Interesting account of the affair at Smyrna.

The National Intelligencer has been favored with a private letter from an officer of the sloop of war St. Louis, from which it appears the unusual extent, including the circumstances at Smyrna concerted with the chief of the Hungarian Cause, and the considerations which decided the commander of the St. Louis to demand his release. It appears that Capt. Ingraham felt very sensibly the delicacy of the situation in which he was placed, and was much embarrassed how to act; but the opinions and advice of our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, confirmed by the claim of the prisoner to American protection, decided the captain, not unnaturally, that the course of peril, do of hostile, if need be, was the course of duty:

UNITED STATES SLOP OF WAR, LOUIS, SMYRNA, July 7, 1853.

I wrote you that our Martin Costa, a Hungarian refugee, had been forcibly taken on board of an Austrian brig of war, and confined in double irons. Although he was not a citizen of the United States, still he had made his declaration of intention to apply to become such. Capt. Ingraham, knowing that person deeply interested in the man if he should be carried to Austria, determined, if possible, to save him, if he could do it without compromising the U. States. Orders had been issued by the Austrian consul to carry the man away on the 28th of June. Capt. Ingraham, learning this on the night of the 28th, sent his protest that the man must not go, and that he would see if he can fully settled whether or not Martin Costa was an American.

On the morning of the 29th our ship made sail and bore down towards the Austrian brig, and anchored near, so we could watch and see that the man was not carried off. The Austrians, thinking that we were going to take the man, made every preparation for a rescue. In the afternoon the Austrian Captain sent word that the man would not be sent away.—Upon receiving this, the next day Capt. Ingraham, the Charge d'Affaire *ad interim* at Constantinople, stating that Costa was a citizen of the United States, and claiming the protection from our country. Well, as things stood, the captain was in doubt how to act, and asked that further time might be allowed, so as to hear from Mr. Marsh, who was daily expected at Constantinople. The Austrian officer said that Saturday, the 2d of July, would bring letters came from Constantinople, and Captain Ingraham was in doubt, and after a little conversation with the Consul, the Captain and Consul went unbeknown to the Austrian brig of war to see Martin Costa. After some conversation, Martin Costa demanded protection from the American flag. Capt. Ingraham then told him he should have it. The Captain and Consul returned on board our ship, and the Captain sent word to the Austrian that he demanded Martin Costa by four o'clock the next morning. After this was known the excitement spread throughout the ship; all hands were called to quarters to make preparations for action; the gun decks were boarded, cutlasses, small-arms, boarding-pikes, and everything ready for an engagement. The Surgeon brought his chest, his instruments, ready to cut off legs, pass up wounds, &c.

The decks were crowded with people, to witness the engagement, as they thought that bloody work was going to take place. The news spread like wild-fire throughout Smyrna, and the people were as much excited as we were. Delegations came off to the ship to prevent an action. After four or five hours, (happily for all parties,) the Austrian consul, who had full control of the man, consented that Martin Costa should be delivered up into the hands of the French consul, who consented to take charge of him, until everything was fully settled by the two Governments, who had claim to the man.—Well, after this was settled, of course we all breathed much freer than we did before. No doubt but many lives would have been lost on both sides. Although our guns are much larger than the Austrian's, still we felt that Mr. Campion proposes to yield us, except the privilege of fishing within a distance of three miles from the British shore, it is also probable the negotiators will agree on any such terms."

Frightful Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The fever shows not the slightest abatement—on the contrary, it is increasing every hour—deaths are leaving the city daily, and there is almost a total suspension of business. The official report of deaths during the week ending on Friday, the 5th instant, as published in the Picayune, exhibits the frightful number of *one thousand and fifty*, of which eight hundred and seventy-nine were from yellow fever, showing an increase over the report of the previous week of *one hundred and eighty-seven*. During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday, A. M., there were in all 238 deaths; 184 of which were from yellow fever. The total number of deaths from fever alone for eight days ending yesterday were 1,073.

THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Howard Benevolent Association of New Orleans having exhausted all their funds, have, in view of the continued spread of the pestilence there, addressed an appeal to the Louisianans and other benevolent individuals at the North. An Episcopal Clergyman of New Orleans, in a letter to Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of New York, says:

"I have this day visited forty-four persons sick with the fever, and by to-morrow I do not expect to find one of them alive. I am going from house to house, from one scene of the most appalling wretchedness, only to see another, and to hear of my friends after the last. My dear friend, for God's sake, help us. Do what you can and what is in your power for the "Howard Association," (you know all about it, for you are a member,) all the poor will bless you. In one day I went into a lonely little house, and there I found the father dead, the mother hugging her babe, only four days old, to her heart, striving to nurse it, while the black woman was actually streaming from her mouth. Such are the objects for which I plead.

