jacob Neel, Wm. Morrison; Auditor, Jacob Group; Clerk, J. Collins; Treasurer, John Burkholder.

Conewago.—Judge, Thomas McKinney; Inspectors, Francis Krichben, Michael Sanders; Assessor, Jacob Clark; Constable, John King; Supervisors, Levi King, Benjamin Longenecker; School Directors, Jacob Hartman, Henry Gardner; Auditor, Jacob M. Wertz; Clerk, Thomas McClain.

Hamiltonban.—Judge, Christian Musselman; Inspectors, Andrew Lowe, Samuel Sanders; Assessor, Jacob Bender; Constable, John N. Seltzer; Supervisors, Andrew Bolinger, John Kugler; School Directors, Robert R. Blythe, Seth Bushman; Auditor, Samuel Culbertson; Clerk, John McCleary.

Hamilton.—Judge, George Schwartz; Inspectors, Jacob Hartman, George H. Binder; Assessor, George Baker; Constable, Jacob Weaver; Supervisors, Daniel Heisler, John Mummert; School Directors, Jacob Hartman, 3 yrs., Martin Getz, 3 yrs., Abraham Gregory, 2 yrs., John Gilbert, 1 yr.; Auditor, George Myers; Clerk, A. K. Stonesifer.

Mountjoy.—Judge, Andrew McKinney; Inspectors, Robert Wilson, Jacob Musselman; Assessor, James W. Barr; Constable, Jacob Featherhelf; Supervisors, Wm. Elliot, David Snyder; School Directors, John Miller, Jacob Mashoey; Auditors, John Wolf, Jacob Sturner, Samuel Young; Auditor, Joseph L. Shorb; Clerk of Strays, Peter Long.

Freedom.—Judge, Henry Lilly; Inspectors, Joseph Croton, Anthony Whitmyer; Assessor, Jeremiah Striker, Martin Shower; Assessor, Samuel Mickel; Constable, John McCreary; Supervisors, Isaac Baum, Jacob Snyder; School Directors, John Miller, James McIlheny; Auditor, Jeremiah Bowers.

Straban.—Judge, Joseph Thomas; Inspectors, Jeremiah Schriver, Martin Shower; Assessor, Samuel Mickel; Constable, John McCreary; Supervisors, Isaac Baum, Jacob Snyder; School Directors, John Miller, James McIlheny; Auditor, Jeremiah Bowers.

Tyrone.—Judge, John Spangler; Inspectors, Stephen Weldon, Benjamin Hilt; Assessor, Andrew Brown; Constable, Peter F. Smith; Supervisors, Abraham Livingston, Samuel Miller; School Directors, Abram Ziegler, Moses Myers; Auditors, Joseph Hartman, Geo. Deardorf; Clerk, Conrad E. Myers.

Union.—Judge, John Spangler; Inspectors, Stephen Weldon, Benjamin Hilt; Assessor, Andrew Brown; Constable, Peter Bellone, in Paradise township, aforesaid, and lands of Abraham Trimmer, Jacob Becker, George Jacobs and others, in Hamilton township, Adams county aforesaid, on which are erected a large two story

Brick Dwelling House,

and two story Brick Back Building, Frame and Weatherboarded Foundry, Machine Shop, Frame Saw Mill, Carpenter Shop, part stops and part log. Stone Wash House.

BRICK BANK BARN,

Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs and other improvements. There is an orchard on the premises, and about two acres thereof is woodland. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Francis Grove and John Grove.

GEORGE ALBRIGHT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, }
March 22, 1853. }

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the assets and adjust the disputed items in the Account of Solomon Starner, jr., Administrator of the Estate of Solomon Starner, late of Germany, deceased, will attend, for that purpose at his office in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 11th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, when