ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ASIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Allied Fleets in the Black Sea—Great Victory of the Turks on the Danube—2,500 Russians Slain—Negotiations still Progressing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The steamer Asia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of January 17th.

Eastern Question.

The allied fleets in the Black sea, could not enter the Black Sea, owing to storms, but on that day the storms were so affected by all of them, except six ships, which went on to Sevas's bay to guard the Bosphorus. The first division remained anchored at the rapids.

The Czar was supposed but to view the fleet, yet the fleet as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his ova fleet to retire to Sebastopol.

On January 6th, the Turks gained a brilliant victory on the Danube, having captured and repulsed the Russian entrenchment camp at Chale, near Kalafat, and put 2,500 of the enemy to the sword. They also attacked a body of 12,000 Russians sent to the relief of Chale, and after a short encounter, compelled them to retreat. The Russians are thus driven 3-4 miles in position, which they hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in the battle was 10,000 men and 18 guns. It is admitted that the Porte has brilliantly outmanoeuvered the Russian blockhouses.

Quite advantages on the Danube were formally notified by the Divan on the 1st to the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, but the details are not given. They are supposed to relate to the storming and capture of Kalafat, with several skirmishes of less importance.

To this the defeat of the Turks under the week generalship of Omer Pasha, is confirmed. Yet Gen. Guyon (who is a Scotchman, it will be recollected,) has still in the ship with full powers, and the Turkish army has not been revived.

Meanwhile, the famous Caucasian leader, has sent a messenger of the Porte, to whatever that he was now prepared to act energetically against the Russians.—The hopes of the Turks in Asia consequently brightened.

Negotiations are still going on. The Sultan's firm determination to accept the decision of the Grand Council upon no conditions on the footing proposed by the Four Powers, they to send a representative to the conference in a neutral city.

It is confirmed that Persia had resumed negotiations with England, and will not at present attack the Porte. The ostensible cause of the difficulty with England was the siege of Abbul Kurin, a British subject, by the Persian Governor.

Extract by Telegraph.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rumors were circulated this afternoon on the Bourse, that despatches had been received from St. Petersburg.

VIENNA, Thursday.—Rumors of fresh preparations of the Turkish army in Wallachia, have alarmed the Austrians today. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria will pass by Warsaw this evening to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Polish Question.

Fresh Persian rumors that the Afghan Army left Tabreez before the arrival of the Russian Plenipotentiary, with the threat that if Persia has formed an alliance with Russia, the Afghans would invade the Persian territory.

The rumors of Russian defeat at Kalafat are fully confirmed.

SPAIN.—The infant Princess, to which the Queen gave birth Jan. 5th, had died suddenly.

AUSTRIA.—The Rev. James C. Richmond complains that he has detained or prisoner by the Austrian police at Kecskemet, in Hungary, and calls on the United States for redress.

CHINA.—The recapture of Amoy by the imperialists is confirmed, who put 1,000 of the inhabitants to the sword.

Terrible explosion and loss of life.

A terrible explosion took place on Saturday afternoon at Ravenswood, Long Island, N. Y. The building in which the oil and calomity occurred was used by Mr. French as a power ball cartridge factory.—It was built of wood, one story high, and 20 by 40 feet square, and was blown into fragments. We gather the following particulars from the Herald:

The probe cause of the explosion no one seems to explain. It is known, however, that the store used for warning the building was red hot, the day being very cold; and from the highly combustible materials which were used in those premises, it is, it may readily be accounted for by supposing some particle ignited on the floor, and communicating with the article in various stages of preparation, caused the explosion. There were over 20,000 ball cartridges made up in the building, besides a considerable quantity of powder. The cartridges are usually filled, and the balls were thrown in every direction; but providentially no person of all the building was seriously injured. One of the balls passed through a pane of glass into the library room of Mr. Bodine, a distance of one-eighth of a mile, and shattered the chandelier.

The dwelling houses within a circuit of a mile were more or less injured, having the glass entirely broken out, and in several instances the walls were than upset.—Mr. French's loss, probably, will be thirty rods from the factory, was by it much damaged; the windows and a portion of the furniture having been destroyed.