"The mother is since dead, the babe is alive. I took it and gave it to a woman in the neighborhood, to nurse with her own. I can not tell you how many I have buried in the last two days. Well, as things stood, the captain was in doubt how to act, and asked that further time might be allowed, so as to hear from Mr. Marsh, who was daily expected at Constantinople. The Austrian officer said that Saturday, the 2d of July, would bring letters came from Constantinople, and Captain Ingraham was in doubt, and after a little conversation with the Consul, the Captain and Consul went unbeknown to the Austrian brig of war to see Martin Costa. After some conversation, Martin Costa demanded protection from the American flag. Capt. Ingraham then told him he should have it. The Captain and Consul returned on board our ship, and the Captain sent word to the Austrian that he demanded Martin Costa by four o'clock the next morning. After this was known the excitement spread throughout the ship; all hands were called to quarters to make preparations for action; the gun decks were boarded, cutlasses, small-arms, boarding-pikes, and everything ready for an engagement. The Surgeon brought his chest, his instruments, ready to cut off legs, pass up wounds, &c.

"The decks were crowded with people, to witness the engagement, as they thought that bloody work was going to take place. The news spread like wild-fire throughout Smyrna, and the people were as much excited as we were. Delegations came off to the ship to prevent an action. After four or five hours, (happily for all parties,) the Austrian consul, who had full control of the man, consented that Martin Costa should be delivered up into the hands of the French consul, who consented to take charge of him, until everything was fully settled by the two Governments, who had claim to the man.—Well, after this was settled, of course we all breathed much freer than we did before. No doubt but many lives would have been lost on both sides. Although our guns are much larger than the Austrian's, still we felt that Mr. Campion proposes to yield us, except the privilege of fishing within a distance of three miles from the British shore, it is also probable the negotiators will agree on any such terms."

SIX MANUFACTORIES AT THE WEST.—At Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, there is an enterprising silk factory, which employs from half a dozen or more laborers, with five looms, and some one hundred and fifty spindles, producing annually several hundred weight of raw silk. The manufactures are pocket handkerchiefs, ribbons, sewing silk, and plain and plaid silks. As far as possible, raw silk of American growth is used in the factory, but the imported article has to be relied on to make out the supply. The raw silk raised in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, when tolerable care is used, is not surpassed by any in the world, being equal to the best Italian.

An old and respectable lady, residing in Lebanon borough in the person of Mrs. Deebler, the widow of Abraham Deebler, Esq., a revolutionary soldier, has now living in Lebanon county, her daughter, granddaughter, great-daughter, and great-great-grandaughter, and by the appearance of the old lady she may yet live to see her great-great-grandchildren.

EXECUTION IN BALTIMORE.—Thomas Conner was executed in Baltimore on Friday last, for murder of Captain Hutchinson, but not without an accident, however. At 5 minutes of 12 o'clock, the cap was drawn over his face, and everything prepared in England, and will effectually prevent the forgery and counterfeiting of private bonds, checks and bills, bank notes, &c. It was invented by an officer of the Bank of England, and has been used for the issues of that bank. The London Times states that the invention, that which labor and pains, has been perfected, and that paper so marked has been adopted by several public companies in England and on the continent. It is said it will shortly be adopted to ornamental and official purposes.

SUBTLE A MANUFACTURER.—Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and the Messrs. Phillips, of New York, were in Brighton, Massachusetts, on Wednesday week. They purchased the whole place, with the exception of a few acres, for a great sum. Mr. Greeley is the sum of $250,000. It is their design to engage in manufactures extensively.

[illegible] that since spring, 3,000 [illegible] have been stolen and destroyed in Edgefield, Maine.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, August 12 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN METZERS, of Clarion.

☞We are authorized to announce, that HENRY SPALDING, Esq., of Germany township, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce, that Col. JAMES L. NEELY, of Straban is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce, that JOHN C. ELLIS, Esq., of New Oxford, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce that Dr. DAVID MELLINGER, of East Berlin, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce that LEWIS G. HEAR, Esq., will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

A WORD IN EARNEST!

