Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, June 30. P. M.—The royal mail steamship Europa, with dates to the 17th ult., arrived at her dock at Jersey City this evening.

Accounts from Vienna, coming from a responsible source, state that it is not doubtful that Russia has rejected the ultimatum of Austria.

The conference between the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia has resulted satisfactorily to the allied powers.

Prussia will send an envoy to St. Petersburg to support the summons already despatched thither by Austria.

Silistria still holds out against Russia. The allied army was daily expected to arrive.

No important battles have been fought on the Danube, though several severe skirmishes had taken place.

The Russians after being considerably harrassed, concluded to retire from Jassy.

The Emperor Nicholas, on the anniversary of the Turkish commander of Silistria had been killed, is authoritatively contradicted.

A large portion of the English forces are encamping at Varna.

No further demonstrations have taken place by the allied fleets, either in the Baltic or the Black Sea.

The allied fleets in the Baltic were, at the latest accounts, before Sweaborg.

The Turkish commanders were using their utmost efforts for the relief of Silistria. "The Russians in Lesser Wallachia had subjected the town to pillage, and many outrages were committed."

Negotiations with Cuba.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes from Washington that important and highly interesting intelligence from Madrid and Paris has reached the Department of State. In spite of all his efforts and all his diplomatic seductions, Mr. Soulee has not succeeded either in obtaining an *entente cordiale* with Spain or in dissuading toward the purchase of Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles. The ministry which the Spanish Government assumes in the settlement of the Cuban difficulty is to be attributed to two causes:

First. They are confident of the support of France and England, in case of emergency.

Second. They do not believe the United States Government is in earnest.

A treaty has yet been concluded between France, England and Spain, on this subject; but the preliminary steps for such a treaty were made some time ago, and only failed of consummation because England gave notice that she should insist upon the insertion of a clause in regard to slavery in Cuba, *which was so obnoxious to the Spanish Government, that the negotiation was suspended.*

Since then Spain has offered France ten thousand men to supply the place of the ten thousand French soldiers in Rome. Napoleon in his letter to join the army in Turkey, on condition that she will pledge her support against the United States in case of war. Louis Napoleon refused the proposition, because alone he could not enter into a war with the United States. Besides a war with these two ancient allies would be so repugnant to the government and people of France to those of the United States. The feeling of friendship for our nation is so strong in France that a few weeks since a question whether, if Louis Napoleon was disposed to push his people into a war with us, it would not cost him his throne. For a purely national and quitable cause it is possible that the French people could be brought into a state of mind hostile to the people of the United States; but for a war in which they felt no direct interest, and into which they should be forced merely to accomplish a bargain, it may be safely predicted they would not engage. However this may be, it is well known that the Spanish government counts largely on the aid of France, and her hopes lie principally in the chance which she thinks she is supposed to exert on the destinies of the country.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, a shed 10 yards in rear, occupied by Jeremiah Weaver, a baker living in North Queen street, committed accidentally by lighting himself. He was requested by his employer to go to the stable at the end of the lot, and perform some work. After considerable hesitation he went, but soon made his appearance for a long time, his stepmother went to the stable and found him unfolded from a beam. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Lancaster Whig.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Louisa Andrews, wife of Mr. James Andrews, of York, was accidentally killed, at the Highspire, Dauphin County, on last Wednesday. It appears from the Coroner's inquest that Mrs. Andrews, was at the Highspire station, waiting the arrival of the train in which she intended to take a seat; that as the train was slowly approaching the station, she crossed over the tracks in front of it, and in doing so dropped a glove; and that, while attempting to pick up her glove, she was caught by the cow catcher and run over. Our leg was severed by a wheel running over it, and she was otherwise injured in a manner that she died soon after.—*York Advocate.*

BLEEDY, BUT TRUE.—The New York *Sun*, neutral, thus discourses on the subject of closing fifth-rate statesmen to the Presidency:

"Mount Felix the Presidency of Franklin Pierce will, we believe, cure the American people—the folly of passing by eminent statesmen who have rendered valuable service to the country, and of choosing the highest honors in the Republic upon comparatively obscure politicians of third or fourth rank politics. The weightiest responsibilities of government ought not to be entrusted to such men. Should we continue to make the Presidency of the United States a sort of Lottery Prize, for which politicians of all grades might gamble, the public would be cheated, and which the most unfit might win, the Republic must very soon lose its high character, and forfeit the esteem which countries the moral force of a nation."

