THE STAR AND BANNER:

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 17, 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
A. K. M'CLURE, of Franklin.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Clarion.

Arrival of Steamer Pacific.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prodigious War between Russia and Turkey—Departure of Russian Envoy and Mustering of Troops—Terrible Fighting in China.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Pacific arrived here to-day at 2½ P. M., bringing 132 passengers and Liverpool dates of the first inst.

ENGLAND.—The British Government had refused, in both Houses of Parliament, to state whether or not in the unfortunate fight had been ordered to as at Turkey.

An interesting discussion in the House of Lords had occurred concerning the conduct of the Cossacks towards British Consuls in regard to the slave trade. All the Consuls are implicated except Cossiba and Valdez. Cossiba is deeply guilty. Spain had been remonstrated with, and had promised amendment, but the British fleet off Cuba will be strengthened.

The steamer La Plata had arrived from Vera Cruz with Arizas on Board.

There had been considerable arrivals of gold from Australia, but no late news.

It is rumored, but doubted, that Mr. Crampton will be removed, as British Minister, from Washington to a better port.

There is nothing regarding the Stowe family, except that they attended the Black Brook Concert at Stafford House.

SWITZERLAND.—The Government has ordered out all its forces to fight Austria, if necessary.

THE BALKAN—TURKEY.—Prince Menzschieff, left Constantinople on the 23d, and arrived at Odessa on the 29th. A Russian army 100,000 strong was concentrating on the Turkish frontier. The ministers of France, England, Austria and Prussia made a joint attempt to reconcile the parties, but Menzschieff and the Divan were equally inflexible, so the mission failed. The Turkish fleet had been sent for, and a port of it despatched to Egypt for what, ever troops which Ibrahim Pacha had, and warrants; clouds signed and sealed, requiring only the insertion of names.

Great is the Turkish army. A letter to Brown & Co., of Uniontown, Pa., opened by the postmaster of that place, who did not know any such firm, was opened and the letter misdirected, led to this discovery.

ANCIENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—We learn from the N. Y. Post that Gen. Scott met with an accident on Wednesday night, which is likely to prove somewhat serious. As he was passing down the fifth avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, about half past nine o'clock, he stumbled against a flagging stone that had been raised above the surrounding pavement, and fell heavily. He was assisted promptly by some gentlemen who happened to be near, and taken home. When they offered to support him by the arm, he said, "Don't touch that, I believe it is broken." This however is not the case. His face was also badly bruised. The night was quite dark, and the irregularity in the pavement was not visible.

PAINFUL STORIES.—The fact that California abounds in precious stones as well as in gold, seems at least to be settled beyond a pecadillo. The editor of the *Placer Times* had come into a topaz and a gem, which were picked up in Calaveras county. They were associated together, in the place, of which there were large nuggets in the vicinity. The topaz is pronounced with a four-sided pyramid, the edges slightly truncated. And the byrl is nearly round, presenting the appearance of a pebble from a sea-worn.

Lately Forest houses and housing [illegible] New York. They are for the accommodation of Indian—all Indians.—Even a Kickapoo would not be admitted into these palaces. Cigars are said to form a considerable item of the revenue of the establishment.

A ROYAL BRIDE'S DRESS.—The daughter of Prince Charles of Prussia, Princess Anna, is soon to be married to Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel. Her *trousseau* (bride's clothes) just been on exhibition at the King's palace at Berlin for two or three days, and it is said that about twenty-five persons, mostly females, had visited it each day. Would any of our lady readers like to see a description of it? Here it is, as given by the correspondent of the *London Times*:

"Of the two large rooms which the *trousseau* occupied, the first contained the house and body linen, laid out for the most part in 20 dozens and 24 dozens, all marked with Hohenzollern Hohenzollern, (18 dozen pocket handkerchiefs had the royal crown sewed in them.) In connection with the travelling cases were 24 dozen day and night *chemises*, as many undress and night caps, and other microphenomenal and unmentionable articles in lace profusion. The linen takes up three sides of the room, the fourth is occupied by the *chausure*, consisting of 24 pairs of silk and leather shoes, and 24 dozen pairs of stockings. In the second room gloves, embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, scarfs, hats, bonnets, artificial flowers, &c., in bewildering profusion. To make a dress complete, there was a riding habit, 12 cloaks, in silk and velvet; and besides all these, the ball and court dresses, as well as the wedding robe, a diadem of brilliants, and so many more things for one trousseau, according to old practice here, the body of the wedding dress of white satin was set with the skirt and train, but so kept in the jewel chamber, where it is decorated with the crown jewels, and not brought out till the last moment."