The site of the building and the surrounding lots were covered with the debris of the building, human limbs, and fragments of machinery; here a trunkless head, there an arm, and all covered with blood and contrails, and shreds of clothing, all blackened and burnt so that identification was impossible. We saw a man, free from any mark the head of a little girl when he knew was that of his daughter, by a bad of calico dress, which he had seen on other occasions of the body he would never know, if he found it, he would never be able to say it was the body of his daughter. The person of Mr. Moses is a white bodies, about two hundred feet distant, and against the side of the house and side of the chandelier doors was carried with force, and has left its impression in blood and [illegible] on the night.

Most terrible of all it was to see wounded dashing on the ground, or groaning among the human fragments for help.

thing which they could identify and mourn over; but two lime barrels, filled with a disgusting mass of remains, black and bloody, was, in most cases, all they could indulge their frantic grief upon. About ten corpses were fitted together, either wholly or partially, and carried away on hands, followed by groups of inconsolable mourners.

There were about twelve persons—mostly boys and females—in the building, engaged in filling and packing cartridges, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, were either killed or dreadfully injured.

An affecting incident was told us of a poor woman, a native of Ireland, who had a son in the establishment. On hearing of the catastrophe, though old and infirm, she hastened with tottering steps to the dreadful scene. They told her her son was among the dead—her son to whom she had looked for support and affection, and whom she had idolized, perhaps, as fondly as many of higher birth and larger means. The spectators attempted to keep her back, but her strong love was not to be thus overcome. She forced her way until she stood in the midst of the fearful scene, and then began her mournful search. Usually she espied a headless trunk, with the arteries protruding from the gory neck, and this she recognized as the female remains of him who had been so suddenly cut down in the midst of life and health. Blasphemed, disfigured and mutilated, the widowed and bereaved mother knew that a spectacle of misery more harrowing, even to the callest heart, was never looked upon.

THE EUROPEAN WAR PROSPECTS.—The rumor mentioned by previous advices of which gave the Russian Czar the pacific intention of sending a minister to a peace conference, is now denied, and a second edition of the London Times, brought by the Atlantic to the 10th inst., tells us that the Emperor of Russia will not permit the mediation of any other nation in arrangements between himself and Turkey to change a position in which he is so well secured. A letter states that this semi-defiance of the Western Powers will be changed, it is expected, into an active and complete flinging down of the gauntlet, and a declaration of war by Russia against France and England; and as soon as it is known that this decisive measure has been taken, the combined fleets will be made by England and France to enter the Black Sea as short as possible, by rapidly falling upon the armaments, both naval and military, of Russia, in all directions. France, which, through M. Drouyn de Lhuys, has issued a circular in which the orders communicated to the admirals of the French and British fleets to enter the Black Sea form a paragraph, has issued also a decree, calling in to active service all the young soldiers available under the second portion of the contingent of the class of 1853. The number of this contingent is 40,000 men, and one account says 80,000. England, which has now eleven steam line of battle ships afloat, is about to increase that number to twenty. There will also be five guard ships with sunken steam power, and seven frigates fitted with the screw propellers. It is added from London that the greatest activity prevails in the dock yards, and recruiting, although slowly, is yet being extensively put into operation throughout the country. A new arrangement of prize money has been published, which gives to the men a larger proportion than they have previously ever had, and the admiralty have issued placards to engage young seamen under 21 years of age to man the new vessels which are being prepared for the great expedition. The Emperor of Russia has now in commission forty line of battle ships, and has twenty-three frigates and a half millions (English pound sterling) of money from the Church, and collected from two millions from France and England.

The whole active army of Russia, too, is placed on a war footing, and all men on leave have been recalled, while Prince Menschikoff, as Chief of the Naval Department, commands the Black Sea fleet, consisting of two divisions. Thus is the Czar preparing to carry on the war upon a scale commensurate with the occasion, and equalling the great campaign of Moscow. He is evidently, it is said, prepared for a European struggle. On particular result of this war, should it take place, is hoped for, particularly by John Bull, rendering the navigation of the Black Sea free to all nations.

