History of Missouri Compromise.

The history of the admission of Missouri into the Union is now frequently referred to, and we take some interesting incidents connected with it from the *Boston Transcript*. In 1818 the Territory of Missouri applied for authority to take measures for admission into the American Union as a State. When the bill authorizing the people of the Territory to frame a State Constitution came up in the House of Representatives, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved an amendment prohibiting the further introduction of slaves, and providing for the gradual emancipation of those already in the territory. After a warm debate, this motion was carried by a vote of 87 to 73. When the bill with this restriction came up in the Senate, the parts which referred to slavery were stricken out. This House adhered to its votes, and refused to concur with the Senate. By this want of harmony between the two Houses of Congress, the measures failed for the session. Before the meeting of the next congress the subject of permitting slavery west of the Mississippi river was a prominent topic of discussion throughout the country. Early in the session of the 16th Ninth Congress a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting slavery west of the Mississippi. Before this committee reported, a bill to authorize Missouri to form a State Constitution was introduced, but was acted upon. This committee, however, were not able to agree. While the subject was stood, a bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, was passed in the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate made what is now known as an "omnibus bill," by coupling Missouri to Maine. When this united bill was pending, Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, submitted an amendment, which was unlike any previous amendment. This motion prohibited the introduction of slaves into any of the remainder of the Louisiana purchase, north of the southern boundary of Arkansas Territory. This was the first mention of a compromise upon the question. The motion prevailed, and the bill, thus amended, received the sanction of the Senate.

While the Senate was thus engaged in uniting the fortunes of Maine and Missouri, the House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of the Missouri bill before that body, to which an amendment was under consideration which prohibited the further introduction of slaves. The bill for the admission of Maine was taken up in the House, and all the amendments and riders, as they are called, were rejected. The proposition of Mr. Thomas only received 18 votes out of 177—both Houses of Congress pressed in their actions, and the Senate asked for a committee of conference. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House, and a warm advocate of the compromise; accordingly he selected those agreeing with him for the committee. This conference compromise Committee recommended that the Senate should recede from its amendment to the bill for the admission of Maine, and that the House should concur in the Senate's amendments to the Missouri bill. This report was adopted by a majority of three votes in the House of Representatives. The amendment prohibiting slavery north of 36° 30', was adhered to by 134 votes against 42 nays. Of the yeas, 38 were from slave and 96 from free States; of the nays 37 were from slave States, and 5 from free. Among the names of those who voted with the majority are to be found those of the most eminent Statesmen of the South.

Before these measures received the official sanction of President Monroe, he was appealed to in order to have him veto them, on the ground of their unconstitutionality. Mr. Monroe submitted the question to his Cabinet, and the members, among whom were John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford, John Quincy Adams, and William Wirt, in affirmative reply was unanimously given to the two queries, and the President signed the bills. This compromise was the joint act of two parties, who had stood in antagonistic relations. One party contended for Missouri, and we agree to the restriction of slavery to a certain line. The other party said, very well, agreed; let it both be expressed and understood that such prohibition of slavery shall be "forever" and we agree to your proposal.—The compact was framed accordingly.—The South obtained its demands, and has now received all that the treaty which promised to her. Now that the benefit she derived from the compromise cannot be taken from her, it is dishonorable in the extreme for her to repudiate her obligations, and refuse to fulfil the pledge by which she secured the admission of Missouri as a slave State. In the business world, transactions of this description pass under the general term of swindling.

Terrible Steamboat Accident—Forty-three Lost.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The steamer Carolina, running to Memphis, was burned on Sunday, the 5th, near the mouth of the White river, the few having caught between decks, and spread rapidly among the freight.

The boat was not only destroyed, but forty-five of those on board either perished in the flames or were drowned. The flames spread so rapidly that there was will difficulty any escaped.

As soon as the fire was discovered, the pilot endeavored to run her ashore. Fifteen persons seized the yawl and attempted to reach the shore, but the boat sunk and all perished. Captain Creighton jumped in the river and was drowned. John Tyre, the pilot, perished at the wheel.

The boat was burned to the water's edge, and then slipped off the sank and sunk. Only two cabin passengers were lost. The remainder of the victims were the boat's hands and deck passengers.

