FOREIGN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Question—Turkey Prospect of a Speedy Settlement &c.

NEW YORK, August 18th.—The steamer Humboldt arrived this evening from Southampton, bringing the mails, passengers and Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Eastern question wears a less favorable aspect. It was hoped that the Emperor of Russia would decline to withdraw his forces from the Principalities, manipulated in the proposition of a Three Powers. The King and French fleets would, in that case, be ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and a peaceful settlement of the dispute greatly hoped.

Telegraphic dispatch, dated Constantinople, July 20th, states that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers had decided the proposition of the Austrian minister, which arranged that the English and French fleets should withdraw from Besika Bay, whilst the Russians should evacuate the Principalities. Turkey would then send an ambassador to open negotiations with St. Petersburg. Conferences were also to be opened at Vienna, by the accident of Russia.

A decline in the funds has been caused at London and Paris by an article in the Constitutionnelle declaring that France and England would not consent to the stringent terms which had been proposed at Constantinople. Great uneasiness has also been evinced by a decree of the Czar, ordering a levy of recruits throughout the Empire. This was interpreted as looking to war.

The statement is reasserted that the United States had offered to assist the Porte with money and naval forces.

The intelligence from the Principalities was important. Moldavia had declared itself independent of the Porte, and refused to pay further tribute. A similar movement is expected in Wallachia.

It is asserted that the Porte intends addressing an ultimatum to Russia, in which, after protesting in the name of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that sovereign declares, that if, in spite of three remonstrances, the Czar should persist in offering war, the Porte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility must lie with Russia. It is also asserted that this document has been communicated to the ambassadors of France and England.—Other News has been sent to the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, ordering them to quit the Principalities and retire to the right bank of the Danube.

The Egyptian fleet arrived at Constantinople on the 19th ult., with 12,000 men.

Admiral Dundas, of the English fleet, with all his engines, had been on a reconnoitering of the Dardanelles.

Another ministerial crisis was feared at Constantinople.

At Vienna and a number in Vienna of a secret treaty between the United States and other Powers, and the probable recognition of Mexican Empire. Three American frigates were said to be in the Bosphorus.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM GUAYMAS.

The Eastern Troubles Still Unsettled.

HAVANA, August 15th.—The steamer Ariadne, arrived this afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates of the 16th inst., and 114 passengers.

The question was nearly decided one way or the other, but the aspect of affairs did not look promising of peace. The Czar's last answer could not be known until the 15th of August. If he accepted the proposals of the three Powers, his troops must be withdrawn from the Principalities. The conference at Vienna, in pursuance of arrangements, will constitute a means to protect Turkey, at all hazards, for all time to come. If the Czar refuses the ultimatum, or evades a reply, the allied fleets will enter the Bosphorus, and further active measures be taken to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

The conduct of the Russian General in the Principalities indicates the intention of a military permanent possession. Russia shows no signs of retreat.

The bulk of the Russian army was advancing into Wallachia. The Russian Admiral had gone to Sebastopol, to receive the fleet there. The Russians were also fortifying Jassy and Bucharest.

The report that Turkey had already received the Hospodars is doubted. The sublime government continue to be on expensive scale. Fifty-two French field officers had entered the Turkish service.

A Turkish work at Lazaretto had opened the fire at the Russian guns.

The Greeks and other mountaineers were arriving, and it was evident that in the event of war, all Mahomedanism would be arrayed against Russia.

AUSTRIA.—A Frankfort journal says that Austria will not only demand reparation from America for the Smyrna affair, but that Turkey shall immediately procure the extradition of Kossa. Letters from St. Petersburg say that when the Czar heard of the Kossa affair he advised Austria to do anything rather than give the Dalmatian Diet a pretence for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

FRANCE.—In Paris everything was tranquil. The Eastern question absorbed the public attention.

SPAIN.—The Mexican Minister had arrived at Madrid. The grape disease continues.

