One Week Later from Europe.

Highly important.—Settlement of the Eastern Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The steamer Arabia, with Liverpool dates of August 13th, and 122 passengers, arrived at an early hour this morning, having made the trip in less than ten days.

FRANCE.—There was nothing of moment from France. The wheat crop had nearly been harvested, and it was reported would prove a very abundant one on average.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail from India is telegraphed.

The Chinese Imperialists were preparing to retake Amboy. The insurgent forces lay within four miles of Nankin.

A private dispatch states that the insurgents had beaten back the Imperial fleet from before Nankin, and had concluded not to attack Canton till September.

LONDON, August 13.—Despatches from St. Petersburg to August 5th state that the Czar had definitely accepted the proposal of the four powers.

A despatch from *Trieste* says the Porte accepts without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna. An extraordinary sensation was to have been immediately felt at St. Petersburg with the Sultan's decision as soon as the Russian troops were ordered to leave the Principalities.

A later despatch, dated Constantinople, July 31st, says that intense excitement prevailed there in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, to obey the summons of the Porte to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party was so indignant that fears were entertained for the safety of the city. A revolution appeared imminent.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Doubts of the Turkish Settlement as a Finality.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—9 P. M.—The following further intelligence is gleaned from the foreign papers:

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.—There is little or nothing new to add to the last advices. It is said that a telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris from Vienna, announcing the acceptance by the Divan of the Austrian proposals, and that they will be accepted by Russia, but the statement that they have already been accepted is premature.

Vienna letters of the 6th state that the Czar's readiness to receive the ambassador of the Sultan is the sole gist of a message from St. Petersburg, that has made so much noise.

Direct negotiations with the Porte, in his own capital at St. Petersburg, above all things, is desired by Nicholas.

The intervention of France and England will be thus practically got rid of, and the Porte, exhausted by delay and low in communication with Russia, would more readily submit to the Russian demands.

Anxious as the mercantile world are for news, nothing decisive was expected till the 15th or 16th.

It appears that the proposition of the Four Powers was not despatched from Vienna to Constantinople till the 5th, hence the reply could not be received until the dates above named. Perhaps something might be learned earlier by way of Malta, and telegraphed via Marseilles.

SMYRNA.—THE KOSTA AFFAIR.—Constantinople advices to July 28th say that the Smyrna transaction between Austria and America is still pending, and that it will give rise to some considerable complications it is feared in respect to the refugee question. Moreover, our mediator, M. de Hurek, is reported to have avoided himself of the recent difficulties to raise some pecuniary and territorial question with the Porte.

INDIA AND CHINA.—A telegraphic despatch from Trieste, dated the 10th, announces the arrival there of the steamship Calcutta, in 111 hours from Alexandria, Egypt.

In China private telegraphic accounts are said to indicate further success on the part of the insurgents.

CHINESE CHRISTIANITY.—All accounts, says the New York *Mirror*, confirm the impression that the insurgent party in China, either sincerely or for political reasons, have renounced idolatry, and embraced something which bears a resemblance to Christianity. Idols, idol temples, and priests are destroyed from the path of the insurrection, root and branch, while the proclamations of the leaders recognize the God of the Bible, Trinity, &c. The creed of the insurgents is thoroughly Calvinistic. All imps, which means neither of the worship of the friends of the Tartars, are sent, or to be sent, to hell, while the delights of a paradise, fully equal to Eden or any other heaven by Mahomet, is in store for all true believers.

One of the chief insurgent leaders styles himself the younger brother of Christ, though he utterly fails to exemplify the precept of the latter, "love your enemies," and in almost every respect departs far enough from the teachings of Christ. "Kill the imps!" is the great battle cry of the Chinese Christians. Nevertheless, if idol worship—which seems to us the lowest degradation of a professedly thoughtful and intelligent people—should be brought in disrepute, the chances are that a better system of philosophy will soon ensue,—certainly a worse one could not.

The following prayer of a Tartar Emperor of China, prior to going into battle, indicates more of the spirit of Christianity than of the "orthodox" manifestos of the insurgents:—

"Sovereign Lord of Heaven, the Supreme Ruler, receive my homage, and grant protection to the humblest of my subjects. With respectful confidence I invoke thy aid in a war which I am compelled to wage. Thou hast heaped on me favors, and hast distinguished me by thy special protection. A people without number acknowledges my power. I alone in silent devotion thy manifold kindnesses, but know not how to manifest the gratitude which I feel. The desire of my heart is to give to my people, and to let strangers enjoy, the blessings of peace; but the enemy has put an end to this, my most cherished hope. Prostrate before Thee, I implore Thy succor, and in making the humble oblation, I am animated with the hope of obtaining thy signal favor. My only wish is to procure a lasting peace throughout the immense region over which thou hast set me."