☞The approaching August Court will afford many of our subscribers an opportunity to call and "pay the printer." We are in need of funds, and MUST have them. We hope that many of our delinquent patrons would help amazingly, and we should prefer receiving it in this way, to visiting our customers and them to the trouble and annoyance of a collector. There are some who have subscribed for years, and yet have not given us any thing for years. We hope to hear from *them* now. It is now nearly eight years since we took charge of the "Star," and it is absolutely indispensable that all our old accounts should be closed up. We hope that those interested will take it for granted that we mean just what we say in this matter. WE ARE IN EARNEST. Bills for type, paper, and other heavy liabilities incident to the management of the office, are falling due and must be met, and we must have the money with which to meet them. We take this occasion to tender our thanks to those of our patrons—and there are many of them—who have so uniformly manifested their appreciation of our labors, by showing that they are willing to *pay* for the same. We shall try and be faithful to our subscribers in the same class.

Large Stone.

Mr. SOLOMON POWERS, of this place, has been supplying the steps for the Carlisle Jail, with granite slabs from this place. He noticed the cap-stone passing through town yesterday. It is a large beautiful slab, measuring 18 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 3 inches, and weighing about 7500 lbs. The block originally quarried and from which this was dressed must have weighed far more than ten tons. The Powers gets $200 for this one slab. The granite, (or more properly syanite,) which is found so abundantly in this neighborhood, is being liberally ordered from Philadelphia, New York, and other surrounding towns, and even from Baltimore, with all the disadvantages of wagon-freight. It is very obvious how important the granite business would become to this locality, had we the facilities of railroad communication.

Save the Shade Trees.

It must be a matter of regret among every one to notice the sad havoc which is being made with the Elms by insects, and the fact that our silver maple and Linden are threatened with a like fate will deepen the regret. We notice that Mr. S. S. Rathvon, of Lancaster, communicates to the Intelligencer some observations made by him, which may be of interest to the reader, on an examination of the Lindens in this neighborhood will discover the same peculiarities. Upon the branches of the Silver Maple and Linden trees will be found a number of white downy or cotton-like globular tufts. These tufts, subjected to a strong magnifying glass, bring to light an immense number of living insects, averaging about 1,000 to each tuft. On a branch one foot in length Mr. Rathvon counted 60 of them tufts, and calculates a single tree to contain the enormous number of 6,000,000 of these insects!

Each tuft is partially covered by a sede or "sack-like" process with one end adhering to the branch, and approximating in color and appearance to it. This is the parent female and is the production of last year's deposit. All on the tree at present are the offspring sprung from a few, perhaps not more than a dozen that escaped there last year.

The insect belongs to the genus *coccus* (hark-like,) of the order *hemiptera*. According to Dr. Harris, an eminent entomologist of Boston, Mass., they may be destroyed by taking in the proportion of eight quarts of water, two quarts of soft soap and sufficient lime to make it to the consistency of white wash, and giving the branches a thorough painting with this mixture. Where trees only contain a few, he recommends a small swab put on the end of a pole and dipped in this tar, by which the cotton globules will adhere. Thus thousands may be removed and destroyed. Swabing with a solution of common salt will destroy those who have escaped from their nests. At these insects belong to the nectoral class, and live entirely upon the sap of the trees, there is nothing the amount of injury that may be done in another year.

Murder at Charleston.

The Charleston papers of Wednesday, contain the subsequent account of a fatal duel having occurred near that city, but do not give any particulars in regard to the cause of the meeting. The duel took place on Tuesday morning on the rice ground near the city—the parties being John Dunovant, of Chester, and J. Davidson Legare, of Charleston. The latter was shot through the heart at the first fire and died almost instantly. It seems that the difficulty grew out of a lady. Revolvers were chosen, the parties to stand at three paces, and drew lots for the first fire. Dunovant had the first fire, and shot Legare through the heart, his pistol being but four or five feet from the latter's breast! Nothing is said of Dunovant's arrest for the murder—for such it was, willful and deliberate.

☞The Democracy of Berks held a county meeting on the 2d instant, which was addressed by Messrs. Muhlenberg, Strong, and other prominent leaders. Mr. MUHLENBERG, (who served in the State Senate, and was elected to Congress last fall,) was very severe upon the frauds practised in the management of the public works, and denounced the extravagant appropriations of the last Legislature, making an increase of the State debt inevitable. These views were endorsed by the meeting in a series of resolutions, among which we find the following "hit" at the present Canal Board:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposal of an immediate sale of all the Public Works now owned by the Commonwealth, inasmuch as past experience has shown that it is utterly impossible for them to be well and honestly managed whilst in the hands of the State, because their sale would render a reduction of taxation possible, because we believe that their retention in the hands of the State is exerting a perpetual effect upon the morals of our Legislature, but of the people of the Commonwealth, and that there for our interests, our general welfare, we hereby instructed to introduce or support an act providing for such sale.