Hereafter, the *Sun* advises the people to see to the rank of candidates "although they run the risk of incurring a "blight" with the additional mortification of thinking, for 48 months, that they have elected "somebody," and then feel they hadn't."

At Sussex and Concord, on Wednesday last, the thermometer stood at 100 deg.

CONSCRIPTS.

Celebration of the Fourth.

The Students of Pennsylvania College met at 8½ o'clock, A. M., in front of the College building to be formed into procession by the Marshals—Messrs. L. Orell, and H. Zwerzig, whence they proceeded to Spangler's Springs, about two miles distant from town, for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth. Shortly after arriving upon the ground, the President called the meeting to order. The following gentlemen, who were elected at a previous meeting, were the officers of the day, viz.:

President—S. A. Holman.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. J. M. Shrekhise, Trefle, Zweizig, Croll, Paxton, Weidman, sen., Miller, Kuhns, Gapenhaver, Unsinger, Zimmerman, Hay, Huber and Harrell.

Secretaries—Shellenberger, Shaffer, Weidman, Jr., Hay and Knapp.

Orators of the day—Messrs. John T. Rose and Lewis Hupper.

Reader of the Declaration of Independence—Mr. John A. Konkleman.

Toast Readers—Mr. John Gardner.

The President made a few preparatory remarks announced the reading of the proclamation of the day by the Secretary—

The proclamation was music by the band.—This was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by John A. Konkleman, in an able manner. Mr. Rose followed with an oration which was delivered in a pathetic and eloquent style. The President then announced a recess of an hour for refreshments, after which the exercises were again resumed by an oration from Mr. Hupper, in a patriotic and oratorical style. After which the band, the regular toasts were read, and responded to respectively by the gentlemen whose names are annexed:

1. The day we celebrate.—Mr. Dunsmore.

2. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—S. A. Holman.

3. Clay.—Meister, and Calhoun.—the immortal trio of America's Statesmen.—D. Trefle.

4. The Founders of the Revolution, who laid the foundation of our Republic.—J. Wampole.

5. The American people—may they always be ruled by Americans.—J. A. Konkleman.

6. The Administration—firm and patriotic.—Harry Kuhns.

7. American Liberty—may we always remember, at the return of this day, the price at which it was bought.—M. J. Sieckhise.

8. The eloquent orators of the Revolution.—H. Croll.

9. May the hell which first proclaimed the birth of Freedom in the New World, soon toll the death-bell of oppression in the Old.—Eli Huber.

10. Our Country first, our glory and our pride.—J. Bittinger.

11. The war in Europe—may it end in the overthrow of tyranny and the establishment of the principles upon which the Fourth is celebrated.—J. Zweizig.

12. Patrick Henry—that emboldened, in the overthrow of tyranny and the establishment of the principles upon which the Fourth is celebrated.—T. Hoch.

13. The Heroes of 76.—Harry Shellenberger.

After the regular toasts were finished several volunteer toasts were offered and responded to.

On motion, it was Resolved to have the proceedings of the day published in the "*Star and Banner.*" The order of exercises being finished, the assembly reformed into a processing, and proceeded through town to the "Eagle Hotel," where they were elevated to a parting meeting, were the officers of the day, viz.:

President—S. A. Holman.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. J. M. Shrekhise, Trefle, Zweizig, Croll, Paxton, Weidman, sen., Miller, Kuhns, Gapenhaver, Unsinger, Zimmerman, Hay, Huber and Harrell.

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President—S. A. HOLMAN, *Pres't.*

HARRY SHELLENBERGER, } *Sec's.*
G. F. SHAFFER, *et al.* }

FROM LIBERIA.—The Republic of Liberia is represented by advices to the 2d of May, to be in a prosperous state, healthy, and in the arts and blessings of civilization, and as having within her all the elements of prosperity, with proper energies, and reasonable outlay of means, to rise to a proud eminence. It appears too, that it is likely to reap some advantages from the difficulties in Europe. The commerce of Liberia has not been altered of an advance in England in the price of cassawood and palm oil, and of the probability of a continued change of long as the difficulties with Russia should remain unsettled. It was thought that palm oil would be advanced to 40 cents per gallon, and cassawood from 75 to 85 a ton.