VERACITY.—On the trial of a person in Boston for violating the Liquor Law, a witness who was put upon the stand to testify, swore *the whole truth and the entire scene of the witness for the State might be found enough for common affairs, but on a full bottle he swore the old Scotch Blue to be a poor old sea."*

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, August 26 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 authorised to announce that JAMES G. REED, Esq., will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, 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 Col. JOHN WOLFORD, of Latimore township, as a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

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

Delegate Elections.

☞Our political friends must not forget that Saturday, next, is a busy one, however, the Delegate elections to meet on the afternoon of the 31st. It is at all times important that good and true men should be placed in nomination as candidates to be supported by the people, but especially so at this juncture. There are breakers ahead, so clear which requires a sound, judicious and clear-headed policy. These delegate elections are too often neglected by good citizens, indisposed to mingle in with those primary caucuses, and the determination of Legislative and other candidates is thus frequently left to a few men in the several townships. This is wrong. Every citizen is interested in the selection of *good* men, and every citizen should therefore be on the spot to be at the delegate election, and give an effective expression to his wishes. This course is necessary to prevent the selection of incompetent or unworthy candidates.

☞Hon. Robert J. Fisher has declined serving as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Isaac Wistar, of Montgomery County, has been appointed in his place.

PROHIBITION IN YORK.—The friends of Prohibition seem to be thoroughly aroused in old "Democratic York." Van Wagner was there on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, with his mammoth tent, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, the meetings were so large that great numbers were unable to gain admittance. The papers speak of Mr. Van Wagner as being an extraordinary speaker. We annex a few of the resolutions adopted at one of the meetings:

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully ask the several parties, when assembled in their respective Conventions, to put in nomination for the Legislature such men as will pledge themselves, if elected, to vote for a law submitting the question of prohibition to the people, that the County Committee be requested to call a Convention to settle a ticket composed of men who will pledge themselves so to do.

☞A new political organization—called the American party—has been formed in New York. Its platform is made of what Greely would call the following planks—Universal education—reformation of the naturalization laws—protection of American labor—a liberal system of river and harbor improvements and the extension of Government aid to the Pacific Railroad—the sale of the public lands to actual settlers—reorganization of administration of the government and the strict accountability of its agents—the continued and harmonious union of the States—and opposition to legislation which shall interdict the use of the Bible in the public schools, or which shall vest property devoted to religious or charitable uses exclusively in the hands of the clergy.

☞The cholera has been prevailing at Cumberland Md., for some days with considerable fatality. A case occurred in Baltimore on Monday, according to the Sun. A Mr. Craven, foreman of the machinery department of the Ohio railroad company at Cumberland, left that place on Saturday, apprehensive of being attacked with cholera, and came to Baltimore. On Monday he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours.

☞All the members of the Unitarian Society, in St. Louis, who were slaveholders, have emancipated their slaves unconditionally. The Society referred to is one of the largest in St. Louis.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The fever shows no abatement in its violence, and the weather continues unfavorable. The deaths for the last twenty-four hours have amounted to 280, including 248 from the yellow fever. The board of health report the interments for the week at 1,580, including 1,350 from the fever.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—The Picayune says the epidemic increases in virulence almost every hour, and has become fearfully malignant. It adds:

"No one appears to be exempt from its ravages. Many of our oldest and most respectable citizens are now carried off from it. Among those more recently attacked are Thomas Adams, Esq., the well known agent of the Crescent Insurance Company.

"Mr. Holbrook, of the Picayune, who is suffering from an attack, arrived here only a few days ago in the Black Warrior, from New York. He had previously had the fever, and has been in the midst of nearly all the fearful epidemics. These facts show with what dreadful malignity a second attack can be to have almost impossible it is for any one to feel safe."

AN INCIDENT OF THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.—The N. O. Delta of the 14th inst., records the following sorrowful incident:

"We greeted an old acquaintance yesterday, on Nayades street, whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a care-worn and troubled countenance. His eyes were sunken and his cheeks were hollow, and care had left its iron prints on his brow; he looked at least ten years older than when we last saw him. He seemed to have been sick, and, if not, to explain the cause of this great change of "Alas!" he replied, "a few days ago, and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters; but I am alone now—I buried the last one yesterday." We asked what was the cause, indeed, enough to turn the dark-eshairs to snowy whiteness. And yet it is but one instance out of many which daily occur in our city."

INCIDENTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—A letter from the Picayune office dated 14th instant, says:

I closed the eyes of one old book-seller or three days ago, who died with yellow fever, almost present one was taken down last Sunday; there was hope, however, of his getting over it. Our burying grounds have presented a scene of much confusion, and in some instances of fighting; we mean so, that the Mayor and Recorder have been obliged to send a large force to keep order in many of the lots. So many dead bodies are brought, and the friends claiming precedence of burial, until they actually get to blows.

A poor French emigrant, in the neighborhood of our office, arrived here three months ago with a party of twenty-six; he was taken about a week since with the fever—six died out of his companions were buried but eight—he however recovered and got out to-day, when, on inquiring for the little remnant of his party, he found he was the only survivor—all had been buried but himself.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NATCHEZ.—*Natchez, Miss. Aug. 18.*—The yellow fever has been raging here for several days, and is supposed to have been brought by a boat from New Orleans. Up to the present time there have been over two hundred deaths, which is an enormous mortality, considering the population that is only five thousand. A large building has been provided for a hospital, where the indigent sick are taken. The city authorities have pronounced the disease an epidemic. There is a great excitement among the citizens. Many have already left, and others are leaving constantly.

FROM THE FIREBREAK.—MORE CAPTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—*Gloucester Mass., Aug. 22.*—The schooner Resolute, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, arrived here this morning. She reports that the schooner Starlight, of Gloucester, was captured by the British steamer Devastation, on the 5th inst., fifty miles above Gaspe, and carried into that place. The Devastation, previous to the capture, passed by a fleet of vessels and proceeded in the Starlight, which was lying becalmed with another vessel. The former was seized, while the latter was ordered to go unmolested. The Starlight was a new vessel, valued at $5500. She belonged to William H. Steele, and had on board at the time of the capture 250 barrels of mackerel. Capt. Howard, of the Rosina, states that he was informed by the officers of American vessels last passed through the Gut of Canso, but he saw nothing of them.

SALE AND INTERDICTION FROM MEXICO.

—*Washington, Aug. 21.*—A gentleman just arrived from Mexico says the great people of Mexico denounce Santa Anna's government, because of the re-establishment of the *Jesuits*, or direct tax, and the order for raising the army to 92,000 men, under the pretext of war with the United States, while it is believed it is only to strengthen himself in his position.

The clergy will probably resist the loss of seventeen millions at three per cent interest, which is to be raised by mortgaging the church property, to be paid back in annual instalments of one million.

The order for the return of the Jesuits has passed, and they are seen in the streets and public conversaziones and educational groups. The old inhabitants welcome them back.

The crops are good in Mexico, and the roads are secure against the attacks of robbers.

A BALLOON RUNNING WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.—F. M. Marion, in an account of a balloon ascension made at Northampton, Pa., last Friday, says:

I was just 25 minutes coming about 16 miles; the locomotive started with me, but I soon left her in the rear. They have told me since that they kept in sight till they got to Manayunk, then they lost sight of me.

NUMEROUS PROGENY.—Mr. John Cox, who emigrated from Adams county to the West in 1805, is now living in Bristol township, Trumbull county, Ohio, at the advanced age of 82 years, but is still a very hale, active man. He has 12 children, 88 grand children and 33 great-grandchildren—making 133 in all! One of his sons, aged 56, has 14 of 14 years of age, weighs 1061 pounds! His wife is still living aged about 82. He is the eldest brother of Mr. Aaron Cox, of Latimore township, who is our informant.—*Sentinel.*

Sale of the Public Works.

The sale of the main line of the public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, is beginning to engross a large share of the attention of the tax-payers of our commonwealth. The question is in no way connected with politics—it is one of deep interest to every man in the State, and must be met sooner or later. A writer in a recent number of the Ledger reviews the subject at length, and adduces arguments to support his position, which should be generally known. The arguments he advances are substantially these:

The tax-payers of our State, are obliged to sustain the burthen of an enormous State debt which is very oppressive to her citizens, and an incubus to her prosperity and advancement. The main line of the public works has by no means equalled the expectations of those who sanctioned and directed their construction. Their cost, according to the Canal Commissioners' reports, exceeded fifteen millions of dollars. This money was borrowed at about 5½ per cent, and to pay the interest upon the principal, these works, which have been in operation now for more than twenty years, should have yielded a net yearly dividend of about $825,000. Supposing the line to have been in operation twenty-one years, the true net yearly dividend has been only an average of $265,072, or 1½ per cent, on the original cost. Thus the tax-payers of Pennsylvania have been obliged to give yearly $550,000 to support the unprofitable public burthens, and the object for which they were erected, viz—of first getting the State on a sound, virtually relieving the State from an oppressive debt—has entirely failed. Nor are the prospects for the future more auspicious than those of the past have been. By retaining possession of the main line, the State sustains yearly loss of from three to five hundred thousand dollars. Gov. Bigler in his last annual message states, that "in view of the energetic competition which has grown up around us, it would be unsafe to anticipate any increase in the net income for any year hereafter, until the North Branch Canal and Portage railroad shall have been completed." And a very large increase on the present receipts of the main line, would not probably be more than sufficient to discharge the interest of the money expended on the Portage and Columbia Railroad. Hence, if this main line was sold, even for a sum of several millions below its original cost, the State would be the gainer.

The cause of the failure of the public works is not attributed to the annoyance of trade, but to the corrupt management. If the works should pass into the hands of a private company, where the controllers are men selected for their ability, honor and integrity, and not because of their services as hacks in Richmond. The have purchased a majority of the capital stock, and have

☞The Yellow Fever seems to be extending itself rapidly along the Southern coast and among the Southern cities.

☞The Potatoe rot has made its appearance in the New England States, also in New York. Whole fields have been blighted.

☞The town of Lynn contains one hundred and fifty-five shoe factories, which give employment to five thousand hands, and consumes an immense quantity, the meetings were so large that great numbers were unable to gain admittance. The papers speak of Mr. Van Wagner as being an extraordinary speaker. We annex a few of the resolutions adopted at one of the meetings:

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully ask the several parties, when assembled in their respective Conventions, to put in nomination for the Legislature such men as will pledge themselves, if elected, to vote for a law submitting the question of prohibition to the people, that the County Committee be requested to call a Convention to settle a ticket composed of men who will pledge themselves so to do.

☞A new political organization—called the American party—has been formed in New York. Its platform is made of what Greely would call the following planks—Universal education—reformation of the naturalization laws—protection of American labor—a liberal system of river and harbor improvements and the extension of Government aid to the Pacific Railroad—the sale of the public lands to actual settlers—reorganization of administration of the government and the strict accountability of its agents—the continued and harmonious union of the States—and opposition to legislation which shall interdict the use of the Bible in the public schools, or which shall vest property devoted to religious or charitable uses exclusively in the hands of the clergy.

☞The cholera has been prevailing at Cumberland Md., for some days with considerable fatality. A case occurred in Baltimore on Monday, according to the Sun. A Mr. Craven, foreman of the machinery department of the Ohio railroad company at Cumberland, left that place on Saturday, apprehensive of being attacked with cholera, and came to Baltimore. On Monday he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours.

☞All the members of the Unitarian Society, in St. Louis, who were slaveholders, have emancipated their slaves unconditionally. The Society referred to is one of the largest in St. Louis.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA in Europe, is taking rapid progress westward, and is dealing death on every side, and in some places creating the utmost consternation and dismay. In March, on this occasion, has been from Persia direct, and the last accounts left it at Copenhagen, whence come to us the most unhappy reports. As many as *thirty thousand* of the inhabitants are stated to have fled from the city. The frequent passengers in the street are the principal people carrying home the coffins; consiliums have been held at the corners to the burying grounds, where hands are insufficient to dig the graves, and clergy are wasting to read the burial service. On Sunday *one hundred and seventy coffins were lying in the churchyard waiting to be consigned to the sun, and had lain there since the Thursday previous.*

Some cases of cholera have made their appearance at Elsenburg and Sanderburg, and also in Denmark, but the persons affected have fled from Copenhagen, or been in contact with such persons.

The St. Petersburg journals state that the cholera is at present raging in the new governments of Kiew and Tolyne, and that it has also broke out in the great commercial town of Berysenw.

☞When a man refuses to pay a debt among the Mormons, they send three officers called *whitlers*, who take their stations in front of the debtor's house, each with a jack-knife and a bundle of sticks, and whittle away, day after day, till the delinquent knocks under. It is said that the remedy seldom fails.

☞Secretary Marcy is in deep affliction, in consequence of the death of his son, who suffered so long from consumption. He died in the hoop-of-war Preble, when five days out at sea.