PERSIA.—The cholera in Persia was increasing and the plague had broken out in Erzeroum.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—The Danish Government has been officially informed that there are thirteen hundred Danes on the eve of emigrating to Turkey. Predispositions are made by the Mormons of Utah, and the North East of Europe to direct emigration to Turkey. They expect to be in situation for national population for the admission of Utah into the Union.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CHURCH.—As the congregation of the Methodist Church in Jersey City, (N. J.,) were rising from the fervent prayer, on Sunday evening, it was noticed that a lady remained on her pew. Upon being relightly jostled, she fell without effect; and a closer inspection revealed the fact—that she was a corpse.

By a thunder storm in Springfield, Illinois, on Monday, the tin roof upon the building of Messrs. Brewer was blind off, and left in a hole of about the size of an elephant, and pelted into the yard below.

The children of New York have contributed to the amount of $80,000, in the aid and relief of New Orleans.

THE STAR AND BANNER,

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, August 19 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.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. BARR, Esq., will be a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce JACOB DIEHL, Esq., of Oxford, as a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Colonel JOHN WOLFORD, of Latimore township, as a candidate for State Senate, 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 nomination as state Senator, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that JOHN C. ELIAS, 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 HENRY SPANGLER, 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.

The Health of Gettysburg.

It seems that an impression has somehow or other gone abroad that Gettysburg is at the present time unhealthy—from what it has originated we cannot guess, unless possibly by confounding our locality with that of Emmitsburg, recently so severely afflicted. We had occasion, a week or two ago, to remark the singular exemption from disease with which our place had thus far been favored—that at no time had Gettysburg, always noted for its healthiness, been freer from disease than at this season. We feel justified in renewing the remark. Aside from the ordinary bowel disease, always more or less prevalent in all localities at this season of the year, we can boast an absolute exemption—no visitor of cholera or other malignant disease—This impunity, for which we have so much occasion for gratitude, should, at however late a period, be improved by our citizens, and judicious lot never come amiss, and can do no harm now.

We have the gratification of announcing that the disease which, for some weeks, was so fatally prevalent in the neighborhood of Emmitsburg, has abated. We have heard of no new cases for some time.

Several deaths occurred at Fairfield at the close of last week, which were pronounced Cholera by the attending Physician. One of them was named JESSE FLOWERS, an elderly man of weak constitution, who after laboring until the heat of the preceding day, indulged in imprudent diet before retiring, and fell a victim. The other case was a stranger, named THOMAS PHILLIPS, of the neighborhood of Frederick, Md., of dissipated habits, who had been for some days in the neighborhood of Emmitsburg. No cases have occurred since, and all alarm has subsided.

Catalogue of Pennsylvania College, including the Medical Department at Philadelphia, and also the Theological Seminary, has been published. From we gather the annexed summary:

Theological students,	13
Seniors,	18
Juniors,	12
Sophomores,	12
Freshmen,	16
Partial Course,	6
Preparatory Department,	6
Total,	83

The Commencement will take place on the 15th of September. The meeting of the Alumni will be held on the evening of the 14th, and an address delivered by Hon. James H. Brown, of Reading. On the afternoon of the 14th, the annual discourse before the Linnean Association will be delivered by Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D., of Baltimore. On the same occasion, an oration will be delivered before the two Literary Societies, by Rev. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburg.

We believe this Catalogue has been gotten up by the Students, and is quite creditable to their taste and enterprise.

Mr. DAVID MCCREARY, of this place, lost a valuable horse during the storm on the evening of the 14th instant, having been struck, as is supposed, by lightning. The persons driving him, being near Horner's Mill, as the storm came up, stopped and put the horse in the barn. After the storm was over, the horse was found dead. No injury was done to the barn.

ROBERT S. KING, formerly of this place, is an independent candidate for Assembly in Perry county at the coming election.

The Whigs of Franklin county, at their County Ticket on the 20th instant.

Court Doings.