Important Revolution in Mexico.

New York, March 14th.—Advices from Acapulco, by late California arrivals, state that a revolution had broken out in that section of Mexico. The people had taken arms under Gen. Alvarez and declared themselves independent. A skirmish had taken place at Chilpancingo, where Santa Anna has 2,000 troops. At Acapulco the commandant and other influential citizens were in custody, or had fled. A fort was in the hands of the Alvarez party. Santa Anna had despatched a large force towards Acapulco, where the young was projected to meet them. Amnesty was duly expected.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law to take the sense of the voters of Centreville, Md., on the propriety of raising huge in that town.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 17, 1854.

WOOD WANTED!

WE want a few cords of good Wood at this office. Will those friends who intend to pay their subscriptions in Wood oblige us by sending it in immediately.

A New Volume.

The present No. of the "*Star*" commences a new volume; the 20th—the paper having been commenced in 1835. We will ourselves of the occasion to render our acknowledgments anew to the friends who have stood by us since our connection with the paper, and have so frequently evinced their friendship by substantial tokens of regard. Editorial life is proverbial for its toils, and trials, and difficulties, and at times these trials are depressing enough; but it is yet without its glimpse of sunshine, and those at times warm and genial, bringing comfort and gladness to the heart. On this score we have nothing to complain of. We have ever, since our connection with the "Star," found warm and true-hearted friends to cheer us on our way—friends to whom we are indebted for many an act of unsolicited and often unexpected kindness—friends whose kindly greetings and honest counsels have more than compensated for all the trials and disappointments incident to our connection with the Press. In the honest discharge of editorial duty we have necessarily at times come in contact with peculiar prejudices, and have thereby occasionally suffered pecuniary damage; but in every instance, so far as our recollection serves us, have such losses been more than made up by the prompt manifestations of the friends of Peace, Humanity, and as a consequence the "Star" at this day has a larger subscription and better patronage than at any period since it passed into our hands. For all this we feel grateful—deeply grateful; and we beg the generous friends of whom we have been speaking, individually to accept this acknowledgment as the tribute of sincere, earnest gratitude. We have only to express the hope that our patronage may be such as fully to merit a continuance of all these kind offices.

We take this occasion also to return our hearty thanks to all our subscribers and patrons who have been in the habit of remembering that the Printer, like themselves, is made up of flesh and blood and bones, and cannot live on air alone. We don't know but that in this respect we have about as thoughtful and considerate a list of patrons as most of papers can boast of. We mention this circumstance on our list who seem to have lost sight of this important fact, and if we could only reach their ears for but a single moment, we should like to whisper therein—"*Pay your Printer!*" It is now going on eight years since the Star passed into our hands, and in that time we have attempted no general settlement of accounts. The consequence is that we have a number of accounts standing over which should long since to have been closed. We desire to close them now. To accomplish this we shall be under the necessity of making out bills on *all unsettled accounts without regard to persons*. And, as we wish, as far as possible, to avoid the necessity and expense of a collector, we hope that our friends will call at the office within a reasonable time, and settle. There are some simple apology to any government for the unjustifiable detention of the Black Warrior, and have offered to pay all damages for the injury done the owners of cargo, &c. The President will, therefore, in all probability settle the difficulty without laying the matter before Congress.

Some women of Alliance, Stark county Ohio, have ingeniously sewed thirty three-cent pieces between two sheets of gauze, forming a transparent mat of three or four inches square, and have sent this to Senator Douglass with a very polite letter, begging him to accept the "thirty pieces of silver" as a token of their regard for his attempt to betray the cause of Freedom. The letter is signed by over a hundred names.

The Whigs carried the city of Detroit (the home of Gen. Cass) at the recent election by over 1,000 majority! The City usually gives about 600 majority for the Locos. It is said the Nebraska question affected the result—the Whig candidate for Mayor being against Douglas' bill, and the Loco candidate for it.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has unanimously decided the 14th section of the Liquor Law Bill, authorizing the seizure and destruction of liquors, is unconstitutional. The decision does not affect the other sections of the law.

On the other hand the Supreme Court of Michigan has affirmed the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State.