NUMERICAL LAWS OF THE SEXES.—The last census developes some curious facts. We gather the numerical laws of the sexes thus:

1. There are more males than females born, by about 4 per cent.

2. At 30 years of age this preponderance is entirely lost, and there are more females than males.

3. At 40 years, the balance is again the other way, and there are more males than females.

4. At 70 the sexes are about even, and the ultimate age of the human beings is reached without any decided advantage to either sex.

Between 70 and 100 years of age, there are 13,311 more women than there are males, being more than 5 per cent of the whole number. Beyond the age of 40 years, the probabilities of longevity are much greater for American women than for men. This contrasts singularly with the fact, that the longevity (relatively) of American women is inferior to that of American men. The fact is, though, however, table tremendously on women between the ages of 20 and 40, when their mortality is very great.

The longevity of some women is very extraordinary. There are four hundred and thirty American women above one hundred years of age.

THE RUMORS OF THE PEACEMAKER OF THE SULTAN.—The total amount subscribed to the national testimonial for the purpose of rewarding the captains and crews of the ships Three Bells and Arctic, and the brigs Rebecca Ellis, and Rescue, in the Arctic Sea, for their services in rescuing the Grand Duke Constantine of the city of New York, amounts to $64,000. The Massachusetts Humane Society, some appropriate testimonial from the Board of Trade of Baltimore, and the Lloyds of London, will, probably, something handsome will yet be done by the national Legislature at Washington.

PARD. DOUGLAS has been appointed to address the Literary Societies of Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., at their next commencement, in July, 1854, and has accepted the appointment.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Feb. 3, 1854.

☞If you want an excellent article in the way of "Summer Sausage," call at Thomas Lerch's Flour and Bacon Store, on West Middle street.

☞Upwards of 6000 subscriptions to the stock of the Gettysburg Railroad were secured last week in Butler and Mercer townships, through the exertions of Capt. M'CREADY and Wm. B. WILSON, Esq. Mr. S. PAUNCKOVER also last week secured about $1500 additional subscriptions in Philadelphia.

☞Gen. LARIMER, a prominent citizen of Allegheny county, is warmly urged in the Western papers as the next Whig candidate for Governor.

☞JOHN S. ROBINSON, Esq., formerly of this county, has been admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Fulton county. He has located at Mercersburg.

☞Mr. Conrad Moul, of Westminister, has purchased the York Springs, in this county, for $5000, and will remove there on the 1st of March next.

☞Gov. BIGLER has appointed Rev. Dr. DE WITT, Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation at Harrisburg, State Librarian.

Legislative.

☞The Bill to repeal the charter of the French Creek Iron Company has passed both branches of the Legislature, and the Governor has gone on to Erie to take possession of the road in the name of the Commonwealth.

The bill to pay the expenses incurred in entertaining the Maryland Legislature last winter, has passed the Senate.

Resolutions have been adopted in the Senate instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist any reduction in the duty on Salt.

The bill to consolidate the city and incorporated Districts of Philadelphia into one municipal corporation has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. The question of "consolidation" has been agitated for a long time in Philadelphia, and last fall the election was made to turn on it—the consolidation ticket being triumphant.

On Saturday last, Dr. MELLINGER read in place a bill to incorporate the Evergreen Cemetery Association of Gettysburg.

On Wednesday the House took up the bill prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth, which, after some little discussion, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday, the 8th day of February.

State Temperance Convention.

☞The State Temperance Convention assembled at Harrisburg last week, about a thousand delegates being in attendance. Col. Hults was called to the Chair, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Two public meetings were held in the evening—one in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the Lutheran Church. Neil Dow, Esq., was present in the House, and made an eloquent address. Gen. Carey, of Ohio, addressed the meeting held in the Church. Resolutions in favor of Prohibition, and a strong Address to the people of Pennsylvania, were adopted. The full proceedings have not yet been published.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The project for changing the rates of postage under this government, reported by Mr. Olds a few days since from the House committee on Post Offices and post roads, contemplates making it obligatory to prepay all letters sent in the mails, and proposes also to fix the rates of postage at three cents per half ounce for all distances up to three thousand miles, and six cents for all greater distance.