A partial history of Arthur Spring, detailed by himself to the two ministers who attended him, has been published. He says he was born in Tories, County Kerry, Ireland, May 17, 1815, the illegitimate son of Arthur Spring, and a woman of this reputable character. In 1822 he was married to a woman named Cordelia, with whom he lived but a short time. He immediately after came to this country, and in 1833 was married to Jane Porter, of Philadelphia, and in 1842 was sent to the Penitentiary for obtaining goods under false pretences. He was pardoned three months after by Gov. Porter, and resumed his business, but in about a year after, in August, 1844, fled from Hudson to New York. Early, in 1845, his wife died, and in about two months after—on the July 7th—was going to marry Bridget Milker, but two nights previous to the wedding, he was arrested for burglary and imprisoned. He was tried and convicted, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for 8 years and 4 months. In the latter part of 1852, he was pardoned out on the 6th of November, 1852, went to Philadelphia. On the morning of the 10th of March, 1853, Spring, Shaw and Ellen Lynch were murdered in Federal street, Philadelphia, and on the 14th, the two accomplices of Spring, Shaw was tried and convicted of both murders, and on the 10th of June was hung—just two months after the commission of the last crime. He died in his 38th year.—He was a man of great shrewdness and impudence of a high order.

SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug up, and the workmen arrive at a depth of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger 50 feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its withdrawal the water bursts out with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made—the supply of water being neither lessened nor increased by it. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets and mosaic work. Below this again is a layer of earth, and at twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, with leaves and walnuts upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables and trees.

CROPS DESTROYED BY LOCUSTS.—A "locust plague" appears to be afflicting the people of several parts of Central America. A cloud of these devouring insects had alighted upon the territory between the Barranca and the Chacarite, consuming the crops; and the Bishop of that region had directed public prayers for relief to be offered up. The locusts had also fallen upon the city of San Salvador.

LARGE BATCH OF COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—On the premises of Wm. Geyer, in Montgomery county, Pa., who was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of counterfeiting, there were found upwards of $12,000 in bank notes, and a copper plate for altering Bank of North America, the Bank of Northern Liberties, the Bank of North America, of the State of Connecticut. Among the notes found were about $5,000 the City Trust and Banking Company of the State of New York, of the denomination of $10's $50's and $100's. The $10's are said to appear to be good notes, altered by means of acids, and filled up for larger amounts. There were also $2,000 on the Harrisburg Bank, and the Trenton Banking Company.

A NEW LEADER.—A Washington correspondent states that it is generally thought at the seat of government that Hon. Jesse D. Bright is ambitious of becoming the anti-administration Democrat leader in the Senate next winter, though he professes, as yet, devotion to the fortunes of General Pierce. His idea is, that the disappointment (in obtaining office) will number of course nine tenths of the active politicians of the party, and that the next shuffle and cut and deal of the cards, at Baltimore, will have everything in their own hands. He says he says for the nomination in 1856, and is preparing to seek to rally around him the disaffected from every quarter of the confederacy.

ROBERT MCFOLIN.—A son of Mr. Bland, of Greenville, Ky., took a pen and placed the muzzle in his mouth, and his toe on the hammer of the gun, for the purpose of showing as he said, how persons sometimes killed themselves. His foot slipped and raising the hammer, the gun went off, tearing the youth's head in a most horrid manner, killing him almost instantly.

It is said that nearly $3,000,000, were sent last year from parties in this country, through one Bank, the Provincial, in Ireland to friends there to assist them to emigrate to the U. S. The remittances were generally about £4 each—enough to pay the passage over.

There is a rose bush in the garden attached to John S. Aisleburch's residence in Reading, a single stalk of which by bedding, has been made to produce 25 or 30 varieties of roses.

A ROYAL BRIDE'S DRESS.—The daughter of Prince Charles of Prussia, Princess Anna, is soon to be married to Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel. Her *trousseau* (bride's clothes) just been on exhibition at the King's palace at Berlin for two or three days, and it is said that about twenty-five persons, mostly females, had visited it each day. Would any of our lady readers like to see a description of it? Here it is, as given by the correspondent of the *London Times*:

"Of the two large rooms which the *trousseau* occupied, the first contained the house and body linen, laid out for the most part in 20 dozens and 24 dozens, all marked with Hohenzollern Hohenzollern, (18 dozen pocket handkerchiefs had the royal crown sewed in them.) In connection with the travelling cases were 24 dozen day and night *chemises*, as many undress and night caps, and other microphenomenal and unmentionable articles in lace profusion. The linen takes up three sides of the room, the fourth is occupied by the *chausure*, consisting of 24 pairs of silk and leather shoes, and 24 dozen pairs of stockings. In the second room gloves, embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, scarfs, hats, bonnets, artificial flowers, &c., in bewildering profusion. To make a dress complete, there was a riding habit, 12 cloaks, in silk and velvet; and besides all these, the ball and court dresses, as well as the wedding robe, a diadem of brilliants, and so many more things for one trousseau, according to old practice here, the body of the wedding dress of white satin was set with the skirt and train, but so kept in the jewel chamber, where it is decorated with the crown jewels, and not brought out till the last moment."

A partial history of Arthur Spring, detailed by himself to the two ministers who attended him, has been published. He says he was born in Tories, County Kerry, Ireland, May 17, 1815, the illegitimate son of Arthur Spring, and a woman of this reputable character. In 1822 he was married to a woman named Cordelia, with whom he lived but a short time. He immediately after came to this country, and in 1833 was married to Jane Porter, of Philadelphia, and in 1842 was sent to the Penitentiary for obtaining goods under false pretences. He was pardoned three months after by Gov. Porter, and resumed his business, but in about a year after, in August, 1844, fled from Hudson to New York. Early, in 1845, his wife died, and in about two months after—on the July 7th—was going to marry Bridget Milker, but two nights previous to the wedding, he was arrested for burglary and imprisoned. He was tried and convicted, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for 8 years and 4 months. In the latter part of 1852, he was pardoned out on the 6th of November, 1852, went to Philadelphia. On the morning of the 10th of March, 1853, Spring, Shaw and Ellen Lynch were murdered in Federal street, Philadelphia, and on the 14th, the two accomplices of Spring, Shaw was tried and convicted of both murders, and on the 10th of June was hung—just two months after the commission of the last crime. He died in his 38th year.—He was a man of great shrewdness and impudence of a high order.

SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug up, and the workmen arrive at a depth of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger 50 feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its withdrawal the water bursts out with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made—the supply of water being neither lessened nor increased by it. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets and mosaic work. Below this again is a layer of earth, and at twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, with leaves and walnuts upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables and trees.

CROPS DESTROYED BY LOCUSTS.—A "locust plague" appears to be afflicting the people of several parts of Central America. A cloud of these devouring insects had alighted upon the territory between the Barranca and the Chacarite, consuming the crops; and the Bishop of that region had directed public prayers for relief to be offered up. The locusts had also fallen upon the city of San Salvador.

LARGE BATCH OF COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—On the premises of Wm. Geyer, in Montgomery county, Pa., who was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of counterfeiting, there were found upwards of $12,000 in bank notes, and a copper plate for altering Bank of North America, the Bank of Northern Liberties, the Bank of North America, of the State of Connecticut. Among the notes found were about $5,000 the City Trust and Banking Company of the State of New York, of the denomination of $10's $50's and $100's. The $10's are said to appear to be good notes, altered by means of acids, and filled up for larger amounts. There were also $2,000 on the Harrisburg Bank, and the Trenton Banking Company.

A NEW LEADER.—A Washington correspondent states that it is generally thought at the seat of government that Hon. Jesse D. Bright is ambitious of becoming the anti-administration Democrat leader in the Senate next winter, though he professes, as yet, devotion to the fortunes of General Pierce. His idea is, that the disappointment (in obtaining office) will number of course nine tenths of the active politicians of the party, and that the next shuffle and cut and deal of the cards, at Baltimore, will have everything in their own hands. He says he says for the nomination in 1856, and is preparing to seek to rally around him the disaffected from every quarter of the confederacy.

ROBERT MCFOLIN.—A son of Mr. Bland, of Greenville, Ky., took a pen and placed the muzzle in his mouth, and his toe on the hammer of the gun, for the purpose of showing as he said, how persons sometimes killed themselves. His foot slipped and raising the hammer, the gun went off, tearing the youth's head in a most horrid manner, killing him almost instantly.

It is said that nearly $3,000,000, were sent last year from parties in this country, through one Bank, the Provincial, in Ireland to friends there to assist them to emigrate to the U. S. The remittances were generally about £4 each—enough to pay the passage over.

There is a rose bush in the garden attached to John S. Aisleburch's residence in Reading, a single stalk of which by bedding, has been made to produce 25 or 30 varieties of roses.

Riot at Montreal.