A person, in England, lately running-going among his family deceased found written on the back of an old deed, some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden.—It was at first regarded as a hoax, but on digging in the spot, an iron pot came to light, containing fifteen thousand guineas, and a scrap of parchment much decayed, on which was written: "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

Judge Edmonds is lecturing on spiritualism, in Columbus, Ohio, and other Western cities.

The New York Central Railroad Company have prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors at the ticketing stations.

The Nebraska Question.—Send in Your Protests!

The people of the New England States are becoming thoroughly aroused on the Nebraska question. Memorials are pouring into Congress from public meetings and individuals protesting against Douglas' attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise, party lines bidding fair to be entirely obliterated in the agitation.—Significant of the feeling in New England, the action of the clergy stands out in bold relief. A protest, headed by Bishop WAINWRIGHT, and signed by 151 other clergymen of various denominations in New York city, was sent on to Washington last week, and we see it stated that a similar protest, signed by 3,150 clergymen, presidents of colleges, professors of theological seminaries, &c., in New England, is on its way to Congress, in charge of Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston. At New Bedford last week a large anti-Nebraska meeting was held, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. TALBOT, Prof. THATCHER, Prof. SILLIMAN, and other distinguished citizens. When men of this stamp leave the quiet walks of life to engage in stormy political debate, we may take it for granted that the people are *in earnest*. Indeed the entire North and West is moving in the matter, as the daily presentation of memorials in both branches of Congress indicates. And this protest against proscribing is doing its work. Already the conspirators are doubting as to the success of their scheme. Northern Representatives, one after another, are backing from its support, and even in the South opposition is growing up. Twenty-five Southern votes *against* the bill are now counted on in the House. Friends of Freedom and Humanity! what are you doing in Adams county towards accomplishing the defeat of this infamous attempt to fasten Slavery upon our free territories? A few protests have gone on, it is true; but they are not a tithe of what should and can be done.—There is little or no difference of opinion among our people, and any amount of memorials can be filled up with but little effort. No particular form is necessary—a few simple words will suffice—something after the form we annex. Let some active friend of Freedom in each township start a memorial, get it signed, and send it to Washington to our member, S. L. ROSSITER. The Nebraska Bill is already designed, by a few more effective shots will do the business and send it and Douglas to a depth of infamy so deep that the hand of resurrection may never reach them."

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of Adams county, State of Pennsylvania, hereby solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or any other act by legislation which may seek to extend the Slave Institution to territory now consecrated to Freedom.

It is said the Cabinet at Washington has been engaged for some days with a fresh difficulty with Cuba, arising from the detention of the steamer Black Warrior, a week or two ago. The steamer, on its way from New Orleans, touched at Havana, and there underwent some formality in the *manifest*, the vessel was detained by the authorities, its cargo removed, &c., upon which the officers of the vessel struck the U. S. flag and abandoned it. A Washington despatch to the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, says:

"It is now well understood here that the Cuban authorities have made the most ample apology to our government for the unjustifiable detention of the Black Warrior, and have offered to pay all damages to the owners of the vessel and of cargo, &c. The President will, therefore, in all probability settle the difficulty without laying the matter before Congress.

"Some women of Alliance, Stark county Ohio, have ingeniously sewed thirty three-cent pieces between two sheets of gauze, forming a transparent mat of three or four inches square, and have sent this to Senator Douglass with a very polite letter, begging him to accept the "thirty pieces of silver" as a token of their regard for his attempt to betray the cause of Freedom. The letter is signed by over a hundred names.

The Whigs carried the city of Detroit (the home of Gen. Cass) at the recent election by over 1,000 majority! The City usually gives about 600 majority for the Locos. It is said the Nebraska question affected the result—the Whig candidate for Mayor being against Douglas' bill, and the Loco candidate for it.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has unanimously decided the 14th section of the Liquor Law Bill, authorizing the seizure and destruction of liquors, is unconstitutional. The decision does not affect the other sections of the law.

On the other hand the Supreme Court of Michigan has affirmed the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State.

A person, in England, lately running-going among his family deceased found written on the back of an old deed, some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden.—It was at first regarded as a hoax, but on digging in the spot, an iron pot came to light, containing fifteen thousand guineas, and a scrap of parchment much decayed, on which was written: "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of Adams county, State of Pennsylvania, hereby solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or any other act by legislation which may seek to extend the Slave Institution to territory now consecrated to Freedom.