TEMPERANCE IN MARYLAND.—A Prohibitory Liquor Law has been reported in the House of Delegates of Maryland. It is stated that the law does not interfere with the right of individuals to keep the article in their dwellings for their own use, but is intended to prohibit the making of or dealing in it in any manner whatever, except for mechanical, medicinal, artistical and sacramental purposes, and then only through a permit from the Judge of the Court presiding in the district. The fines and penalties for violations of the law are very heavy. It is made the order of the 8th inst.

☞The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Pennsylvania Locofoco Congress will sustain Douglas' Nebraska bill, with but one exception. Don't believe it. It is understood that the Locofoco members from Ohio, New York, and the New England States, will unanimously oppose the bill, and we cannot believe that our Pennsylvania Democracy, subservient as they have ever been to the Slave Power, will given countenance to so grossly iniquitous a measure.

☞The corn crop of 1850, according to the last census report, amounted to five hundred and ninety-two millions, three hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and twelve bushels, of which eleven millions, five hundred thousand bushels were converted into whiskey.

BARBARISM.—The Norfolk (Va.) paper states that Mr. Douglass, lately convicted in that city, of teaching free children to read, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and that she is now enduring her punishment in the common jail of the city. Shame! Let the world cry "Shame upon Virginia."

Congress.

☞The resolution of Mr. Ewing to appoint a Joint Committee to inquire into the propriety of so amending the constitution of the United States as to have the people hereafter cast their votes for President and Vice President directly, and without the intervention of electors, has been adopted in both Houses.

The debate on the Nebraska Bill was opened in the Senate on Monday, by Mr. Douglass, in an elaborate speech in explanation and defence of the bill. A large portion of the speech was devoted to a refutation of the charges preferred against him as "selfishness," "traitor to freedom," &c., Mr. Douglass thereby evincing a sensitiveness of which we did not believe him capable. Before he gets through with this Nebraska business, he will have good cause to wish he had never touched it.—The excoriations of an outraged and indignant people must overwhelm him and his confederates. The debate was continued by Messrs. Chase, Wade and Sumner.

The originators of the project seem to be losing confidence in its success. The debate in the Senate will keep the bill sufficiently long before the public, to enable the public sentiment throughout the North to be developed and brought to bear upon the popular branch of the National Legislature. It will tell great least some fifty Northern votes to carry the bill in the House, more than it can command, if the Administration does not work the political thumbscrews too tightly. The bill will pass the Senate, but ought to be defeated, and we believe will be defeated, in the House.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Chase had the floor on the Nebraska Bill, but asked that the matter be postponed to allow him time to examine sundry documents relative to the proposition of Mr. Douglass. Opposed the postponement, but after a sharp cross-fire between the two Senators, the bill was laid over to Monday next by a vote of 36 to 15.

On the same day, in the house, Mr Richardson, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, similar to the one introduced into the Senate by Douglass. Mr. English, from the same committee, made a minority report, stating that the vote in Committee on Richardson's bill stood 5 to 3. Both bills were ordered to be printed.

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Nebraska Meeting in New York.

The meeting at the Tabernacle in N. York, on Monday evening, to oppose the violation of the Missouri Compromise, was largely attended, notwithstanding a snowstorm that commenced at dark. Among the audience, it is said, were the oldest and most respected citizens. The proceedings were marked by a quiet but determined spirit.

Shepherd Knapp presided, assisted by thirty-six Vice Presidents, among whom were ex-Mayor Havermeyer, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. C. Bryant, Robt. C. Minturn, John A. King, James Hoxie, William C. Hunt, Zebedee Cook, Myndert Vanschaik, Luther Bradish, Gen. Newbold, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and other equally prominent gentlemen, from all political parties.

A series of resolutions was introduced by the Hon. Robert Emmett, who prefaced them with a forcible and eloquent speech. The resolutions were seconded by James W. Gerard, who followed in an energetic speech. Joseph Blunt and others also supported them.

Letters were received from Senators Fish, Seward, Sumner and Chase, and eight of the New York delegation in the House of Representatives, besides those of members from Ohio, and other prominent free-soilers—all of whom expressed a determined opposition to the proposed violation of the Missouri Compromise.