The attendance upon Court during the present week was pretty full, but business was cut short by Judge FISHER taking suddenly sick on Monday afternoon. The cases in Common Pleas were all postponed, to an adjourned Court to be held on the 17th of October. A number of criminal cases were also continued to November court. The following cases were disposed of in Quarter Sessions by the Associate Judges:

Commonwealth vs. Peter Jacob Myers. Indictment, Fornication and Bastardy. Defendant plead guilty, submitting his case to the judgment of the Court, who passed the usual sentence.

Com. vs. Lawrence Dietz.—Selling liquor by less measures than a quart. Submitted to Court, and fined $20 with costs.

Com. vs. Peter Long.—Selling liquor by less measure than a quart. Submitted to Court, on the hearing of testimony.—Fined $20.

Com. vs. Lewis Zeisrisk.—Larceny, stealing Watches, &c., from the establishment of Wm. Frazer, in this place. Submitted to Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

We take pleasure in announcing that the illness of Judge FISHER is not dangerous, and that he is convalescent.

We understand that the opposition have ordered their County Convention to assemble in Gettysburg on Monday the 5th of September to nominate a County Ticket.

The Whigs of Lancaster county, nominated their County Ticket on the 9th instant—John A. Hiestand, D. Herr, Henry Grey, Dr. C. Hutchinson, and John Rawlins, for Assembly; Benjamin Reinhold, for Treasurer; and D. W. Patterson, for Discret Attorney.

The "Independent Whig" is very severe on the doings of the Convention, and publishes articles which look like "holding" the nominations.

CHARLES BUCHTER, one of the defeated candidates for Treasurer, has announced himself as an Independent candidate.

STATE CONVENTION.—The State Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention met at Lancaster on the 9th inst. The meeting convened in the "Big Tent." There were over 3,000 persons present, and great enthusiasm was displayed. James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. P. Coombe, W. H. Van Wagner, J. W. Jackson, and others.

The Washington Star states that the alleged secret Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, in regard to the abolition of Slavery in Cuba, is doubtless the subject of more serious concern with the government of the United States than any other before the world. Indeed, it bids fair to prove to be the most important matter handled by the present administration.

The same paper says that the account of the negotiation of a secret treaty between Great Britain and Spain, in regard to Cuba, comes by the Humboldt which we now have published this morning, there is every reason to believe is all original.

Wholesale Murders.

The Railroad Slaughters during the last few months have been terribly frequent—coming upon us so rapidly as to render it almost impossible to keep up with them. Last week we mentioned the wholesale murder on the Camden and Amboy road. We have another, still more terrible, to record on a New England road. On Saturday morning last, the Boston mail train came in contact with an excursion train on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, killing sixteen persons instantly, wounding, mangling and maiming about sixty more. The collision was terrible, both trains being at nearly full speed, the engines, tenders, cars, passengers, baggage and mails all jammed together into a single mass, suffering and danger—perfect and appalling wreck. The details are too horrible to repeat. Several of the mangled have died since. The collision occurred in consequence of a variation *two minutes* in the time pieces of the conductors of the two trains! Cannot something be done to put a stop to this trifling with human life?

We find the annexed table of Railroad accidents during the past year going the rounds of the papers:

Months.	No. Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
January,	12	15	40
February,	9	12	11
March,	14	24	62
April,	7	25	54
May,	8	54	48
June,	11	8	19
July,	8	28	13
August,	5	23	13
Total Aug. 12th,	74	176	251

Sixty-five casualties, and a hundred and twenty-six killed, and three hundred and thirty-three persons injured! There is a total which should put our civilization to the blush.

200 Debtors to Hell!

The New York Tribune of Tuesday publishes a list of victims to the intense heat of last week in New York and Brooklyn, which is appalling, and far exceeding anything we have ever heard of. *Two* HUNDRED AND TWENTY DEAD, besides some fifty or sixty others prostrated but since recovered! The Tribune supposes that at least 100 horses have also been killed by heat in those localities.

The Chinese Sustained!