Legislative.

The members of the Legislature having adjourned over for a week or ten days, we have of course nothing to record as to their doings the past week. We notice by the Philadelphia papers that a number of the members with Governor BIGLER, and Heads of Departments, were in Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday, attending the consolidation festival and receiving the hospitalities of the city. It strikes us that this thing of feasting and pleasure-going, to the neglect of the public business, and at the expense of the Public Treasury, is growing a *little* too fashionable in these latter days. A winter or two ago our Legislature broke up business for the time, posted off to Baltimore on a pleasure trip, then invited the Baltimoreans to Harrisburg to drink champaign at the expense of the State, and now they are off to Philadelphia. Next year probably New York will be the point, if Niagara Falls be not, It is proper to say that our Representatives, Dr. MELLINGER and Mr. ELLIS, did not pull themselves of the invitation to go to Philadelphia, and have spent the time lost by the adjournment in visiting their families. We believe neither of them favored the adjournment.

Annexed is a copy of the Act in regard to guaranteeing the Rail-road bonds to which a correspondent alluded in the last "Star."

"The President and Directors of the Gettysburg Rail Road Company, in borrowing money in conformity with the 5th section of the Act approved 24th March, 1851, are hereby authorized to issue bonds therefor, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and secure the holders of said bonds by mortgage or mortgages upon the road and property of said Company: Provided that no bond shall issue for a less amount than one hundred dollars.

"The Board of Commissioners of Adams county are hereby authorized and empowered to guaranty the payment of such bonds as may be issued by the President and Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, provided the entire amount thereof does not exceed the sum of $100,000, and provided the same be secured to the holders as provided in the first section of this Act."

It is customary, in contracts of this kind, to retain from moneydue to the contractor about 20 per cent. to ensure the faithful completion of the work; and we understand from the *Sentinel* "the President and Directors, to place the indemnity of the County beyond all hazard, contemplate assigning the retained per centum to the Commissioners, until the completion of the road, as collateral security—a sum which would be about equal to what it is anticipated the Commissioners might be willing to guaranty."

Last week we stated that the Prothibitory Bill, which Mr. DAVIS offered in the House of Representatives as a substitute, and which was made the special order for Monday next, was "*almost identical similar*" to Mr. ELLIS' Bill. We have since learned that Mr. DAVIS' proposition is precisely the same bill Mr. ELLIS had proposed, with the "search clause" stricken out.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners have fixed the valuation of Property in Adams county, subject to State tax, at the amount returned by our County Commissioners, to wit:

Property subject to 3 mills tax,		$4,699,961
Do. do. 1 per cent,		48,105
Do. do. 4 mills,		1,800
		$4,749,866

Tax on Watches—$81,25.

The New York Tribune has been furnished by a correspondent with a copy of a handbill issued by Mr. "John Dwyer, Jesuit," Marshall, Texas, which states that the Pope has offered to pay all damages for the injury done the property of negro slaves, &c. The President will, therefore, in all probability settle the difficulty without laying the matter before Congress.

Congressional.

The Nebraska Bill has not yet been reported to the House, its friends being somewhat staggered by the formidable development of feeling against it throughout the North.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. EVERETT presented the mammoth anti-Nebraska protest from over 3,000 clergymen of New England. Mr. DOUGLASS denounced it in bitter terms, and denied the right of ministers of the Gospel to interfere in political affairs. Messrs. HOUSTON, EVERETT, and SEWARD warmly defended the protest as truthful and entirely proper.—This array of good men, unacentagted to political agitation, against the Nebraska bill, is a powerful argument as to its utter wrongfulness. The discussion was continued by Messrs. MASON, Butler and Douglass.

A similar memorial was offered in the House on Tuesday. It is over 200 feet long.

In the Senate, Mr. GWINN, from the select committee, reported a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean.—He said the committee had the matter before it, and that this bill was only to be considered as a report in part. It was then made the special order for Monday the 22d instant.