☞The "*Daily American Times*" is the title of a new daily paper in Baltimore, which made its appearance on Monday last. It is a large, handsomely getten up sheet, and evinces considerable ability in the editorial department. It is to be neutral in politics, and devoted to the advancement of trade and industry. The publishers announce their determination to exclude from its columns the "improper, immodest, and coarse advertisements and paragraphs" with which so many of the city papers abound, and look to the moral and respectable portion of the community to be sustained in this laudable determination. We commend the *Times* to the patronage of our friends. C. G. BAYLOR & Co., publishers at the following rates:

Yearly subscription,	$5 00
Tri-weekly,	3 00
Semi-weekly,	2 00
Weekly Times,	1 00

☞We find the annexed list of deaths at Emmitsburg, of the prevailing disease, up to Friday evening last, in the *Compiler*:

DEATHS IN TOWN.—Mrs. Margaret Agnew, (of Tyrone,) Mrs. Elizabeth Hoke and wife, Joseph Moritz, Jacob Dunbon, Joseph Cunningham, Mrs. Mosey, James Volgen, Mrs. Joseph Sandoe, Mrs. Mary Gribbon, John Guthrie, (of Adam,) Charles Troxel's child, Thomas Smith's child, John M'Cullough's child, George, Jennie, Susan Norris, (colored) Betsey Ellison; (colored) Thomas Butler, (colored) [illegible]

DEATHS IN THE COUNTRY.—Mrs. Thos. A. M'Cafferty, D. D., Mrs. Davis and son, Mrs. Shildt, Mrs. Rowe's child, Samuel Davis's child, Joseph Allaugh, John Miller, Wilmore's child, Crouse's child, Andrew Asbey, (colored.)

WHO CATCHES SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.—*A southerner*" in the *National Era*, says:—"No man in a slave State—he he ever so low in society—if he has the least claim to decency, will aid in arresting a runaway slave. This is well-known to Southerners; and a man would degrade himself in the eyes of any Southern community, who would do so. A low officer, or degraded white man, is always hired to do such duty." Will our people, who are slaveholders in the Free States make a note of that? However, "treason" may be regarded by the enemy to whose advantage it works, the "*traitor*" is always despised.

☞The Washington Star, speaking of the rumor that "a distinguished American Senator had joined the Catholic church at Rome," say that letters received by the last steamer make it evident that the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, member of Congress from Philadelphia, is the gentleman referred to. His wife has long been a Roman Catholic, and his own sentiments have gradually been tending the same way. He, however, joined the Roman Catholic formally, for the first time, during his current visit to Rome.

☞The friends of the Maine Law in Carroll county, Md., had a Convention at Westminster, on the 20th ult., and resolved to vote *for no man* for the Legislature who would not pledge himself to go for said law; and in case the candidates to be nominated by the two political parties refuse to pledge themselves, they further resolved to nominate a ticket of their own.

☞Barnum is stumping for the Maine Law in Chigngo, Cleveland, &c. He introduces some happy "bits," at times. Here is one for example:

"We shall not be with all the *grain* that is now required for distilling!" interposed a caviler, while Mr. B. was speaking at Cleveland. "*Good*, she drunkard's wife and children with it—they have gone hungry long enough," responded Barnum. The special hatred of rum-sellers, and lets the speaker proceed without further interruption.

☞We find the following list of deaths in Gettysburg, of the prevailing disease, up to Friday evening last, in the *Compiler*:

DEATHS IN TOWN.—Mrs. Margaret Agnew, (of Tyrone,) Mrs. Elizabeth Hoke and wife, Joseph Moritz, Jacob Dunbon, Joseph Cunningham, Mrs. Mosey, James Volgen, Mrs. Joseph Sandoe, Mrs. Mary Gribbon, John Guthrie, (of Adam,) Charles Troxel's child, Thomas Smith's child, John M'Cullough's child, George, Jennie, Susan Norris, (colored) Betsey Ellison; (colored) Thomas Butler, (colored) [illegible]

DEATHS IN THE COUNTRY.—Mrs. Thos. A. M'Cafferty, D. D., Mrs. Davis and son, Mrs. Shildt, Mrs. Rowe's child, Samuel Davis's child, Joseph Allaugh, John Miller, Wilmore's child, Crouse's child, Andrew Asbey, (colored.)