The resolutions which call upon their representatives to unflinchingly oppose the proposed violation of the Missouri Compromise were unanimously adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

☞The "New York Tribune" is down on "the Rascals at Washington," as it calls the members of Congress. Douglass is especially attended to. The "Tribune," in a recent article on the Nebraska Bill, makes an appeal to the Free North in this wise:—

"For our own part, we regard this Nebraska movement of Douglass and his backers as one of measureless treachery and infamy. Founded on a gigantic and impudent falsehood—the assumption that the adjustment of 1850 in spirit if not in letter repealed so much of the Missouri Compromise as was favorable to Freedom—it seeks to discomfort and humiliate the North by a surprise—a sudden appearance in ambuscade surmounted by a flag of truce. There is not a man engaged in engineering and crooking the Douglass conspiracy who does not *know* that the people are against it—not one of them dare give the people a chance to pass upon it. Their game is to crowd it through a Congress elected in absolute ignorance that any such affair was contemplated, using Slavery and shan. Democracy as the two cows wherewith to propel it, and, having done this in defiance of the public will, to turn coolly upon the People and say, 'What's done is done, and can't be helped.' Even if you elect a House eager to repudiate its repudiation, we can and will beat it in the Senate. So be quiet, since resistance must be impotent and useless.' Men and brethren! they can and will beat us in the Senate, but let every man who is unrepresented in Congress, and every man who is represented in Congress, say by voting to open Nebraska to Slavery he marked for signal retribution! Let every one remitted to such recreants feel that he is invoking his political death-warrant! Let the watchword of every freeman be 'Resistance to the last to the delivery of Nebraska to Slavery! Repeal of the repudiating clause, if it be forced through Congress! Excluding resolutions from every representative of a Free State or District whereever current in this city!' Let Public Opinion be directly approached, and enough will yet draw back to defeat the proslavery section in the House. But there is not a moment to be lost."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, on Monday last decided the great telegraph case between Morse and O'Reilly. The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and was very elaborate, discussing in detail all the points of the case, and the principle of patent law. The Court held that Morse was the first inventor of what he lawfully patented; and that O'Reilly's Columbian instrument was in infringement; but also, that Morse in his eighth claim patented more than he had invented or discovered, therefore the patent is invalid.

This decision makes valid the House, Bain and other patents, and the pretense by Prof. Morse that he had patented and secured to himself the art of Telegraphing falls to the ground. He is confined to the mode described in his patent and must hereafter disavow his eighth claim to preserve even his patent.

The decision establishes a great principle in Patent Law, highly important to the public interests, and an immediate result will be a very rapid forward movement in all telegraph enterprises which are thus released from the bonds of monopoly.

MORE RIOTS AT ERIE.—On Tuesday last, after the road had been again repaired, the rioters made another attack on the road, tearing up the track on Chestnut and Sassafras streets. The police took possession of the ground, but, most of them being in favor of the mob, they did not do so until they had torn up two squares of the road, rendering a succession locomotive impossible. Until the aid of the National Government is called, the rioters must triumph.

P. S.—Gov. Bigler reached Erie on Wednesday. He addressed an immense crowd of people, and advised no violence to persons or property. He said he sympathized with the people, and that government would protect their rights. He goes to go to Harbor creek on Thursday.

☞Wild pigeons are unusually numerous in South Carolina this winter. A roost a short distance from Pendleton about 900 were killed during one evening. At Centreville, 700 were killed in the same length of time, and in sundry other places 3 and 400 have been killed.

Child Frozen to Death.

The Hanover Spectator says that on Saturday evening the 21st, about 7 o'clock, a little girl living in the family of Mr. William Hickl, about a mile north of New Oxford, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, named Louisa Comfort, five years and 6 years of age, was found frozen to death, in a field not far from their dwelling. The child it seems had left in the morning alone, to go to school, which is not a half a mile distant, and not reaching a plowed field some 400 yards from the house, she attempted to cross it, but become completely mired in the mud, so much so that she found it impossible to reach the school-house or get any further from the spot where she was, when she cried aloud for help, and was overheard by several persons who were passing not far from the place, but little or no attention was paid to her cries, and the unfortunate little sufferer was doomed to remain in that horrible situation throughout the day, and finally overcome with cold and fatigue, she laid down upon the frozen bed to sleep, and distressing to relate, before she was discovered she was frozen to death.