The bill proposes, in substance, to give a right of way through the domain of the United States for a railroad track from the Mississippi to the eastern boundary of California to any company who may contract to build it. It grants the contractors, in aid of the construction of the work, alternate sections of public land for twenty miles on each side of the track, and also reserves to them the transportation of the U. S. mail at the maximum rate of compensation of six hundred dollars a mile. The contractors are to deposit security with the government to the amount of two millions for the execution of the work. The government is to advertise for offers to build the road, and accept the most satisfactory proposal. The government is to have the right of transporting troops and munitions of war over the road at a reasonable rate to be fixed by government. The contractors are to have the use of the road for forty years and then give it up to the United States, but, in the mean time, the government may, at any time, take possession of it by its paying costs, &c.

A bill to give a large quantity of the public lands in Wisconsin for Railroad purposes, was defeated in the House on Tuesday by a close vote.

On Wednesday the President communicated to congress a message in regard to the difficulties with Cuba. He complains much of the policy pursued by the authorities of Havana, and says negotiation has been made to Spain to have future difficulties guarded against—hopes that matters will be amicably arranged, but says that he will be prepared to maintain the honor of the country with the forces of the Republic, if satisfaction is not rendered.

The following Ticket was selected by the Whigs of the Borough on Wednesday evening, to be supported at the election to-day:

BURGESS.
Robert G. Harper.

COUNCIL.
Hugh Denwiddie, } 3 years.
G. W. Hoffman, }
James A. Thompson, } 2 years
S. R. Russell, }
James P. Blankenstock, } 1 year.
Geo. H. Swope.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
John Pickling.
Jeremiah Culp.

ASSESSOR.
Hiram Warner.

CONSTABLES.
William T. Smith,
James Bowen.

Methodist Appointments.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church which has been in session at Baltimore, adjourned on Wednesday after a protracted and harmonious session. We annex the appointments for the Frederick and Carlisle districts:

FREDERICK DISTRICT—Thos. H. W. Monroe, P. E.; Frederick city—John Miller, Alexander E. Gibson. Frederick Circuit—Henry G. Dill, John W. Langley. Berlin—Benedict Smith. Boonsboro'—Jer'h W. Cullum, one to be supplied. Hagerstown—Jacob Bell, Hagerstown Mission—Hosea Holland. Hancock—Amos Smith, David Castleman. M'Connellsburg—John Lloyd. Mercersburg—Jonathan Musser, L. M. Gardner. Chambersburg—John Guyer, Wesley Bowers. Chambersburg Mission—Mountain Mission—Daniel Harman, one to be supplied. Gettysburg—John H. C. Bosh, Wm Earnshaw. Montgomery—J. Maynlen Grandin, Gettysburg Circuit—Geo. Dyson. Mechanicstown—J. CARLISLE DISTRICT—Aquilla A. Reese, P. E. Carlisle—Jas. Cooper, Jas. Y. Bell. Carlisle Circuit—Geo. Dyson. Mechanicstown—J. Carlisle Station, (second charge,) John M. Jones. Carlisle Circuit—William Gwynn, Jacob Cover. Dillsburg—Henry Hoover. Millin—S. H. Griffith. Hebron E. Wilson, H. W. Ewing. Newport—Wm. R. Mills, (one to be supplied.) Lewistown station—Benjamin F. Crouse, Lewistown Circuit—Jacob Bell, Lewisburg—Joseph E. Wasson. Kishacoquillas—David H. Worth. Bloomfield—Plum'r E. Waters, J. H. M'Cord. Juniata—Cornelius Vanhorn, (one to be supplied.) Shippensburg—Andrew Hamilton. Newville—Jacob Bell, Jas. Cooper, (one to be supplied.) York Springs—James E. Darborow, David S. Monroe. York—Robert S. Vinton, Joseph France, sup. Wrightsville—Washington W. Webb. Castle Fin'n—Thos. Sanderson, (one to be supplied.) Charles College President of Dickinson College; this Henry Tiffany, professor of Ancient Languages, Dickinson College. Agent of the American Colonization Society—Jacob Cover.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Eastern Affairs—Hostilities not yet commenced—Active Military Preparations by France and England.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The steamer Arabia arrived this afternoon. Her paddle boxes were much injured by ice.

The Arabia brings Liverpool dates of the 4th.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—No hostilities had yet occurred on the Danube or in Asia, in consequence of the heavy snows. The weather was now mild.