WHO CATCHES SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.—*A southerner*" in the *National Era*, says:—"No man in a slave State—he he ever so low in society—if he has the least claim to decency, will aid in arresting a runaway slave. This is well-known to Southerners; and a man would degrade himself in the eyes of any Southern community, who would do so. A low officer, or degraded white man, is always hired to do such duty." Will our people, who are slaveholders in the Free States make a note of that? However, "treason" may be regarded by the enemy to whose advantage it works, the "*traitor*" is always despised.

☞The Washington Star, speaking of the rumor that "a distinguished American Senator had joined the Catholic church at Rome," say that letters received by the last steamer make it evident that the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, member of Congress from Philadelphia, is the gentleman referred to. His wife has long been a Roman Catholic, and his own sentiments have gradually been tending the same way. He, however, joined the Roman Catholic formally, for the first time, during his current visit to Rome.

☞The friends of the Maine Law in Carroll county, Md., had a Convention at Westminster, on the 20th ult., and resolved to vote *for no man* for the Legislature who would not pledge himself to go for said law; and in case the candidates to be nominated by the two political parties refuse to pledge themselves, they further resolved to nominate a ticket of their own.

☞Barnum is stumping for the Maine Law in Chignago, Cleveland, &c. He introduces some happy "bits," at times. Here is one for example:

"We shall not be with all the *grain* that is now required for distilling!" interposed a caviler, while Mr. B. was speaking at Cleveland. "*Good*, she drunkard's wife and children with it—they have gone hungry long enough," responded Barnum. The special hatred of rum-sellers, and lets the speaker proceed without further interruption.

☞The Lutheran Synod of Ohio, convened at Springfield on Friday last, and continued in session three days. The Synod consists of 120 ministers, and represents 12,000 communicants. The Synod has 100 churches, and 6,000 Sunday scholars. The Synod has 100 churches, and 6,000 Sunday scholars. The Synod has 100 churches, and 6,000 Sunday scholars.

Fire in Baltimore.

The Charleston papers of Wednesday, contain the subsequent account of a fatal duel having occurred near that city, but do not give any particulars in regard to the cause of the meeting. The duel took place on Tuesday morning on the rice ground near the city—the parties being John Dunovant, of Chester, and J. Davidson Legare, of Charleston. The latter was shot through the heart at the first fire and died almost instantly. It seems that the difficulty grew out of a lady. Revolvers were chosen, the parties to stand at three paces, and drew lots for the first fire. Dunovant had the first fire, and shot Legare through the heart, his pistol being but four or five feet from the latter's breast! Nothing is said of Dunovant's arrest for the murder—for such it was, willful and deliberate.

☞The Democracy of Berks held a county meeting on the 2d instant, which was addressed by Messrs. Muhlenberg, Strong, and other prominent leaders. Mr. MUHLENBERG, (who served in the State Senate, and was elected to Congress last fall,) was very severe upon the frauds practised in the management of the public works, and denounced the extravagant appropriations of the last Legislature, making an increase of the State debt inevitable. These views were endorsed by the meeting in a series of resolutions, among which we find the following "hit" at the present Canal Board:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposal of an immediate sale of all the Public Works now owned by the Commonwealth, inasmuch as past experience has shown that it is utterly impossible for them to be well and honestly managed whilst in the hands of the State, because their sale would render a reduction of taxation possible, because we believe that their retention in the hands of the State is exerting a perpetual effect upon the morals of our Legislature, but of the people of the Commonwealth, and that therefore our interests, our general welfare, we hereby instructed to introduce or support an act providing for such sale.

☞The "*Daily American Times*" is the title of a new daily paper in Baltimore, which made its appearance on Monday last. It is a large, handsomely getten up sheet, and evinces considerable ability in the editorial department. It is to be neutral in politics, and devoted to the advancement of trade and industry. The publishers announce their determination to exclude from its columns the "improper, immodest, and coarse advertisements and paragraphs" with which so many of the city papers abound, and look to the moral and respectable portion of the community to be sustained in this laudable determination. We commend the *Times* to the patronage of our friends. C. G. BAYLOR & Co., publishers at the following rates:

Yearly subscription,	$5 00
Tri-weekly,	3 00
Semi-weekly,	2 00
Weekly Times,	1 00

☞We find the annexed list of deaths at Emmitsburg, of the prevailing disease, up to Friday evening last, in the *Compiler*:

DEATHS IN TOWN.—Mrs. Margaret Agnew, (of Tyrone,) Mrs. Elizabeth Hoke and wife, Joseph Moritz, Jacob Dunbon, Joseph Cunningham, Mrs. Mosey, James Volgen, Mrs. Joseph Sandoe, Mrs. Mary Gribbon, John Guthrie, (of Adam,) Charles Troxel's child, Thomas Smith's child, John M'Cullough's child, George, Jennie, Susan Norris, (colored) Betsey Ellison; (colored) Thomas Butler, (colored) [illegible]

DEATHS IN THE COUNTRY.—Mrs. Thos. A. M'Cafferty, D. D., Mrs. Davis and son, Mrs. Shildt, Mrs. Rowe's child, Samuel Davis's child, Joseph Allaugh, John Miller, Wilmore's child, Crouse's child, Andrew Asbey, (colored.)