The Liberia Herald says "the people of Liberia, if they properly appreciate their position, are the most happy of any in the world. Their trade is courted by all the commercial nations of Christendom, at rates of a hundred per cent. per annum."

ANNEXATION OF AN ITALIAN REPUBLICITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th, states that the Principality of Monaco, on the slopes of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population 6,500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the Union of the American States. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Monaco, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the Capitol. The sovereignty of Monaco is invested in the Princes of that name; but from the year 1641 it has been in fief, but now under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Monaco and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison, contained the principality into the kingdom as an integral part thereof, without any separate rights, and it was probably in view of this, that the Duke of Valentinois, one of the Princes of Monaco, made an attempt in April to sell his hereditary possessions. He failed however, and both parties have appealed to the United States representatives at Paris, in their possession of the territory. The Prince wishes to sell out to the United States his rights for the purpose of raising money, and in certain circumstances, while the people of the principality would be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The United States Secretary of Legation at Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter.

A female writer says "nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings." Allow us to observe that stockings that need darning look a great deal worse than darned ones.

THE STAR AND BANNER,

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 7, 1854.

Whig State Ticket,

GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BARSHE, of Allegheny.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

☞We wish it to be understood that all announcements of Candidates for office, by communication or otherwise, MUST BE PAID FOR.

Whig County Convention.

☞At a meeting of the Whig County Committee on Monday last, the Chairman was instructed to call the Whig County Convention on *Monday the 14th of August*—the delegates to be chosen in the several townships, on the preceding Saturday.

☞The "Fourth" was honored in this place, as usual, by a general closing of the places of business, and cessation from labor. The day was ushered in amid the ringing of bells and martial music, and at an early hour our citizens were astir with preparations for numberless picnics and pleasure parties. By 7 or 8 o'clock, the town was deserted, and were the aspect of a well kept Sabbath. Although our citizens generally participated in one or the other of the observances of the day, the only celebration partaking of a martial character, was that of the Students of Pennsylvania College, who assembled in the College campus, and marched in procession through town with music, and "badge and banner flying," to a grove in Spangler's Springs, where the usual process of reading the Declaration, toasting, and speechifying was gone through with.—Happening on the ground during a portion of the exercises, we may say that what we heard and saw was in every respect creditable to the young gentlemen participating in them. The speaking was in good taste, spirited, and well received by the company.

☞The mercury in this place on Monday last stood at 94° in the shade at 3 o'clock; on Tuesday 97°, Wednesday 98°, and Thursday 89°.

☞On Friday last a Special Election was held in Chambersburg to fill a vacancy in the Town Council. The Whig ran Adam Vondersu, and the Locos Wm. Heyser. Upon counting out the vote, however, it was found that both had been beaten by a Mr. J. Sailer. The vote stood—Heyser 25, Vondersu 23, Sailer 174! Sailer is a Democrat, but is supposed to "know" something about the "Know Nothings."

No Sale of the Public Works.

☞The time for receiving proposals for the sale of the main line of the Pennsylvania Works expired at noon on Tuesday. No bids were offered, and consequently no sale has taken place, nor can without further legislative enactment. This result was anticipated from the discouragements thrown in the way of bidders by Governor Bigler, the Canal Board, and other leading politicians hostile to the Sale. No company could be expected to purchase the works unless assured of friendly co-operation in the future working of the line from the State authorities.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The New York State Temperance Society is engaged in publishing a series of cheap Temperance documents for circulation among the people of the United States. We have been favored with the first series of twelve Tracts, embracing the following topics:

1. Immorality of the liquor traffic.
2. Moral Suasion.
3. Moral Suasion and Legal Coercion considered relatively.
4. Objections, Facts from the Poor House and Prison.
5. Political Economy of the Maine Law.
6. Politics and Temperance.
7. Farmers and Temperance.
8. Drinking Usages.
9. Drinking Medical Testimony.
11. Adulterations.
12. Difference between Regulating and Prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Drinks.