The Canal Commissioners have concluded their investigations into the causes of the strike on the Portage Road, and made public a report on the subject. We have not space for the report, but the result is, they admit that all the material charges brought against the State officers have been sustained. The only palliative that they have to offer is, that they *had not been worse than others!*

THE ELECTIONS.

The result of the August Elections is not yet definitely ascertained—the returns being very close. Congressional districts being very close, Congressional districts being very close. The probability is that the delegations will stand as follows: Kentucky 5 Whigs, 5 Locos—Legislature, Whig; North Carolina, 3 Whigs 5 Locos; Alabama, 1 Whig, 6 Locos; Legislature, 2 Whigs; Tennessee, 1 Whig, 6 Locos—Johnson (Loco) elected Governor by about 2,000, and Legislature doubtful, but probably Whig.

THE BRIGHT ERA.—Mr. VAN WAGNER, the Agent of the Pottsville Emigration Association, is travelling the State, with his long tent, capable of holding 3,000 persons. It was at Lancaster on the 10th, and at York yesterday. Mr. Van Wagner had his tent at Harrisburg on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, and at the conclusion of his lecture there, the Northern Herald says, "it took a vote, asking those who were in favor of Pottsville, to adjourn and transport themselves to the promised land, to rise to hear in Pennsylvania, and were willing to work for such a result until the second Tuesday of next October, to hold up their hands, when the mode of that fixing, breathing-room had, by vacating, left the operation. The question was reversed, but not one was found willing to show his opposition to the movement. A large number of persons were unable to get inside of the tent, and left, when they were informed, and it is evidentiall around that his labors were not spent in vain while here.

We have been requested to publish the following communication, which we find in the Bel Chesterfield *Hive*, complimentary to one of the candidates for State Senator:

STATE SENATOR.—*Mr. Editor:*—As the time is approaching for the selection of a candidate for Sim Senator, though the candidate is connected to Adams county, we mutually feel a interest in the Green Spot in the matter, and an expression of individual preference might not be improper.

Among the several mines of good men presented, I have notice that of Dr. Metzgar, of Yo. 2. Sulphur Springs, who is a candidate before the Whigs of that county; and I can cordibly bear testimony to his eminent moral and personal worth as a man, and his unswerved fidelity as a Whig. Having enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mr. Metzgar, an advantage which few of the Whigs of the county possess, I can speak advedsly of his ability to make a most industious and useful Senator, and of his highstanding among the people where he is known; and I feel assured that our candidate would not be misplaced should he be nominated and elected.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Along the offices for which nominations are to be made by the approaching County Convention, the office of County Surveyor, I have not heard the name of the great inventor, noticed in the papers of yes, although I have frequent and honorably spoken of for re-nomination. The office is not a lucrative one, and as Mr. Diehl has gone on expended his fees, and generally satisfactorily discharge the duties of his office, it would be nothing more than right that he should have the honor of being re-nominated.

FRANKLIN.

[For the Star and Banner.]

NOTES OF A TRIP TO EUROPE.

No. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—After a most delightful ride of half a day we came within sight of London. We had been anxiously watching for some extraordinary sight to prepare us for the realization of our wildest imaginings, but we approached at seeing nothing which told us of our approach to this monarch city. Ever since I began studying the history of Europe, our attention was more especially directed to that of England, on account of the great and invariably connected with the history of our own country, and from the fact of its standing proudly pre-eminent, and for so long a period, first the first among all nations. We were taught that her various statesmen, philosophers, historians, poets and authors in every branch of literature, would compare with many, and were superior to most the world ever produced. Thinking of London only as the vast and splendid metropolis of so mighty a nation, the most renowned city in the whole world, having a population of more than two and a half millions, and occupying an area of 70 square miles, having our attention only directed to the tower of London, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and other public buildings of a similar nature, renowned from their many historical associations; thinking of her only as the great mart, and the centre of opulence and wealth, the resort of the learned and talented and the centrification of the best and most powerful mind in the world; London, Calman, who knows every corner of the city, can give information on any subject, and is more intelligent than any other man in England—Giving the mercury-thermometer, I was pleased and astonished on Mount Hotel, Tavelgar Square—drawing been recommended to us as a first-class hotel, and we were delighted by Americans. The cab, being singularly constructed, attracted my attention. It resembled a gig, being only capable of having a seat for the driver, attached to the back part of the top. There was a small window, in the top, through which to communicate with the driver. Instead of a lantern apron, there was a very neat covering of wood, and the body hung so as to be completely enclosing the entire front. This is used only in wet weather—it folds up and lies closely to the side. Taking everything into consideration, it was the most comfortable arrangement in the way of a cab I ever saw. I should like to see in the city in both dry and wet weather.—Having passed along several miles of narrow streets, we at length, we reached the hotels—from the coffee room of which I had a fine view of the square. The appearance of the Tower of London is imposing with a noble impulse of grandeur than any other part of London. The National Gallery of Painting, which is a very costly building, containing many of the best and most valuable paintings and statues of the world, and which we reached the place, is one of the finest specimens of architecture. Not by any means the most imposing, but on the eastern and Western sides magnificent club houses and elegant dwellings, and on the Northern side, the splendid palace of the Duke of Northumberland. In the square is a fountain throwing up a jet of water, and in the centre of the square, a lofty column, surmounted by a statue of Nelson, which, although in a very perspective manner, adds greatly to the beauty of the place. Within the square, is a very fine statue of Wellington. Having secured the services of a very accommodating cicerone, we set out to see the lions. Our first stopping place was at Westminster Abbey. Entering through the Poets' Corner, we passed through the Chapel of Henry the Seventh, and the Chapel of Edward the Confessor—all of which are in the Gothic style of architecture, and are 25 millions of dollars. Among the other curiosities in the tower is the stone upon which the Kings of England used to be crowned when barbarians, and the first chair upon which a King of England sat when crowned. The Tower of London is composed of numerous large buildings, surrounded by a wall. After looking over all the different rooms, we proceeded to her many battles, in all parts of the world, I have no old relics to remind them of the ancient times of the Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Passing by the Armory, we passed through the Armory, where I have labored twenty years to impress upon the minds of our people at home. I am glad to find that Mr. Colt has taken pains to impress of your minds and the minds of the South generally.

Now, sir, I congratulate you—I congratulate this body, and the entire country, that the Convention, composed of all political parties to be found in the South, have, with so much harmony and unanimity, adopted a platform which will enable us to make appropriations to the purpose of internal improvements—another great truth which has brought home to the people and the minds of our people. Sir, it is a glorious result, and one that I trust will afford a great stimulus to those who have so ably defended with us heretofore on that point.—How far the dominant party of my own State will embrace your cause, is not for me to say. I am no fit representative of their views; but the city from which I come, and the district which I represent, are in the apprehensive, however, that the State may not (laughter)

Sir, I have spoken the only not yet the least subjects for congratulation. You have recognized manufacturing interests, which I have always advocated long as I can, as well in the public councils of my country, as in the private circle, which I have always labored long as I can, as well in the public councils of my country, as in the private circle, in connection with the great system of internal improvements, I believe to be regularly connected with a truly successful and prosperous administration. I mean the principle of *protection*. I heartily congratulate you on the fact that, in the South and West, the South and the Southwest, in Convention assembled, composed of all parties, have so clearly and so emphatically asserted the general government its fostering care and protection.

Now, Mr. President, I hope this freely views with the proceedings of this body, may be permitted to suggest the chief difficulty by which you have to contend for the accomplishment of these great objects. I hear, sir, some one say, that the Democratic party is the great obstacle to our success. I have heard it so long and so often, that I am sick of it. I have looked up the history, and I have looked up the Democratic party, and I have looked up the party would be, and I have looked up the house, and shown the ka-ness the Democratic party. I have looked up the Democratic party, and I have looked up the Democratic party, and I have looked up the Democratic party, and