WHO CATCHES SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.—*A southerner*" in the *National Era*, says:—"No man in a slave State—he he ever so low in society—if he has the least claim to decency, will aid in arresting a runaway slave. This is well-known to Southerners; and a man would degrade himself in the eyes of any Southern community, who would do so. A low officer, or degraded white man, is always hired to do such duty." Will our people, who are slaveholders in the Free States make a note of that? However, "treason" may be regarded by the enemy to whose advantage it works, the "*traitor*" is always despised.

☞The Washington Star, speaking of the rumor that "a distinguished American Senator had joined the Catholic church at Rome," say that letters received by the last steamer make it evident that the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, member of Congress from Philadelphia, is the gentleman referred to. His wife has long been a Roman Catholic, and his own sentiments have gradually been tending the same way. He, however, joined the Roman Catholic formally, for the first time, during his current visit to Rome.

☞The friends of the Maine Law in Carroll county, Md., had a Convention at Westminster, on the 20th ult., and resolved to vote *for no man* for the Legislature who would not pledge himself to go for said law; and in case the candidates to be nominated by the two political parties refuse to pledge themselves, they further resolved to nominate a ticket of their own.

☞Barnum is stumping for the Maine Law in Chignago, Cleveland, &c. He introduces some happy "bits," at times. Here is one for example:

"We shall not be with all the *grain* that is now required for distilling!" interposed a caviler, while Mr. B. was speaking at Cleveland. "*Good*, she drunkard's wife and children with it—they have gone hungry long enough," responded Barnum. The special hatred of rum-sellers, and lets the speaker proceed without further interruption.

☞The Lutheran Synod of Ohio, convened at Springfield on Friday last, and continued in session three days. The Synod consists of 120 ministers, and represents 12,000 communicants. The Synod has 100 churches, and 6,000 Sunday scholars. The Synod has 100 churches, and 6,000 Sunday scholars. The Synod has 100 churches, and 6,000 Sunday scholars.

[For the State and Banner.]

NOTES OF A TRIP TO EUROPE.

No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having wound our way through an almost endless forest of shipping, we are at last safe in port. We land at the foot of Canal street, which although quite opinion prevailed very generally that the Czar had accepted the plan of reconciliation that had been prepared by England, France, Austria and Prussia.—Nevertheless, a doubt still existed.

The accounts from China show two things. First, that the insurgents maintain their ground, and are preparing for new conquests. Secondly, that they are fighting under the banner of the Christians' God, and freely circulating the Christians' Bible. Wherever they go, they destroy the idols, idol temples, and monastic institutions. It is not improbable that the North China Herald, (published at Shanghae,) from which our accounts are principally derived, may be over-sanguine as to the strength of the religious elements among the insurgents, for it may be that it is a most extraordinary movement, and one which we view with profound interest. Who knows but that the vast empire of China, the strong hold of pagan idolatry, entering one-third of the habitable globe, is about to become nominally Christian—which will be a most important step towards making it really so. The language of the North China Herald, implies a belief that several of the rebel chiefs are already Christians in the best sense of the word. Some light is thrown upon the movement, by the following private letter published in the North China Herald, giving an account of a conversation at the English ship Hermes, to the seat of war:

"The Hermes returned to this port on the 1st instant, after a fortnight's absence in communicating with many insurgent chiefs, both in the city of Nankin and Chinkiang. The Hermes, on her return, waits of the former city, and reports it in a state of ruin, while the whole district so far as we could see, was completely desolate. Nankin is held by the rebel forces, who are strongly defending it; they are also in possession of Chinkiang; the whole line of river between the two cities is in a very complete state of defence, and they are said to be awaiting several reinforcements from the south, when they will proceed on their way to Pekin.

"We are in ignorance of most regarding the character of the insurgents and their objects seem to be of a most curious and interesting character. A very correct transition of the Bible is freely circulated among them, and a zeal amounting to fanaticism is urging them on to attempt the destruction of the whole Tartar race, whilst strictly moral duties are not only prescribed, but enforced and practised."