A terrible riot occurred at Montreal, (Canada) on the night of the 9th inst., growing out of a lecture by Father Gavazzi, the somewhat conspicuous Italian refugee, against Romanism. Gavazzi is represented to be a very eloquent and impassioned speaker, a warm republican, and a bitter opponent of Romanism, although disavowing Protestantism. He has been lecturing for some time in our principal cities in favor of Italian Republicanism, and spoken what he terms "the despotism of Rome!" He recently announced a series of lectures in Montreal, and on the night of the first lecture an immense mob assembled on the outside of the church and commenced hooting and demonstrations, which were in a few minutes transferred to the inside of the church. Gavazzi was dragged from the pulpit, but after considerable scuffle and confusion, managed to effect an escape, and the assembly broke up—The excitement continuing outside, it was deemed necessary to call out the military. The mob refused to give way, and the troop fired twice, killing seven or eight, and wounding a number of others, some of whom have since died. The mob was finally forced to retire, but further difficulties were apprehended, as intense excitement prevailed. The city continued under military control at last accounts.

The friends of Gavazzi held a large meeting and insisted upon his continuing his lectures. He left the city, but it was understood that he would return in a few days and complete the course. We notice that he arrived at New York, on Saturday evening, and was met at the depot by a crowd of his countrymen, who received him with enthusiasm. On Saturday evening he lectured in Hope Chapel, on the decline of Italians at the Stuyvesant Institute.

The Catholics of Montreal also held a large meeting, at which the riotous proceedings were discussed. The meeting denounced in strong terms, and the meeting resolved to assist in ferreting out the investigators. The Montreal Herald, a Catholic paper, alludes to the riot in the following commendable manner:

Father Gavazzi seems to have come opportunately to relieve the newspapers. We are all full of the details of the riot, which was certainly a most disgraceful one. In the press, and in the pulpit, there are not two opinions of the opinion, that itinerant lectures, on quasi-religious topics, are nuisances, but that, to interrupt them by force, is a flagrant violation of all civil and religious liberty. No one has any right to go and listen, unless he means to listen patiently. If any one speaks anything blasphemous or indecent, that is a thing for the police to apprehend, and for the course of justice to punish. Polemic abuse has never been considered, however degrading in itself individuals, any legal sin.

"YOUNG HICKORY" NOT "OLD HICKORY."—"Young Hickory" is not "Old Hickory" by any means. Jackson never fearred to take the responsibility.—Pierce, on several recent occasions, has succumbed to his Cabinet. The German-town Telegraph alludes to a case in point, which has been made public.—The Director of the U. S. Mint, Judge Pollt, died a few weeks ago, and the President was opposed to appoint Dr. B. M. Bonaparte to the vacant post. Two days after, owing to the relentless opposition of Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, and others of equal position and magnitude, the appointment was reconsidered and *cancelled*, and James Ross Snowden, former Treasurer of the Mint, put in his place.—So with the Postmastership at Harrisburg. The President appointed Benjamin Parke, a gentleman every way qualified; but two weeks subsequently, through the same influence, *he was removed*, and a person by the name of John H. Brandt substituted. From this it will be seen that, under the present administration, a man is not sure of his office after being appointed.

ANOTHER STATE LOAN.—Governor Johnston, during his late visit, produced the State debt several hundred thousand dollars. Gov. Bigler is piling it up again: A week or so ago a new loan of $700,000 was made, to be applied to the North Branch Canal, and other improvements—the money to bear interest at 6 per cent. Over $2,000,000 were appropriated by the last Legislature for the repairs of State Canals, &c., all of which go into the pockets of State Contractors and public officers, and come out of the pockets of the people in the shape of taxes. The Locofoco party understand 'economy' like a book!

The Convention of Universalists, which met in Reading on the 1st instant, passed resolutions to "unitedly do every in our power to frown down the system of Sectarian Bigotry on one hand and sordid selfishness on the other hand;" against all cruel and barbarous forms of punishment; and in favor of Universalist doctrine generally, as "essential to the reputation of God's immutable love, the free course of genuine philanthropy in the soul and in the world, and the reception of the full consolation of the Gospel." The Christian Ambassador, printed in New York, was acknowledged as the denominational paper of this sect. A State Missionary Society was formed. The next meeting will be at Easton, Judge Galbreath, of Erie, was one of the members.

Nicholas Trist, of Mexican treaty memory, has lately returned from Europe, and purchased a farm in Monmouth county, N. Jersey.

In Gordon county, Ga., the cotton and oat crops have been generally destroyed by drought, and many fields have been ploughed up to make room for corn.

Eulogy by Senator Cooper.