Forty-two packages of this series, or 504 tracts, making 2,016 pages, will be sent postage free for one dollar—and the proportion at the same rate. We recommend these tracts to the attention of the friends of Prohibition in this county.—Address O. SCOVILL, agent, Albany, New York.

Adjournment of Congress.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the Senate and House has reported in favor of adjourning on the 4th of August. The report has been adopted in both branches. The Senate had previously passed a resolution in favor of a recess—that is, adjourning from July to September; but the House refused to assent. Thus far nothing of importance has been done aside from the mischievous Nebraska embroil. The majority will have a pretty account to settle with their constituents.

☞Senator Clayton has reported to the United States Senate a bill which proposes to enact more effective regulations for the suppression of the African slave trade, and to prevent the disgrace of our flag by its use for the protection of those engaged in this abhorrent traffic.

☞The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has been taking the sense of the community, with this result:

"There are two parties in that town on the Nebraska question. They are composed of the Postmaster on one side, and everybody else on the other."

The Sunday Law.

This law is becoming very popular.—All through the country thereseems to be a general movement in favor of closing the taverns and drinking houses on the Sabbath. Many houses are conforming voluntarily to the new order of things, and find the loss but trifling, which is fully balanced by the gain in being rid of a multitude of loungers with whom they were previously bored. If the decision of the Supreme Court stands for law as undoubtedly it must, all tavern bars must close on the first day of the week, or the keepers be liable to indictment for selling liquor without license.

☞The Legislature of New Hampshire has elected the publishers of the *State Capital Reporter*, Burke's anti-Pierce Democratic organ, State Printers, over the *Patriot*, the special organ of President Pierce. This we take it, settles the Senatorial difficulty so far as to render it certain that no Nebraska dough-face can be elected U. S. Senator by the present Legislature.

APPLICATIONS FOR BANKS.—We find in the Harrisburg papers notices of the following applications to the next Legislature for Bank charters:—1. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of York, capital, $300,000. 2. Anthracite Bank, of Tamaqua, capital, $200,000. 3. Farmers' Bank of Pittsburg, capital, $500,000.—4. Commonwealth Savings and Deposit Bank of Harrisburg, capital, 500,000.—5. Commercial Bank of Harrisburg, capital, $300,000. 6. Montour Bank of Danville, capital, $200,000. 7. Bank of New Castle, Lawrence county, capital, $300,000.

EX-COMMUNICATED.—The difficulty in the Catholic church in Buffalo has resulted in the formal ex-communication of the Trustees by Bishop TIMON, acting under and upon special authority from the Roman See. The origin of the difficulty, we believe, was in a refusal of the congregation to acknowledge the right of the Bishop to interfere with the control of church property, which was claimed by the Trustees. The Papal Nuncio, BEDINI, during his mission to the United States, investigated the difficulty, and gave a decision adverse to the Trustees, who still refused to yield. The report of Bedini having been approved at Rome, and the Trustees continuing intractable, they have been formally ex-communicated. The difficulty, however, continues—the congregation refusing to abandon their position—while the Trustees have published an address rectifying the facts and announcing that notwithstanding the bill of ex-communication "the congregation do not accede to the demands of the Bishop, nor acknowledge the right of the spiritual power to interfere with the temporalities of the church."

LOOKING AHEAD.—The New York *Herald* is already reckoning up the chances for the next Presidency, and shows by figures that twenty-five of the Democratic Senators will hold the balance of power in the next campaign. There are 296 electoral votes—making 149 necessary to a choice, of which the writer gives to the Know Nothings 140 certain, (States having populous cities where American principles are predominant.)

INTERESTING RELIC.—The Susquehanna Journal says that the banner stretched from the Corinthian Hall, during the sittings of the Old Soldiers in Convention, was the same used as field flag at the battles of Plattsburg and Chippewa. The gallant Gen. Pike was wrapped in its folds after being mortally wounded, and it was his winding sheet. The blood stains from his wounds are still to be seen upon it.

☞The cholera continues to prevail in various portions of the West. Ten deaths are reported at Brunswick, twenty-two at Independence, fifteen at Fayetteville, several at Shelbyville and Bowling Green, and also seven at Nashville, during Friday of last week.