Another authority, says:—"The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant persuasion, and worship, and anti-idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge but One God, the Heavenly Father, the All-seeing, All-powerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ, as Christ's advocate and intercessor, and the Holy Spirit, as the last of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as "Tien-wang-wang, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine unions and missions is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids it, and he is known to have used one of the terms "Supreme," "Holy," and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperor of China, which he has declined receiving, on the ground that they are due to God alone.

Their moral code, the insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules," which, on examination, proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these rules is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-see, men, who are not unlettered, but possessors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, have strengthened their reliance on Heavenly Father; the successes they have achieved are instances of His grace.

With good humility, and with the gleaming eyes of gratitude, they point back to the fact, that at the beginning of their enterprise, they were but a few hundred, but one or two hundred; and that, except for the direct help of their Heavenly Father, they never could have done what they have done.

By the arrival of the overland mail in England, we learn that the Chinese rebels had not only captured Nankin but also Chin-Kiang, in the vicinity, and that the Empire of China had been divided, and Nankin rendered independent of the reigning dynasty.

☞The Democratic county meeting of Chester county, administered the severest rebuke to the candidate of the party for Surveyor General which we have yet seen. Among there resolutions reported there was one complimentary of James P. Brawly and the other nominees o the Democratic State ticket. A motion was made to strike the name of Brawley, and after a warm discussion it becoming evident the motion would be carried, the resolution *was withdrawn*. Comment is unnecessary.

DEATH OF COL. BLISS. The Savannah papers contain a despatch from New Orleans, announcing that Col. Bliss, who served so gallantly in the Mexican war, and who was also known as the son-in-law of the late President Taylor, died of yellow fever, on the 6th inst., at Pascagoula.

OLD FOGIE.—We have seen several attempts to get at the derivation of the term "Old Fogie," but none so successful as the following from the Wheeling (Va.) *Times*:

"We have been examining the etymology of the word 'Fogie,' and think it should be spelt 'Fogge,' and pronounced 'fog'—it is a Scotch word signifying the old grass that lies on the meadows obstructing the growth of the young spring blades. It is very appropriately applied to those who oppose progress.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Eastern Question—The Chinese Rebellion.

The dates from London and Liverpool by the last steamers are to the twenty-third July. The Eastern question still engrosses a large share of public attention, although public opinion prevailed very generally that the Czar had accepted the plan of reconciliation that had been prepared by England, France, Austria and Prussia.—Nevertheless, a doubt still existed.

The accounts from China show two things. First, that the insurgents maintain their ground, and are preparing for new conquests. Secondly, that they are fighting under the banner of the Christians' God, and freely circulating the Christians' Bible. Wherever they go, they destroy the idols, idol temples, and monastic institutions. It is not improbable that the North China Herald, (published at Shanghae,) from which our accounts are principally derived, may be over-sanguine as to the strength of the religious elements among the insurgents, for it may be that it is a most extraordinary movement, and one which we view with profound interest. Who knows but that the vast empire of China, the strong hold of pagan idolatry, entering one-third of the habitable globe, is about to become nominally Christian—which will be a most important step towards making it really so. The language of the North China Herald, implies a belief that several of the rebel chiefs are already Christians in the best sense of the word. Some light is thrown upon the movement, by the following private letter published in the North China Herald, giving an account of a conversation at the English ship Hermes, to the seat of war:

"The Hermes returned to this port on the 1st instant, after a fortnight's absence in communicating with many insurgent chiefs, both in the city of Nankin and Chinkiang. The Hermes, on her return, waits of the former city, and reports it in a state of ruin, while the whole district so far as we could see, was completely desolate. Nankin is held by the rebel forces, who are strongly defending it; they are also in possession of Chinkiang; the whole line of river between the two cities is in a very complete state of defence, and they are said to be awaiting several reinforcements from the south, when they will proceed on their way to Pekin.

"We are in ignorance of most regarding the character of the insurgents and their objects seem to be of a most curious and interesting character. A very correct transition of the Bible is freely circulated among them, and a zeal amounting to fanaticism is urging them on to attempt the destruction of the whole Tartar race, whilst strictly moral duties are not only prescribed, but enforced and practised."

Another authority, says:—"The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant persuasion, and worship, and anti-idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge but One God, the Heavenly Father, the All-seeing, All-powerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ, as Christ's advocate and intercessor, and the Holy Spirit, as the last of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as "Tien-wang-wang, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine unions and missions is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids it, and he is known to have used one of the terms "Supreme," "Holy," and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperor of China, which he has declined receiving, on the ground that they are due to God alone.