France and England insist that Russia shall evacuate the Principalities before the Conference can be entirely proper.—This array of good men, unacentagted to political agitation, against the Nebraska bill, is a powerful argument as to its utter wrongfulness. The discussion was continued by Messrs. MASON, Butler and Douglass.

A similar memorial was offered in the House on Tuesday. It is over 200 feet long.

In the Senate, Mr. GWINN, from the select committee, reported a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean.—He said the committee had the matter before it, and that this bill was only to be considered as a report in part. It was then made the special order for Monday the 22d instant.

The bill proposes, in substance, to give a right of way through the domain of the United States for a railroad track from the Mississippi to the eastern boundary of California to any company who may contract to build it. It grants the contractors, in aid of the construction of the work, alternate sections of public land for twenty miles on each side of the track, and also reserves to them the transportation of the U. S. mail at the maximum rate of compensation of six hundred dollars a mile. The contractors are to deposit security with the government to the amount of two millions for the execution of the work. The government is to advertise for offers to build the road, and accept the most satisfactory proposal. The government is to have the right of transporting troops and munitions of war over the road at a reasonable rate to be fixed by government. The contractors are to have the use of the road for forty years and then give it up to the United States, but, in the mean time, the government may, at any time, take possession of it by its paying costs, &c.

A bill to give a large quantity of the public lands in Wisconsin for Railroad purposes, was defeated in the House on Tuesday by a close vote.

On Wednesday the President communicated to congress a message in regard to the difficulties with Cuba. He complains much of the policy pursued by the authorities of Havana, and says negotiation has been made to Spain to have future difficulties guarded against—hopes that matters will be amicably arranged, but says that he will be prepared to maintain the honor of the country with the forces of the Republic, if satisfaction is not rendered.

CONVICTION AND SUICIDE OF DR. GARDINER.—At Washington city, on the 3d inst., the jury in the Gardiner case, returned in the court a verdict of guilty against the accused, and the Court immediately sentenced him to *ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.*

On entering his cell, after returning from the court, Dr. Gardiner was noticed to take a swallow of water, throwing his head back, and it is supposed he took a strychnine pill. He was seized with convulsions almost immediately. After giving a letter to his brother, Dr. Charles Gardiner, he retreated to his bed on going before a Judge who would not pronounce him guilty. He expired in great agony. He was 39 years of age, and had the education and manners of a gentleman. He was engaged to be married to a lady in Georgetown. A post-mortem examination was made of his body, and the physicians gave their unanimous opinion at the Coroner's inquest, that his death was caused by taking strychnine.

DISGRACEFUL ACT!—On the night of the 12th instant, at Washington, the block of marble sent by the Pope from Rome, to be placed in the Washington Monument, was forcibly taken from its place of deposite by several individuals, removed some distance, and there deliberately smashed to pieces! The block originally stood in the Temple of Concord at Rome, was of beautiful texture, 3 feet long, 18 inches high, and 10 inches thick. The Board of Directors have offered a reward of $1000 for the discovery of these modern Vandals.

GRAND.—A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:

"Some of your readers may be aware that the agriculturalists will have to complain of a short supply of gumh as manure, since the engagement entered into by the British Government to measure the quantity of guano remaining at the Chincha Islands, and the task of the present is to 1,000 tons of measurement, or 16,501,466 tons of weight.

PRONUNCIATION OF BIBLE NAMES.—The clerk of a country parish in Devonshire Devon who had to read the first lesson always used to make a hash of Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego; and in the names are twelve times repeated in the third chapter of Daniel, after getting through the first one, he called them "the afore-said gentlemen" afterwards.

The County Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please mention for the enlightenment of candidates and others interested in the fact, that the Whig County Convention will not be called till some time in the month of August next. The County Committee, in deciding this matter, have been influenced by the resolution adopted by the Convention of 1852, which is as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter, until otherwise ordered, the Whig County Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the County offices be called to assemble in the month of August.

R. G. M'CREARY, Chairman.
March 17, 1854.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE Stone Bridge across Marsh creek on the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, having given away, and requiring to be rebuilt—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until *Wednesday the 19th day of April next*, for building a

WOODEN BRIDGE

across said creek on the site of the old Bridge—to be built after the style of the bridge across Rock creek, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover.

