they arrive, with the repelling claim that "America is for the American"—that they are not of us. That they stay *labor* here, but shall have no share or birthright. Such a course would be un-American,—hostile to all our history and to the whole spirit of our institutions. We have no fear that any great predominant party will ever insist on its adoption.

The present movement is due to a deeper, juster, profounder sentiment than that which would counsel such exclusiveness. Bigotry and hostility to foreigners have had much to do with it; they may have mingled with its side and given strength to its swell and its surge. But they are not its main element. It owes its origin, and will owe its success, to other influences. We believe the present movement is due mainly to the conviction that the liberty we grant to aliens of becoming American citizens has been grossly abused;—that under cover of this privilege the pauperism, the ignorance, the vicious of the old country have been poured out upon our shores with hostile recklessness of our interests and our rights;—that the Roman Catholic vote has been held in a compact, disciplined mass, under the immediate and supreme control of a hierarchy whose interests and sympathies lead them to resist and denounce every attempt at freedom for the people of Europe, and who hold these votes for the political party that will bid the highest for them;—and that this combination, foreign in its origin, foreign and irresponsible in its character, and secret in its operation, has long been controlled by political parties, and that more than once decided the policy and the career of the country at large. This conviction comes, moreover, just at the time when the old political parties have lost their hold upon the confidence of the people,—when the issues that have divided them have been decided or have died out—when their machinery of intrigue, their shuffling evasiveness, the delicacy, the chicanery and the deception of their leaders have excited universal disgust, and a general reluctance to have them, even for any new organization that shall promise, to shun their votes and combine the elements that have hitherto given them strength. The Know Nothing movement comes just in time to satisfy these wants and prevent cravings of the kind in mind. It finds support in the profoundest convictions of the public heart, in the patriotism and public spirit, as well as in the passions and prejudices, of the American people. Many vicious elements undoubtedly mingle in this heterogeneous party. There is the love of mystery and of secret organization; there are the new political hopes from a new combination; there is the hatred of the lowest American open vices, and traitor people for foreigners who are their rivals; and above all the old inveterate Saxon bigotry, which periodically flies a crusade against the Papacy. But all these are subordinate to the influences we have already noted, as to our judgment at the bottom of the movement, and will in due time give place to them.

The movement will do good—not unmixed with evil, it may be, but still of great and the country. It will admonish politicians that they are henceforth to cease bribing and courting the ignorant foreigner in our midst; and will awaken a command which shall stretch the rare party where it properly bigots, no more to invoke their religious interference into the political affairs of America. It is a warning thunder in the ear of a corrupt Administration, that the power may be entrusted to Republican Government by foreign aliens; and it is proper to give a voice to the insulting message of a religious Prince, when he sends a man stained with the blood of the martyrs of liberty as his chosen emissary to this Republic.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DENTISTRY.—The Rev. James H. Hartwell, of Quincy, Ill., has lately been supplied with an artificial jaw-bone for a natural one. It appears the Rev. gentleman was for a long age, afflicted with a bony tumor, and shot into the jaw-bone, which was an operation, when it was found necessary to extirpate the entire lower jaw-bone, leaving it on both sides from the back as within half of the angle of the lower maxillary. An incision was then made under the ear, and an opening to another tumor, which has been and an unnatural and almost repulsive appearance. Four years ago Mr. Hartwell received a gold plate, which being furnished with teeth, and fitting the cavity left by the removal of the bone, restored to the mouth the power to speak distinctly and articulate certain kinds of food. Lately, however, the plate became very defective, and a few days ago Dr. Fobes, of St. Louis, inserted in its stead an artificial jaw-bone, which, it is stated, gives the patient a graceful and even such a natural appearance that no one would detect without accurate examination that anything had been done more than putting in a set of teeth. He could articulate with distinctness immediately after its insertion, and sleep well at night without its removal.

MORE LAWLESS ACQUISITION.—The administration must certainly wink at the conduct of Gen Quitman, for he is doing what with which Aaron Burr was only charged with, but acquitted upon trial.—Gen. Q., who is the first robber in the filibustering expedition, writes to a gentleman in Baltimore, that it is especially desirable to evade any infraction of the neutrality laws, and to that end it is essential that the expedition should be organized in some locality adjacent to but outside of our borders. The intending army is to be composed of five thousand men—picked bloods of the country, each man to pay his own expenses to the place of rendezvous, and to contribute five dollars towards his own equipment. Some officers of the United States army are to be engaged, and thus organized, a descent is to be made at some point near Havana, where the Spanish defenders are strongest, and by the very audacity of the movement, to strike terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of the "Gem of the Antilles". If President Pierce is really honest in the pacific tone of his recent message, he has call upon the Baltimore *Argus*—his devoted friend—and find out who is the author of the scheme, and arrest him, for contemplated breach of the Neutrality Laws.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.—We have received the full vote of Kansas territory for a delegate to congress, and the result is as follows: Whitfield 5,348; Preston 305; Wakefield 256; Chapman 10, and three scattering. The slavery propagandists have not very little to do with the recent "The Territorial legislature (not yet elected) is the body which will have a share of that question.