☞The Councils of the consolidated city of Philadelphia have fixed the salary of the Mayor at $6000 per annum.

☞The General Association of Connecticut, at their annual meeting held last week in New Haven, passed the following resolutions on the Kansas and Nebraska villainy, the first and third unanimously, and the second with but two or three dissenting votes:

1. *Resolved*, That as representing the pastors and ministers of the Congregational Churches of Connecticut we do hold abhorrence of the wickedness in high places which has repealed the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and which in so doing has not only violated the public faith pledged in the act of 1820, but has put a new and strong tempt upon the plainest principles of justice.

2. *Resolved*, That the silence of the religious bodies and communities generally in the slave-holding States at the passage of this act, is a most painful evidence of delinquency in respect to principles and sympathies that are essential to Christian integrity, and that we do especially regret at such a time as this the silence of the chief judicatories of the Presbyterian Church with which we are in correspondence—a silence which dishonors the glory of their ancient testimony against the barbarous and wicked institution of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That as ministers of Christ, and as watchmen for souls, we are required to sound an alarm in God's holy mountain against the extension of organized and systematized oppression; and that we entreat our fellow ministers and our brethren throughout our common country to pray earnestly against this wickedness, and to conjoin with prayer all right, prompt, combined and energetic action.

Post-Office Facts.

Ignorance and want of intercourse as certainly follow Slavery as suffering does crime. No relative test of the superiority of the free States over the slave States has appeared which seems to place in so striking a light the mental advance of the former and the mental retrogration of the latter equally with the following table exhibited by Mr. HAVEN of New York, in a recent speech in Congress on the Postage bill:

	Postage collected.	Transportation.
Maine,	$48,726 84	$24,767 88
New Hampshire,	31,793 55	31,999 45
Vermont,	28,856 80	62,676 85
Massachusetts,	423,905 90	136,117 13
Rhode Island,	47,577 79	12,139 72
Connecticut,	149,304 30	84,173 13
New York,	1,173,515 09	455,016 76
Delaware,	16,970 71	9,412 00
New Jersey,	89,074 17	74,139 55
Pennsylvania,	464,398 26	238,019 65
Maryland,	152,158 11	191,956 20
Dist. of Columbia,	37,824 89	
Virginia,	213,524 72	313,235 72
North Carolina,	172,639 29	60,751 51
South Carolina,	127,160 19	42,280 19
Georgia,	114,590 14	215,578 76
Florida,	16,818 18	36,661 78
Alabama,	96,991 85	178,843 35
Mississippi,	113,984 12	115,984 12
Texas,	47,181 46	139,362 19
Kentucky,	112,842 69	128,028 15
Tennessee,	96,767 19	186,360 14
Wisconsin,	72,570 82	46,668 00
Louisiana,	126,736 10	204,207 31
Tennessee,	83,791 10	83,791 10
Missouri,	84,281 82	146,654 41
Illinois,	175,346 35	181,611 10
Ohio,	375,779 72	363,182 97
Indiana,	191,339 43	192,307 00
Arkansas,	25,105 89	90,859 15
Iowa,	26,293 62	60,980 29
California,	152,115 60	174,243 62
Minnesota Territory,	9,797 33	14,887 00
Minnesota	3,521 56	2,285 28
New Mexico,	11,791 93	14,017 37
Utah	9,79 66	3,269 70
Nebraska,	509 16	
Washington,	3,288 89	
Total,	$5,084,601 57	$4,199,951 68

This shows that almost every free State (including every old free State) more than pays the expenses of the Post Office within its borders, while every slave State (except Texas) does not pay the Treasury for transportation of its mails. The excepted slave States are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt in its post office arrangements because New Orleans is an outlet for the mail for the Southwest and Southern States, which is hardly a slave State at all. The Northern or Western free States which do not pay the Post Office expenses are the new States of Michigan and Illinois, all together exceeding slave States in population by only 100. It is not to be expected that the Territories can foot their postal bills, nor yet California—but the latter falls short only fifty-one thousand, while Virginia, minus $130,000 a year, is a pauper to the tune of $100,000 in the aggregate, in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana, the receipts are $1,000,000 a year. Or to state the figures