☞ Any desired information can be obtained on the day of letting, or by application to the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

ABRAHAM REEVER,
JOHN MICKLEY, jr.,
JAS. J. WILLS, Jr.,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
March 17, 1854.—td

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE Collectors of Taxes for the several townships are hereby notified that the Duplicates for Taxes assessed prior to the year 1853, are now ready and in full on or before *Tuesday the 14th day of April next*, on which day the Commissioners will attend at their office to make the necessary exonerations.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. AGUSTUS STALLSMITH, *Clerk.*
March 17, 1854.—td

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas,
No. 3, Nov. T. 1853.

WHEREAS DEWALT SHAFFER & WIFE, did file his petition for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* against ELIZABETH MANUEL, tested the 19th day of August, 1853, and the same returnable to the 21st day of November, 1853, and thereafter; and whereas an alias subpoena issued in said case, returnable to the 16th day of January, the term of said Court: You, the said ELIZABETH MANUEL, are respectfully and GRATTEN MANUEL, and to the same, if any you have, why he should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

And now, January the 16th, 1854, on motion, were sworn DAVID H. BUEHLER, Esq., is appointed Commissioner to take testimony on part of petitioner above named, with ten days notice.

By the Court.

TO ELIZABETH MANUEL:

You are hereby notified that the Depositions of witnesses under the above notice will be taken at my office, in Gettysburg on the 15th day of April, 1854, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

D. A. BUEHLER, *Com'r.*
March 17, 1854—td

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Auditor, to dispose of the moneys arising from the Sheriff's sale of JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Assignee of DAVID TRIMMER, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 8th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

D. A. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*
March 17, 1854—3t

SPRING BLOOMERS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
No. 6, Bowly's Row, Gettysburg,

HAVE now in Store, of their own importation, a large and handsome assortment of

RIBBONS,
SILKS,
FLOWERS,
CRAPES,

and every article suitable to the Millinery Trade, to which constant addition will be made throughout the season, thereby enabling them to offer the largest and most desirable selection of articles in their line to be found in the City.

Philada., March 17, 1854.—2m

STRAW GOODS—SPRING 1854.

THE subscribers are now prepared to offer to their friends and the public, at their ESTABLISHMENT, just completed, on the site of their former stand,

No. 1 South Second Street, Philadelphia,

an entire new and beautiful Stock of Straw, Fancy and Silk Bonnets and Flats, Flowers, &c.; and Panama, Palm and Summer Hats, the latter of which are patterns, Merchants and Milliners generally, are invited to examine, confidently promising them, in extent, in variety, in novelty and in styles, a stock unequalled.

☞ Orders carefully and promptly executed.

THOMAS WHITE & CO.
March 17, 1854.—3m

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Hon. RODNEY J. FISHER (Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties comprising the 19th District, and Judge of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. ROSSELL, and JOHN MAYNARD, Esqrs., Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Wyoming, in the district aforesaid, have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court and Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 17th of April next*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
March 17, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 8th day of April next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the borough of Gettysburg, the following property, to wit:

A Half Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on East Middle street, and running back to an alley, and adjoining lots of George Swope and the heirs of Ezekiel Buckingham, deceased, on which is erected a two-story weather boarded

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with a Brick Building attached, and other Out-buildings; with a variety of Fruit trees on the lot, and a well of water near the door. Seized and taken into execution as the property of *John A. Little.*

—ALSO—

All the Interest of Evelus J. Culp in

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on the public square, and running back to Hanover, and adjoining lands of John Lutz, Henry Culp and others, containing *Four Acres*, more or less, adjoining

A Lot of Ground,

situate in York street, in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lot of Mary Fehl, and other lots of said Culp, and running back to an alley, on which is erected a two-story log weather boarded

DWELLING-HOUSE

with a one story Back Building, and a Shop attached, a Stable, and other Outbuildings—Also,

A Half Lot of Ground,

situate in said borough, fronting on York street, and running back to an alley, adjoining the above, and the lot of Jeremiah Culp.—Also, in

Three Lots of Ground,

situate in said borough, fronting on Middle street, and running back to an alley on the rear, adjoining lots of the heirs of Liberty street, and on the west by a lot of Peter Crouse. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Evelus J. Culp.*

—ALSO—

At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the same day, the following described premises,

No. 1. A Lot of Meadow Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, containing *Four Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Bowers, John Culp, and others.