We have been favored with a copy of the Eulogy on the life and character of Daniel Webster, before the Pottsville Literary Society by Hon. JAMES COOPER. It is a lengthy and interesting production, written in Mr. Cooper's best style. Mr. Cooper's intimate relations with the deceased statesman, for some years past, enabled him to speak with confidence as to Mr. Webster's private as well as his public life. On this topic we make the annexed extract from Mr. Cooper's Address:

"In the contemplation of the death-beds of such men (City and Webster) there is much that is interesting as well as solemn. To see a man like one of these, who, for a long period of his life, has occupied a high place in the public regard, who has been the object of adulation and flattery, before whom nations have bowed with honest respect, and hypocrites with affected, but well feigned, veneration—to behold such an one, as the sands in the hour-glass of time run low, lying in the calm repository of his mortal remains, humbly acknowledging that there is no salvation in human strength, that earthly fame is vanity, that an ambition of power, delusive phantom, the only consolation duly faithfully performed, and the only hope that abides, is that the mercy of God's own Son, is a sight more instructive to him who is willing to derive instruction from it, than the pomp of sons of wisdom which the dying man has given in the days of his early strength.—Such a sight, such a lesson, has said that like has many beautiful and impressive scenes; that amongst them are the brightness of early piety, the triumphs of faith, the hymn of thousands arising from the sacred fane, the marriage rite and funeral dirge; but which, for solemn and lasting effect, when where decaying mortality, in the spirit of humble confidence in atoning mercy, is laying down its mortal tenement, and with a gentleman's table—who were the scum of all parties—who quite fugitives from British fields, or deserters from princes given to the people, when they obtained these appointments.

"During a thunder storm at Richmond, on Tuesday week, a young man named Henry Clay, who was engaged in writing at his desk, was slightly injured by the electric fluid, which, having glanced through the ledger in which he was writing, passed into his bosom, and descended between his shirt and skin through his boot, which it entirely shattered. He was not seriously injured. The fluid had at its entering split the chimney from the top.

Gen. Bennet Riley died at Buffalo on the night of the 9th inst." He was born in Maryland, Md., about 1790. He entered the army in 1813, served during the war with England, various Indian Wars, and through the war with Mexico. He was a gallant officer, and gained great credit for his services at Contreras and Churubusco. He was vetted the breret of Brigadier General after the cessation of hostilities.

Mr. That part of the Chambersburg and Hagerstown railroad, which lies in Maryland, has been sold for $5,000 to the parties who bought the part lying in Pennsylvania, by whom the whole will be relaid with heavy iron, suitable for locomotive travelling, within one year.

We clip the following paragraph from the Norristown Herald. The Montgomery and Bucks county papers speak in high terms of the satisfaction rendered by Judge SMYSER since his elevation to the bench.

We understand that Judge Smyser administered the Temperance Pledge to a colored man, in open Court, the other day. Charley Bigger, "appeared in the vomesbes of the law" for some offence which he had committed through intoxication, and his counsel thought he could scan a proper one for some timely advice. He accordingly admonished him, and on closing up he administered the Pledge, which Charley promised faithfully to observe. There is something novel in this, and we hope it may be followed up generally in this, as well as be has done in the discharge of his legal duties.

The Jewish Feast of Pentecost commenced on Saturday with the usual ceremonies. Some of the synagogues in New York were very handsomely decorated.

The assessors in 25 counties of Kentucky have reported the number of hogs showing an increase of 82,625 over the returns of last year.

The Hagerstown Herald says that several deaths occurred very suddenly at Williamsport, on Saturday and Sunday week, from a disease resembling cholera, but which was subsequently ascertained to be merely a virulent type of cholera morbus.

Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 7th inst.

A slave woman in jail at New Orleans for poisoning her master's child, has confessed to poisoning nine white and colored persons in Missouri.

Gov. Bigler has appointed John S. M'Calmont, Esq., of Clarion county, President Judge of the district vacated by the appointment of Judge Knox to the Supreme Bench.

The fears expressed a few weeks ago that the crops of grain would be very seriously injured by the fly, do not seem to be well grounded. The injury from this cause is comparatively slight, and the yield promises to be a very fair one.

Gen. Mansfield, Inspector General of the army, it is said, has been ordered to a visit of reconnoissance of the Mesilla or disputed territory between Mexico and the U. States.

Ex-President Tyler is said to be suffering from dyspepsia and symptoms of consumption.

Counterfeit American quarters, of the stamp lately issued by the government, are in circulation.

Enjoy by Senator Cooper.

"PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS."—This new sect, recently organized in Chester county, Pa., have published an exposition adopted as their yearly meeting, from which it appears that they are composed mostly of those members of one branch of the Society of Friends who have been earnestly engaged in the reformatory movements of the day, against slavery, intemperance, &c., and who conceive that they were harshly dealt with on that account. They hold that churches are merely human organizations, possessing only such powers as are conferred upon them by their individual members. They consider it a great mistake in Christian churches to demand of their members a uniformity of belief, and they denounce the pharisaical spirit which frowns upon amusements, and which would cover society with a sanctimonious gloom. Their meetings are conducted very much like those of the Society of Friends, except that they are not called by elders, and have no ministers, overseers, etc. As a yearly meeting, this body disclaims all disciplinary authority over individuals or local societies. Individuals may at any time withdraw from the Society without being required to give reasons therefor or being censured for so doing.

"Old Bullion" (Col. BENTON) does not seem to be altogether satisfied with the National appointments. In a letter to the citizens of Springfield, Col. Benton speaks in the following manner of some of the appointments made by the President:

"The President was deceived by false representations, to give office to scamps whose faces he never can crossed in the gentleman's table—who were the scum of all parties—who quite fugitives from British fields, or deserters from princes given to the people, when they obtained these appointments."

Marble Cement.

Tyler Plaster of Paris, and soak it in a saturated solution of alum, then bake his two in an oven. The cement so prepared is baked to make it plaster of paris, after which they are ground to powder. It is then used as wanted, being mixed with water like plaster and applied. It setting in a hard composition, and capable of taking a very high polish. It may be mixed with various coloring minerals to produce a cement of any color capable of imitating marble. This is a very rare composition, and the valuable secret of our subscribers, any of whom can prepare it for the asnelves.

Another Glorious Result

The advocates of the total Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, are now observing scenes from New York. The Senate of that State has passed the Maine Law, with the clause submitting it to the people, by a vote of sectoen to thirteen. The bill goes into effect on the 1st of July, 1853, but at the next election in November, 1854, the people are to vote yes or no, on the question of repeal of the law. There were no party lines drawn on the passage of this bill. Nine Whigs and Democrats voted in the affirmative, and six Whigs and seven Democrats in the negative.

The correspondence between Gov. Bigler of this State and Gov. Lowe of Maryland, in reference to the requisition for McCreary, the kidnapper of Rachel Parker, has been published. Gov. Bigler's reply to Gov. Lowe's refusal to deliver up the; ethyrl is said to be a strong paper, completely demolishing the crude and sophistical demagogueisms of the Maryland official.

Wisconsin sends to the World's Fair a monster hog, weighing 1109 lbs., and measuring, girth 6ft. 7in., length 9ft. 10 in. The hog is only twenty months old and has sold for over $200 in gold.

A New Motor.—Mr. R. L. Breisach, a gentleman well known in the city, has secured a patent for a new motive power, which promises to be of great utility. It is a compound of the well known principle, applied in many cases in which steam cannot, with the same cheapness, simplicity and advantage be used, and which in two hours they should be drenched freely with cold water, and if this fails to produce restoration, then add salt and continue the drenching for another hour.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The Montreal Gazette of the 1st inst., in a postscript, makes mention of a very remarkable escape of three hundred passengers from the consequence of a steamboat explosion. That number of persons had just left Toronto on the steamer St. Pierre, when the boilers exploded, killing eight persons—all that remained on board of the boat. The destruction of the vessel was so complete that very few of the three hundred could have escaped if the explosion had occurred a few minutes sooner.

HOW W. C. Rives, late Minister to France, has returned home.

NEW WATERING PLACE.—The Leonardtown (Md) *Beacon* states that the farm of Messrs. William M. Taylor and Robert Ford, situated at Point Lookout, containing each about 100 acres, and lying contiguous, were sold last week for the aggregate sum of $18,000—each farm bringing $9,000. This property has been purchased by a company, recently chartered by the Legislature as the "Cape Lookout Company," who design constructing the necessary buildings, &c., towards making it a first class summer retreat and sea bathing establishment.

PENNSYLVANIA WOOL.—Nearly the entire clip of wool in Greene county Pa., has been already purchased at prices ranging from 40 to 75 cents per lb. The clip in Washington county, Pa., is pretty generally purchased at similar rates.