☞There are but nine paupers in Bath, Maine, with a population of over eleven thousand. They have the "Maine Law" there.

CANDIDATES PROPOSED.—The New Orleans *Delta*, proposes that the Whig shall take Henry Clay from his place as candidate for President, and Wm. G. Rives, as their candidate for Vice President. This motion is seconded by the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette*.

☞The Nashville Whig give returns, official and reported, from all the counties in the State. Johnson's majority, according to this report, is 2,207. The Democratic vote is the largest ever polled, and the Whig vote is also the largest, with the single exception of 1851.

VIRGINIA GIRLS.—There are two girls in Hanover county, Va., it is said, who make 6,000 shingles, or two cords $4,50 per thousand. They supply the demand in that part of the country, and sell even in Richmond. The have purchased a piano with the capital thus acquired.

☞The Yellow Fever seems to be extending itself rapidly along the Southern coast and among the Southern cities.

☞The Potatoe rot has made its appearance in the New England States, also in New York. Whole fields have been blighted.

☞The town of Lynn contains one hundred and fifty-five shoe factories, which give employment to five thousand hands, and consumes an immense quantity.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated John W. Stokes for the State Senate, and Wm. John Young, Jacob S. Roberts, Robert B. Salter, James Scott and John B. Lemon, for the Assembly.

☞David Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey, died lately in Dearborn county, Indiana, aged 104 years 2 months and 10 days. He had at different periods of his life, five wives, and at the time of his death was the father of forty-seven children! This extraordinary man, when in his 104th year, mowed one acre per day of heavy timothy grass for a week.

[For the Star and Banner.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO EUROPE.

No. 1.

Messrs. EDITORS:—The greatest luxury a traveller can enjoy is agreeable company. The most charming scenery wears a gloomy aspect, and the most dull and disagreeable day loses all its gloom when your fellow travellers are intelligent, lively and agreeable. On our way from Jaxon to Edinburg the company in the cars was composed of an Irish, Scotch, and two Dutch gentlemen. The Scotchman reminded you of the kind and good host who watches every opportunity of adding to the comfort and enjoyment of his guests. It seemed as if he had expressly provided himself with the numerous little convenience which assist in making travelling a pleasant pastime. He anticipated many a wish and joined heartily in every conversation. The Irishman seemed the very personification of life and fun.—He related many amusing anecdotes in a most admirable manner, and said many good things in a happy way. His every action showed that he was intent upon the company's enjoyment. The Dagthlanders joined in the conversation and were sociable to a certain extent. Being thus pleasantly situated I soon scarcely saw the most delightful journey. The country through which we passed bore the stamp of diligent culture and extraordinary fertility; every inch of land was tilled and scoured to have reached the highest pitch of cultivation. The scenery was charming in bold and varied; along the sea coast and rivers it is most beautiful and diversified. Throughout the entire route, we saw mountains and fertile lawns, cities, towns, and hamlets alternately crowning the mountain top and spreading out over the richly cultivated plain. Here a dilapidated fortress crumbling on the mountain side, there a richly cultivated farm stretching in fertile fields and verdant pastures to the water's edge.—The scenery in and about Edinburg is bold and romantic, and is filled in with the most historical associations lend it a charm and awaken for it an interest, which offers many and powerful attractions to the poet and historian. The appearance of the city is greatly enhanced by its picturesque location and the most striking object which first attracts the stranger's eye is the bold outline of Edinburg Castle, and the regal rock on which it stands, towering proudly aloof from the rest of the city below. Arthur's Seat is the name of a high mountain at the edge of Edinburg. From the top you have a fine view of the surrounding country, which presents a grand and imposing appearance. Leith is by Calton Hill, which possesses no Burns, Prof's. Stewart and Playfair, Nelson's Tower, the New Observatory, and the gigantic column of the National Monument, crowning the eminence; below you is the city, and standing high above it is Edinburg Castle, and Holyrood Palace. Far to the North are the Grampian Hills, and towards the South all on which the eye rests appears to be a wood, wood, wood, high civilized, modern mansions, and fouled ruins, can render it. At the time of Cromwell's Leith was the seaport of Edinburg, and the harbor of Leith; its pier, being carried a considerable distance into the sea, and the ruins of the old fortifications made, while it affords all the benefits of fresh sea breezes. The harbor at Leith presents a busy and bustling appearance, and important incidents in the life of Queen Mary have taken place there. Leith is the place of landing of her Majesty from France. Having in the shell return from France. Having in the shell return from France. Having in the shell return