No. 2 A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said borough, containing *Eight Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of E. Vandersloot, James A. Thompson, and others.

No. 3. A LOT OF *Meadow Ground*, situate in said borough, and partly in Cumberland township, containing *Eight Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of E. Vandersloot, James A. Thompson, and others.

No. 4. A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said borough, and partly in Cumberland township, containing *Five Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Bowers, John Culp, and others.

No. 5. A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Cumberland township, containing *Three Acres*, more or less, adjoining lots No. 3, 4, 6 and 7; on which is erected a frame weather-boarded Shop, with threshing floor, and a well of good water, with a pump in it, near the Barn.

No. 6. A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said borough, and partly in Cumberland township, containing *Seven Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of J. M'Pherson, John Gilbert, and lots No. 4, 5, and 8; on which is erected a Frame STABLE.

No. 7. A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining lots of William W. Hamersly in a LOT OF GROUND, situate in the township of Cumberland, containing *Five Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of George H. Swope, and lots No. 3, 5, and 8.

No. 8. A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining lots of William W. Hamersly in a LOT OF GROUND, situate in said township, containing *Four Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of H. Swope, John Gilbert, the lots No. 6 and 7.

—ALSO—

At 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg,

No 9. A Half Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on West York street, and adjoining lots of Dr. J. Horner and George Blessing, and running back to an alley, on which is erected a two-story Brick

DWELLING-HOUSE,

a Stable, and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Wm. W. Hamersly.*

On Tuesday, the 11th of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, containing *Ninety Acres*, more or less, adjoining lands of David Bollinger, Ephraim Heagy, Andrew Deardorff, and others, on which is erected a

BRICK HOUSE,

with a Brick Kitchen attached, a Log Stable, with a Wagon Shed attached, fenced, and other out-buildings. There is a young Orchard of choice fruit, and a well of water near the door.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Timber Land,

situate in same township and county, adjoining lands of Joshua Hoover, Ephraim Heagy and others, containing *Ninety Acres*, more or less—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Abraham Myers.*

☞ Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
March 17, 1854.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Bonnet Material and Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Edgings. Very cheap at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

TAVERN LICENSE.

In the matter of the intended application of JESSE D. HAWMAN, for license to keep a Public House in Mountjoy township, Adams county—It being an old stand.

WE the undersigned, citizens of the township of Mountjoy, in the county of Adams, do certify that we know the above petitioner, *Jesse D. Hawman*, and the house for which license is prayed, that the said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, that the petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he will provide himself with house room and other conveniences necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

Henry Baetzler, Henry Hann,
Jacob Hartman, Joseph Keller,
James H. Collins, Joseph Stein,
Walker Wolf, Abraham Garber,
Eli Cover, Isaac Berkey,
Melker Wolf, John Bushy.

March 17, 1854.—3t

In the matter of the intended application of JOHN SEIGHORNS, for license to keep a Public House in Hamilton township, Adams county.

WE the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamilton, hereby certify that we are acquainted with the above petitioner, and know the house and premises, and also have a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed, that the said house is necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainers and travellers, and that said petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he will provide himself with house room and other conveniences necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

James Caldwell, M. Eichelberger,
Isaac Miller, John Pitzer,
Joseph Weh, Samuel Wolf,
Michael Stoninger, Joseph Berlin,
Wm. Bittinger, John Spangler,
C. H. Kraut, Edward Spangler.

March 3d, 1854.

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

GEO. E. BUEHLER informs his friends and customers that he has a very large assortment of

TIN WARE

on hand ready for the Spring sale, made by experienced workmen and good materials, which will be sold low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. ☞ Call and see.

Gettysburg, March 10, 1854.

Breinig, Fronefield & Co's,
VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER,
AND
CATTLE LINIMENT,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by S. H. BUEHLER, agent for Adams county.

Dec. 30th, 1853.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS

Of the best quality—always on hand and for sale in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of

T. WARREN & SON.

BLANKETS,

A LARGE lot of BED BLANKETS at different prices, which will ke