Critical condition of the United Army.

The National Intelligencer of December 11, is speaking of the war in Crimea, says:

Our interest in this awful drama is deepened by the facts detailed in the annexed letter, received yesterday, and which seems not to have been publicly known in England or France at the departure of the mail from the world before the Sevastopol while it gazes on this appalling carnage of the Crimea. God knows it may, on which the existence of many thousand Christians, it will be worn at a price never before paid for human triumph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1854.

The Union mail steamer has arrived, and you will see by her advices that nothing of decisive kind yet occurred at Sevastopol. Private advices by this arrival, however, state that a Russian corps of 35,000 men, which had been dispatched from Odessa, would no doubt be at Sevastopol previous to the 5th of November—a few days after the latest dates from thence. Besides this, upwards of 20,000 of the Imperial Guard had been forwarded by railroad to Moscow, with orders to proceed with all possible haste from thence to the Crimea; and will probably reach Sevastopol by the 1st of December, as they took up their line of march for Moscow very early in October. The distance cannot exceed one thousand miles, and they already had been nearly six weeks *en route*. Besides these, further reinforcements were going forward wi th other parts of the empire.

The Allies were also receiving reinforcements, but there were those which were sent forward in small numbers with a view to supply the ordinary waste of the campaign. None of those which were so urgently called for by the Allied commanders after the recent battles, had yet arrived, nor was it probable that they could arrive for eight or ten days more.

It thus appears that, in a race between the Russians and the Allies, as to which shall receive the earliest and largest reinforcements; and it is in the public mind, for any new organization that shall promise, to shun their votes and combine the elements that have hitherto given them strength. The Know Nothing movement comes just in time to satisfy these wants and prevent cravings of the kind in mind. It finds support in the profoundest convictions of the public heart, in the patriotism and public spirit, as well as in the passions and prejudices, of the American people. Many vicious elements undoubtedly mingle in this heterogeneous party. There is the love of mystery and of secret organization; there are the new political hopes from a new combination; there is the hatred of the lowest American open vices, and traitor people for foreigners who are their rivals; and above all the old inveterate Saxon bigotry, which periodically flies a crusade against the Papacy. But all these are subordinate to the influences we have already noted, as to our judgment at the bottom of the movement, and will in due time give place to them.

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Extension of the Naturalization Laws.

On Monday, Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi, introduced in the United States Senate, a bill to establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States.—This bill extends the terms of naturalization to twenty-one years, and acts prospectively upon those foreigners only who may enter the United States after the passage of this act. He argued that in one hundred years from this time, every inch of the American continent would be required for the support of the American people.— Self-preservation then required that no inducements should be held out to immigration. He denied any connection with Know Nothing societies or any secret political organization. He disclaimed all hostility to foreigners, and read from some former speech, showing that he had no unkind feeling against them. But he thinks immigration was dangerous in assuming as foreigners range themselves with the Abolitionists. When he heard that a band of Germans had burned an American Bonster in effigy, he determined to introduce this bill. So far as he understood the principles of the Know Nothings he agreed with them so far as they proposed to extend the term of Naturalization, and in their preference of American Protestants for office to foreigners and Catholics.

DR. KANE'S EXPEDITION.—On Monday, Col. FLORENCE asked leave of the House of Representatives to offer a joint resolution, authorizing the President to cause an adequate steamer and transport vessel to be purchased or chartered, and fitted out, equipped and provisioned, for the purpose of carrying relief to Dr. Kane's expedition in the seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, and to detail such officers and men from the navy, and accept the services of such volunteers, at his discretion, as may be required for the conduct and manning thereof, the expenses to be paid out of the treasury. Objection being made, the House refused to suspend the rules.

EUROPEAN MEDIATION.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. CLEMENS, of North Carolina, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to tender the mediation of the United States in such manner as in his judgment may be most likely to lead to the pacification of the contest now raging between the allied armies and Russia, and moved to suspend the rules for its reception, but only 47 votes could be obtained for it.