The family knew nothing of her situation, supposing her all the time to be at school, and not discovered her loss in the evening, when she failed to come home; search was then made, and her lifeless body found as above stated.

Melancholy Event.

On Friday morning last, about 5 o'clock, a young man by the name of Jacob Kramer, living near Leib's mill, four miles below Hanover, on the road, was killed by the locomotive passing over her. She was terribly mangled, her head and one of her legs being entirely separated from her body. The morning was foggy, and it happened at a short curve—from which causes the engineer knew nothing of it until he returned some time afterwards. She left a mother and seven or eight all older than herself. The deceased was a cripple. She is said to have been partially insane.

COLD WEATHER AT THE NORTH.—At Montpelier, Vt., on the 30th ult., the mercury remained nearly permanent at 32 degrees *below zero!* At Concord, N. H., on the same day, it stood at 28.° At New York, on Saturday and Sunday, the weather was colder than any experienced since 1839.

☞Another anti-Bolini demonstration took place at Boston on Tuesday night. It being rumored that Bolini had arrived in the city incognito and was staying with Dr. Fitzpatrick, the German population turned out in large numbers, prepared a huge effigy of Bolini, with a Cardinal's hat and scarlet robe, and burned it on the Common, amidst the shouts of thousands, recorded to Bishop Fitzpatrick's residence where the Nuncio was saluted with groans, yells, and cries of "Butcher of Bologna," after which they quietly dispersed.

☞The German Republicans of New York have issued a strong document against Bolini, accompanied by official documents and affidavits, charging him with instigating and directing the murder of Ugo Bassi and the other Italian patriots at Bologna in 1848. It will tend to increase the prejudice already existing against Bolini.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.—The Parliament House and adjoining buildings, in Quebec, including the splendid government library and philosophical apparatus, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

HEAVY DAMAGE.—Mrs. Lanfreaux, a widow lady, of New Orleans, recovered $20,000 damage from the N. Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, for the death of her husband, caused by a collision between a horse car and a locomotive attached to a passenger car.

☞JENNY LIND is announced to sing four times this winter in Dresden, assisted by her husband and other artists. These soirees are crowded to over-flowing, at 3 thalers per ticket. It is said she is about to go to St. Petersburg in the Spring to give a series of concerts there.

☞A large meeting in opposition to Douglass' Nebraska bill was held at Pittsburg on Monday evening.

☞Gen. Wm. H. Keim is a volunteer candidate for Congress in Berks county. The Whigs have made no nomination.

The next Crop.

The inducement held out to farmers to plant a larger acreage of crop were never more flattering than at the present time. Wheat is higher this day than ever known before in New York, and all other grain. And there large prices are not entirely the result of speculation, based upon European war rumors. Independent of the war demand, there is a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad. Much of the wheat sown off the surplus of our crops, until the price is affected by the natural law of demand and supply. The supply having become exhausted, and the great American granary, in a measure emptied, the world calls upon the farmers to refill it. There is another demand for grain besides the foreign one, which will prevent prices receding below a certain point. For the several years to come and Gallowhill sts., Philadelphia.

Feb. 3, 1854.—3m

Trunks! Trunks!

I have just received a large lot of TRUNKS, which I am selling wholesale or retail, to make room for customers.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Queensware! Queensware!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD has just received a large lot of QUEENSWARE, which he will sell low. Call and see.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, at

KELLER KURTZ'S.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHS, Cassimetts, Flannels, and Beaver's made Clothing in town, purchased before the rise, to be had at the store of

GEO. ARNOLD.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of JOHN STEWART, deceased, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 4th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M.* that desirable

FARM

of said deceased, situate in Freedom township, A-dams county, Pa., containing 148 ACRES AND 10 PERCHES of rich limestone land, and adjoining lands of Abraham Kruse, James Bigham, the heirs of George Arnold, deceased, and others.

The improvements are a two story

BRICK HOUSE,

Brick Kitchen and brick Bank Barn, with all other necessary out-buildings, a large well of water at the kitchen door, a large and convenient Bank Barn, built of stone and frame, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings; also a good Tenant House, with a well at the door, and a good orchard of Apple, Peach, Cherry and other Fruit Trees. About 40 ACRES of the farm are in

GOOD timber,

and a fair proportion of excellent Meadow. Persons wishing to view the premises will please call on the premises.