They have an odd custom at Yale College, of Kentucky Jesus, Italian Cloths and Vestings, cheap at

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

AN Election for a PRESIDENT and TWELVE DIRECTORS of the Gettysburg Rail Road Company, will be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Monday, the 27th day of June, 1853*, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

To enable any subscriber to vote, the Charter requires that he shall have paid at least five dollars on one share of stock subscribed to the Road; each subscriber shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock on which he has paid five dollars, and no other; and the stock must be held and subject to the transfer of the parties in his subscription of stock, and if they are not met will be reduced to $5.

ROBERT M'CURDY,
D. M'CREARY, *Sec'y*
D. M'CREARY, *Sec'y*

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of their Charter, under the style of the "Bank of Gettysburg"—with banking privileges, and same capital, rights and privileges, they now enjoy, by *Order of the Board*,

G. SWOPE, *Pres't.*

Gettysburg, June 17th, 1853—6m.

F. BROWN'S
Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

THIS Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhea, antipsic cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera, and stomach complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious: no family, individual or travelling should be without it.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at the Sign of the Mammoth Bottle, *No. 8, Corner of fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia*, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Gettysburg, Pa, by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 17, 1853—1y.

MARRIED.

On the 17th of May last, by James Davis, Esq., Mr. JOHN SHEELY, to Miss JANE ORR, BORN, both of Cumberland county.

DIED.

On the 7th inst SAMUEL MORTIMER, son of Wm. Parker, of this borough, aged 4 months and 20 days.

In Blacking Valley, Huntington county, on the 4th of last, Mr. JOHN MAY, in the 70th year of his age.

Mrs. NANCY M'GAUGHY, formerly of this county, in the 66th year of her age.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF YESTERDAY.

FLOUR—The demand for family is very quiet. Sales today of 400 bbls. Howard street brands at $4 62½ per bbl., closing dull. Nothing done in City Mills. We quote nominally at $ 62½ per bbl. Rye Flour $3 75, and Corn Meal $3 per bbl.

FISH.—We quote Herring at $ a $5 25; Shad at $ a $ per bbl. Mackerel unchanged.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all kinds of Grain are light. We quote good to prime red Wheat at 1 a 8 cts. White do. at 1 00 a 1 07; and very prime do. $1 14 per bushel. About 10,000 bushels of Corn was offered on Change this morning, and sold at 57 cts. for old white, and 57 a 58 cents per bushel for yellow, Maryland and Virginia. Oats 36 a 37 cents, and Pennsylvania Oats 36 a 42 cents per bushel. Rye is quiet and no change in prices.

GROCERIES.—Market quiet. Coffee is held firm in the views of buyers. We nominal at 8½ a 9½ cents per lb. Sugars are unchanged. Molasses 2½ a 2½ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is dull; prices unchanged. Small sales of Mess Pork at 13 75 a $14 per bbl. Mess Beef 12 a $14 per bbl. Bacon shoulders 6½ cents, sides 7½ a 8 cents. Hams 10 a 11½ cents. Lard in tierces 8½ a 9 cents, and in kegs 10½ cents per lb. Butter 12 a 14 cents per lb. Cheese 8½ a 9½ cents per lb.

YORK MARKET.

FLOUR, per bbl., from wagons,	$4 37
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 05 to 1 16
RYE,	75
CORN,	37
OATS,	25
BUCKWHEAT, PEACED, per bushel,	60
CLOVER SEED,	6 00
FLAX-SEED,	1 25
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	6 50

HANOVER MARKET.

FLOUR, per barrel, (from Wagons)	$4 12
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 00 to 1 10
RYE,	75
CORN	35
OATS,	25
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 00
CLOVER-SEED,	6 00
FLAX-SEED,	1 25

MARRIED.

A BLACKNAME IN A COTTON MILL.—The girls in one of the lower rooms of the Lawrence Corporation, in Lowell, were somewhat startled, a few days ago, at the appearance of a huge black snake at one of the windows. He climbed up by means of the stipulation of the window sash, and with head erect, was viewing the operation of the machinery, evidently well pleased, in most of a manner manifesting. His presence not being particularly agreeable to the operatives, he was soon driven out of sight and speedily despatched by two men employed in the room. He measured and sent in dispatch.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A crooked horned cow in Winchester, Mass., on Friday last, in attempting to brush off flies from her head, got the point of her horn fast in one of her horns, and in trying to free herself plunged the frog of the hoof into her eye, causing her to spring, and falling broke her neck short off.—She was valued at $150.

MR. WEBSTER'S DEATH.—A Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post, says the statement to raise by subscription a fund to pay off the incumbrances on Mr. Webster's estate, is somewhat of the law" for some offence which he had committed through intoxication, and his counsel thought he could scan a proper one for some timely advice. He accordingly admonished him, and on closing up he administered the Pledge, which Charley promised faithfully to observe. There is something novel in this, and we hope it may be followed up generally in this, as well as be has done in the discharge of his legal duties.