A CHANGE—The attention of our fair readers is directed to the Card of Mark Merton, in today's paper. We assure them there is no humbug about it. The advertisement is a genuine one, and the advertiser is every thing he claims to be. Good looking, intelligent, thoroughly old position, steady habits, and the best social position—were we a lady of 25 or under, we should extend "Mark" a prize. Such in our prepossessions in favor of matrimony, that it will give us pleasure to hand them out.

The Philadelphia "Sun" says that the early setting in of extreme cold weather—for the mercury has not been so low in the first part of December for the last thirty years—leads some observers of meteorological symptoms, to imagine that we will have a mild winter, or that its extreme rigidity will be early broken and an open spring glidden the earth. The "Sun" gives some curious facts in regard to the skins of an old tortoise in possession of Mr. E. A. Marshall, of that city, whose hibernating habits he has been accustomed to watch. Last year when it took up its winter quarters, it burrowed down into the ivy over, but this season it only went some six inches. If, as Naturalists say, the testudinal instinct teaches it to make its bold deep according to the severity of the approaching winter, we may make up our minds that the severity of last year will not be experienced. In the fall of 1842 this same tortoise only descended some eight inches, and it will be remembered that the winter of 1842-3 was comparatively mild.

The "Know Nothings" have found their way into Virginia, and threaten to be an uncomfortable guest. The nomination of Mr. Wise for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, has induced a call for an "anti-Wise Convention," to be composed of all those opposed to his election to the gubernatorial office. The Richmond Examiner, the organ of the Anti-Wise Democracy, thus delivers itself:

"The nomination of Mr. Wise will operate every democrat from supporting him on party grounds. * * * We rest upon Mr. Wise's record he cannot defended upon party grounds, and his nomination, in full view of his record, is a total obliteration of the old party lines and a final kicking to the dogs as worn out trumpery the old party organization."

The Virginia Democrats have refused to send forthwith for Mr. Bonham to "or genise" them, or their election may *other*-Wise than they desire.

A destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning by which an extensive Chandelier and Gas Fixture Ware Room, of Cornelius, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, was entirely consumed, together with its numerous dwellings, stables, &c., surrounding it. About twenty families were thereby rendered homeless.

Sha that marries a man because he "good much," must not be surprised if he turns out a "cheater."

[For the "Star and Banner."

Our Naturalization Laws.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is not, perhaps, generally known, that our Naturalization Laws have been several times changed, and that the present demand for an extension of the residence of naturalized foreigners prior to being invested with the rights to vote, is not without a precedent in our national history. To state, briefly, the facts concerning this subject is my purpose in at present requesting the use of your columns.

The first act to provide for a "uniform rule of naturalization," was passed in 1790, at the second session of the First Congress. It was very liberal in its features, and admitted all courts of record to admit "aliens free white persons" as citizens, who had resided within the United States two years, had given proof of good moral character, and had taken an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.—This short residence of two years was established in the desire to attract immigration and fill up the sparsely populated country—and participating in the privileges then offered would ever be abused, and a certainment of them be demanded by the strongest motives of policy and necessity.

At the second session of the Third Congress, in 1794, a new act was passed repealing the residence of five years prior to naturalization. A three years previous declaration of intention to become a citizen, and a residence of one year in the State in which the naturalization should take place, were also rendered necessary.—The change thus made consisted in requiring the previous declaration of intention, the residing one year in the State in which naturalized, and the retention of the entire period of previous residence from two to five years. The immediate cause of this law, was a jealousy of JAMES MADISON to exclude foreign residents in America from participating equally with the citizens in common and privileges; and the justification was the arrival, in greatly increased numbers, of persons who had participated in the rights of the discontented Irish," which, from the fear, on the part of one party, of foreign intercourse, and on the part of the other, of foreign Democrats, rendered both the Federalists and the anti-Federalists willing to the change thus made, influenced by foreign bred in this country.

At the second session of the Fifth Congress, the rule of the Naturalization Law was again amended so as to extend the necessary previous residence to *four* years, and to require, for two years previous, declaration of intention to become a citizen. The previous Act of 1794, it will be seen, required a previous declaration of three years, and but five years previous residence. To discover the good which indeed was the result of this policy of the government, we have only to recall the active efforts made by foreign nations to induce a change in our laws, and the total obliteration of the contest now raging between the allied armies and Russia, and moved to suspend the rules for its reception, but only 47 votes could be obtained for it.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—A large public meeting was held at Montrose, Pa., on the 27th ult., at which resolutions were adopted proposing the formation of a "Republican party" on the rules of the old parties, and based upon opposition to slavery extension and the fugitive slave law. Judges Jessup and Wilmot, the former the influential Whig of that section, and the latter the most influential Democrat, were present and delivered speeches advocating the resolutions.