☞Attendance will be given, and terms make known on day of sale by

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,

Executor.

☞If not sold on said day, the Farm will be RENTED at public outcry for one year from the first day of April next.

Freedom tp., Feb. 3, 1854.—4t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of DEBORAH STEWART, late of Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M'CLEARY, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 3, 1853.—6t

1,000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

DEBURG'S Original and Genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low rates.

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10,000 bushels of same in bulk.

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500 " Casting "

100 " Dentist "

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At the Steam Plaster Mills, on the (W. N. Hamilton, Esq.) in Butler township, Ac. ADVERTISEMENT IV. Gettysburg, Mr John Hamilton, deceased, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 23d ult, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Jacob Bender, in Mountjoy, Mrs. DEBORAH STEWART, widow of Mr. John Stewart, deceased.

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On the 15th ult., in this county, HAMILTON T. SPANGLER, aged 11 years 2 months and 4 days.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 19, 52.

GENTLEMEN:—Harrisburg, for some some days past, has been what crowded with delegates to the State Temperance Convention; now, however, there are but few left and I have not been able to learn the exact and final action of that body, but presume it was harmonious and calculated to do much good and good will. How the Legislature may determine, in relation to "Prohibitory Liquor law," no one, I judge, can tell. Evident it is, however, that *an unconditional* law can, by any possibility, be passed this session; and, owing to the diversity of views held by the friends of the Temperance Reform, a possibility exists that *no law* will be accomplished. Strenuous efforts, however, will be put forth by *all to vid politics* of the question—a ridiculous, ridiculous, to my mind, and an utter *impossibility;* for how will you separate from Politics a question that forms a very part of the Politics of the country? What is Politics? The *political well-being of Society*, certainly. Then how can we separate it, or desire it to remain? Is the moral system of which it forms a part, and that system must ever remain a prominent branch of the political economy of this State. God grant, however, that the time may not be distant when the evil, and reproof, may become universal—may intempse, like the high priest with his censer, "between the living and the dead," that the plague may be stayed.

A few bills of importance have engaged the attention of the two Houses, among which stands prominent the bill to repeal the charter of the Franklin Canal Company, and the bill "An Act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia"—a mammoth consolidation bill—intended to unite under one municipal government, the city, county, rural districts and all, which will give to Philadelphia the greatest extent of population, and rank in the world, next to London, by far. How so vast and unwieldy a machine will work, in all its various parts, time only can determine, about most determine. How the sturdy farmers of the Northern districts will like to be taxed, and will submit to the imposition of taxes for the support of a pitiful "Fire Department," and watching, lighting and cleaning streets—support of the Mayor and police department—and an infinite variety of other matters which they may now know nothing to do, will soon up into view by and by. My own opinion of the matter is, that "Old Father Time" has in store, for use in days to come, a large budget of mortifications and curses, loud and deep, against the scheme. We will see.

Your member, Mr. ELLIS, was unable to be in his seat for some days, in consequence of illness in his family. I was pleased, however, to state he is here again.

Your neighbors of Littlestown will have cause to rejoice very shortly; I believe that they do not outstrip you in the race of public improvement. Their charter skirtgets they shall have, and I see in Littlestown to Hanover, and authorizing them to borrow money on *such terms as they may deem advisable.* Your friends will have no difficulty in effecting the organization, which, when completed, will *ensure more* than was found in the visionary *one side* "Taper-worm." More anon.

Yours, &c.

[COMMUNICATED.

Dorcas Society.

A meeting of the ladies of the Borough was held in the Lecture-room of St. James' Church on Friday evening last, for the purpose of organizing an Association for the Relief of the Poor. An organization was effected under the name of the "Dorcas Society of Gettysburg," a constitution was adopted, and officers elected, viz:

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,

Editor.

☞If not sold on said day, the Farm will be RENTED at public outcry for one year from the first day of April next.

Freedom tp., Feb. 3, 1854.—4t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of DEBORAH STEWART, late of Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M'CLEARY, *Adm'r.*

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