The Jewish Feast of Pentecost commenced on Saturday with the usual ceremonies. Some of the synagogues in New York were very handsomely decorated.

The assessors in 25 counties of Kentucky have reported the number of hogs showing an increase of 82,625 over the returns of last year.

The Hagerstown Herald says that several deaths occurred very suddenly at Williamsport, on Saturday and Sunday week, from a disease resembling cholera, but which was subsequently ascertained to be merely a virulent type of cholera morbus.

Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 7th inst.

A slave woman in jail at New Orleans for poisoning her master's child, has confessed to poisoning nine white and colored persons in Missouri.

Gov. Bigler has appointed John S. M'Calmont, Esq., of Clarion county, President Judge of the district vacated by the appointment of Judge Knox to the Supreme Bench.

The fears expressed a few weeks ago that the crops of grain would be very seriously injured by the fly, do not seem to be well grounded. The injury from this cause is comparatively slight, and the yield promises to be a very fair one.

Gen. Mansfield, Inspector General of the army, it is said, has been ordered to a visit of reconnoissance of the Mesilla or disputed territory between Mexico and the U. States.

Ex-President Tyler is said to be suffering from dyspepsia and symptoms of consumption.

Counterfeit American quarters, of the stamp lately issued by the government, are in circulation.

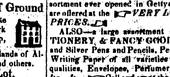
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

"MINERAL MILLS"
AT PUBLIC SALE.

8 per cent on the Capital invested.

THE undersigned, Assignees of ROBERT COBEAN, will sell at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, the first day of September next*, on the premises, the valuable property long known as "COBEAN'S MILLS," situated on Yellow Breeches Creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., 2 miles west of Gettysburg, near the road leading from Gettysburg, near the road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, Md., containing 71 ACRES, more or less, of valuable land.

The improvements consist of 2 *TWO STORY LOG*



one of which is weatherboarded, and the other has a back building attached, with stabling to each, Carriage House, Corn Crib, Dry House, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. Water is at the door of one of the Houses, with a pump in it, and an excellent garden to each. There is a fine

YOUNG ORCHARD

of about 100 apple trees, nearly all bearing, besides a large number of Peach, Pear, Plum and cherry trees.

The land is principally bottom of good quality, and in a state of good cultivation, and is well adapted to grain or grass, and fencing, a large portion of which is post and rail, and put up during the last three years.

There is also a large

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

with all tools and implements complete.

There is also on this property a valuable

MINERAL SPRING,

the water of which has been analyzed and found to contain rare and valuable qualities.

THE MILL

is new, having been put in operation on the 1st of May last, is 3 stories high; the basement story stone, of superior material and workmanship; the upper stories frame, well weatherboarded and painted in the best manner, with spouting, lightning conductors, &c. There are 4 run of Stones, 2 French Burrs and 2 Country Stones, (one of good,) either pair of which will drive all the machinery. There is a Corn and Plaster Breaker, Smut Machine, Hopper-boy, Grain and Flour Elevators; also Grain Conveyors to fill the Generator on two floors; Friction Hoisting Gears at both ends of the Mill, where loading and unloading can be done with convenience at the same time, having an open road on each side of the Mill. Gearing is spur and bevel; principally cast iron, with wooden cogs. The building is well adapted for business, and is the very best material that could be purchased, and for durability, convenience and economy in manufacturing, is not in the county. The Mill is insured in a safe Insurance Company.

THE SAW-MILL

is well constructed, in good repair and does a good business annually. The old Mill House, adjoining the Saw Mill, may be used to advantage for machinery of any kind.

This property has many and peculiar advantages connected with it. It is located in a healthy, well cultivated and productive country, conveniently located to Churches of all Religious Denominations, Schools and Factories. The roads leading to it are good, affording good facilities for the transportation of grain. The stream by which the Mill is propelled is large, and the water power at all times sufficient to do an extensive and lucrative business. The Railroad above to be constructed from Gettysburg to Harrisburg will be of incalculable advantage as it will afford facilities for transporting Flour to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets with comparatively trifling expense.

As a business place, this property is unsurpassed by any in the county, and would be a desirable location for a COUNTRY STORE.

A tract of Wood-Land,

adjoining the above property, consisting of about **70 ACRES**, is now in the market, and can be bought on accommodating terms. The land is well covered with timber of superior quality, consisting of White Oak, Walnut, Ash, &c., and situated only one