The town elections in Massachusetts have resulted in decided Know Nothing victories, with few exceptions. Smith (Know Nothing) is elected Mayor of Boston by 1700 majority over all others combined. At Lowell the vote for Mayor stood—Lawrence (Know-Nothing) 3,601; all others 499! The Whigs attempted to make a stand in Boston and a few other places, but were badly beaten. The Democracy of Massachusetts seem to have gone over en masse to the Know Nothings, and are no where to be found.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has made his annual report for the fiscal year ending on the 80th ult. The receipts of the year, (including a previous balance on hand of $724,417,) amounted to $6,678,088, and the expenditures to $5,424,—1853, leaving an available balance on hand on the 30th ult., of $1,240,928, against $723,417, at the close of the fiscal year 1853, being an increase of $517,511. The increase from canal tolls is $24,360, and it is supposed would have reached half a million had not the tolls been reduced 30 per cent.

The Hartford Catholic difficulty appears to have resulted in the Bishop being compelled to yield the control of the property, the management of the financial affairs of their church, the laity appointing a committee of twenty, who are to take charge of all the revenues, pay the Priests, etc.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The Washington Star publishes the following extract of a letter from a distinguished Frenchman, dated Paris, November 20:

"Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon have been almost inseparable since the former alighted at the Hotel Windsor.—Louis Napoleon is determined on a decision to unfurl the standard of Polish, Hungarian and Italian nationality, if Prussia and Austria continue to shelter so decidedly equivocally against the Czar. The probability is that neither the one nor the other will be required, for the Czar knows well all Europe will be in arms before Spring."

The Catholics of Milford refuse to obey the commands of their priest. The priest ordered the Catholic children to cease from attended the lecture of Mr. Dobney, a Methodist minister. They felt indignant at attempted the lecture. One of them, through the columns of the Milford Journal, denies

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT FOR 1855.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the Commissioners of Adams county, hereby publish the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth:

Districts.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Number of Taxables.	Value of Horses and Mules.	Value of Cattle.	Value of Clocks and Watches.	Value of Pianos and Piano Fortes.	Value of Furniture.	Value of Money at Interest.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Other Property.	Value of Other Property.	Value of Other Property.	Value of Other Property.	Value of Other Property.
Borough,	191622	5931	67755	57150	5940	4555			1300	250	1470	957	60				
Germany,	237284	16336	16313	8123	630	790				100	2797	2 00					
Gettysburg,	147732	8640	94658	7223		180	1000				1625	3 00					
Oxford,	104618	10190	63850	5970		1900				100	1827	1 00					
Huntington,	217780	14407	50059	12445							2216	2 00					
Latimore,	198600	11922	9895	5600						250	2132	1 00					
Hamilton,	192031	12272	36150	10595		2840	250				2813	2 00					
Liberty,	130554	9145	10789	4050							1960	1 00					
Hamilton,	172207	9460	27780	9180							1952						
Menallen,	160964	16114	15131	7265							2518	1 00					
Reading,	151888	10468	12958	4168		275					2000	2 00					
Franklin,	259927	24428	26588	10610		280					3147	2 50					
Conewago,	185551	8120	16318	5187							1664	1 00					
Tyrone,	143928	11191	12279	3690							1680	2 00					
Mountjoy,	173929	17260	27167	5910							2168						
Reading,	227455	14074	26855	6765							2465						
Berwick,	186400	5460	19500	4500							1779	2 00					
Freedom,	81108	4535	10567	2310		96					618						
Union,	217703	8906	45326	4070			60				1541						
Butler,	150411	14336	19114	5760							2495						
Total,	3892254	268931	570998	181133	6590	10760	1480	1800	1300	2300	42930	957	60				

JOHN MICKLEY, jr.
JAMES J. WILLS,
GEORGE MYERS, } *Commissioners.*

Attest—J. ARONSBAUGH, *Clerk.*
December 16, 1854.

IF IS SO.

We know it to be a fact, and therefore do not hesitate to say, that in all Scrofulous and Bilious diseases, Indigestion and its attendants, Sick-Headache, Sour and Sick Stomach, Cancer, Salt Rheum or Tetter, all skin and other diseases arising from impure blood, Myer's Extract of Sarsaparilla is a specific. If you doubt the fact, read the array of proof in our Circulars, for the truth of which we challenge investigation

AGENTS.—S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Lewis Hall, Arendtsville; F. M. Fahnestock, McSherrystown; Jacob Mark, Cashtown; Spalding & Fuller, Littlestown; Adelbaugh & Stangle, East Berlin; Jacob Martin, New Oxford; H. B. Fick, Hunterstown.