Their moral code, the insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules," which, on examination, proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these rules is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-see, men, who are not unlettered, but possessors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, have strengthened their reliance on Heavenly Father; the successes they have achieved are instances of His grace.

With good humility, and with the gleaming eyes of gratitude, they point back to the fact, that at the beginning of their enterprise, they were but a few hundred, but one or two hundred; and that, except for the direct help of their Heavenly Father, they never could have done what they have done.

By the arrival of the overland mail in England, we learn that the Chinese rebels had not only captured Nankin but also Chin-Kiang, in the vicinity, and that the Empire of China had been divided, and Nankin rendered independent of the reigning dynasty.

☞The Democratic county meeting of Chester county, administered the severest rebuke to the candidate of the party for Surveyor General which we have yet seen. Among there resolutions reported there was one complimentary of James P. Brawly and the other nominees o the Democratic State ticket. A motion was made to strike the name of Brawley, and after a warm discussion it becoming evident the motion would be carried, the resolution *was withdrawn*. Comment is unnecessary.

DEATH OF COL. BLISS. The Savannah papers contain a despatch from New Orleans, announcing that Col. Bliss, who served so gallantly in the Mexican war, and who was also known as the son-in-law of the late President Taylor, died of yellow fever, on the 6th inst., at Pascagoula.

OLD FOGIE.—We have seen several attempts to get at the derivation of the term "Old Fogie," but none so successful as the following from the Wheeling (Va.) *Times*:

"We have been examining the etymology of the word 'Fogie,' and think it should be spelt 'Fogge,' and pronounced 'fog'—it is a Scotch word signifying the old grass that lies on the meadows obstructing the growth of the young spring blades. It is very appropriately applied to those who oppose progress.

WIPTAN'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the cele-brated Cherry Pectoral possessed valuable medicinal properties. Hitherto, this fact was known but to a few, and the knowledge of the secret or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most efficient remedies in such diseases. This fact, several years since, attracted the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He experimented with cases, the healing properties of the wild cherry—combined with other valuable medicines, and when in combination with other medicinal agents. He found that in natural science might be really improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and known, a medicine might be produced, which would constitute a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our climate and large towns, and often prevailing, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most others, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.—The Balsam is put up in bottles, with the order DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Take no other in the glass,—each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be a revelation of the Lungs, a wrapper copyright secured 1845, on which will always appear the written signature of "I. BUTLER." Any other signature or label, or bottle, not bearing the signature of the General Agent, will be published as the same is spurious.

☞For sale in Gettysburg by S. H. BUEHLER, and by Druggists generally. August 5.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF YESTERDAY.]

FLOUR.—The demand for City Mills Sales to-day of about 250 bbls. Howard street brands at $5.75 per bbl, buyer generally asking more after open $5 25. Sales also of 500 bbls. City Mills at $5 25 per bbl. Rye Flour $4 per bbl. Corn Meal $3 12½ per bbl.

FISH—Small sales; prices unchanged.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—Wheat has quite a full supply on change this morning. About 14,000 bushels offered by sample and closing prices 1 12 a 1 14 for red, and 1 11 a $1 18 per bushel for good to fair Maryland and Pennsylvania, and 1 20 for fine. These prices show a decline—About 20,000 bushels of Corn offered, and north and east 43 a 45 cents for white, and 43 a 44 cents per bushel. Sales of Maryland Rye at 65 a 70 cents per bushel. No Pennsylvania Rye in the market. Sales of Maryland and Virginia Oats at 30 a 31 cents per bushel. Prices of Oats were offered. Seeds dull. Clover $6. Timothy $3 a $3 25, and Flaxseed $1 50 per bushel.

GROCERIES.—No special change to notice worth while. Sales of Coffee, Rio, at 8½ a $13 50 per bbl. Molasses—Sales of Cuba, on shipment $[illegible] a 7 cents. Sugar—Sales of Cuba, on shipment 4½ a 5 cents. Land in bbls. 4½ a 11 cents, and in kegs 11½ a 12 cents per lb. Butter 14 a 14 cents per lb. Cheese 8½ a 9½ cents per lb.

YORK MARKET.

FLOUR, per bbl. from wagons,	$4 7
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 05 to 1 2
RYE, "	55
CORN, "	45
OATS, "	25
TIMOTHY SEED, per bushel,	2 75
CLOVER SEED, "	6 50
FLAX-SEED, "	1 12
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	5 00

HANOVER MARKET.

FLOUR, per barrel, (from Mowry's)	$4 37
WHEAT, per b