GROUP! GROUP!!—This awful complaint is immediately cured, by Dr. TOSIAN' Venetian Liniment. No Family who value the lives of their children, should be without it long in the house.—Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.—New York.

AGENCIES.—S. H. Buehler, and Samuel S. Forney, Gettysburg; H. S. Pick, Pleasant Hill; Spalding & Bentley, Littlestown; John Bowser, M'Sherrystown; Samuel Paber, Jr., Hoover's Mill; Jesse Brock, Butler township; Jacob Coppley, Center Mill; Abel T. Wright, Benderville; Jacob Pennel, Middle Creek; Daniel F. Lower, Arendtsville; H. W. Wintrode, Mummasburg; Philip Hann, McKnightstown; Thomas J. Orner, Franklin; Jacob Mark, Cashtown; Aulbaugh & Stangle, East Berlin; J. Martin, New Oxford; Jacob Forney, Abbottstown; October 15, 1854.—3m

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst, by the Rev. Kingsley Goddard, Mr. W. W. KURTZ, and Miss ANNIE, daughter of S. H. DUTTERER, all of Gettysburg.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. JOSEPH FEIST, of York county, and Miss CATHARINE SHANEFELTER, of York co.

On the 23d ult, by Rev. G. J. Deininger, Mr. BENJAMIN SARAH JACOBS, both of East Berlin, Adams county.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. MICHAEL BUCHER, Jr., and Miss ELIZABETH SCHUTT—both of Berwick township, Adams county.

On the 30th ult, by the Rev. J. Schaurer, Jr., EMANUEL SCHUTT, of York county, and Miss ELIZABETH UNGER, of Adams county.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Schaurer, Jr., AUGUSTUS HOOVER, of Gettysburg, Md., and Miss ELIZABETH MYERS, of Hamilton Township, Adams county, Pa.

At Indiana, Pa., on the 7th ult., by the Rev. Andrew Wheeler, Dr. E. BELCH, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, (formerly of this place,) and Miss ELIZABETH WEENER, of the former place.

We extend to the happy couple our cordial congratulations, wishing them "much joy" in their new relations. We know that Mr. B. we would say, in the language of the bard—

"She is thine;
And thou art worthy of every such a jewel
As twenty seas, if all their sands were pearl,
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold."
Jessica.

DIED.

In York, on the 6th inst., Mr. MARTIN BEAKT, aged about 63 years.

For Christmas.

THE great double Pictorial Bro. Jonathan, 200 engravings received. Price $2; cost $3 per copy. Also, $100. Price $1. For sale at KELLER KURTZ'S Bookstore.

Almanacs

FOR 1855. Hagerstown, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Christian, Farmer's and Housekeeper's, at KURTZ'S Bookstore.

NOW READY.

KELLER KURTZ'S Holiday stock of elegant illustrated volumes, suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, is now ready for examination; also CHILDREN'S BOOKS, in endless variety.

Kurtz's is a perfect storehouse of delicacies for the little ones, where they can find a present for every one, from the cradle, upto the most expensive Colored Edition.

Dec. 14, 1854.

"IN THE MARKET."

A YOUNG MAN, whose wagin is *entirely other* certain, feels the want of a good, sensible, sweet to form a matrimonial alliance for the purpose of securing to himself comfortable home. His age is twenty-one; has him transport a wife in a proper manner; and he fancies he can secure favors of a lady of good sense, who would welcome to his home. He is in his 25th year, a good height, and passably good looks. He would like to correspond with a young lady possessed of moderate wealth, equal in personal appearance, one possessing a good education, with good sense and pleasing manners, and a household ability. Communications will be perfectly confidential. Address,

MARK MERTON.

Care of Editors of "Star," Gettysburg, Pa.
December 15.—1t*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE Dec. 14, 1854.

FLOUR.—Flour market this morning was firm, holders asking more money, and some Howard street brands at $6 50 per bbl. The receipts are small. We quote City Mills at $6 50. Ohio and Howard street flour could be obtained at $6 50 for Howard street flour; and no buyers at that price. Wheat.—Red 1 to $1 07; Corn Bbl 4 to $1 20 per bbl.

GROCERIES.—The supply of Grain is light—We note sales of good to prime white at 1 95 to 2 00; yellow 1 85 to 1 90; Rye 1 05 to 1 10; Oats 60 to 65 cents per bushel. Sales of Corn 6 00 to 6 25 per bbl. Sales of Rye 1 05 to 1 10