AN ACT

To restrain the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.* That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drunk, except as hereinafter provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECT 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth, shall keep for sale and sell, or cause or permit with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement, by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, or any one aiding, abetting or assisting thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offense, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECT. 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together, for which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SECT. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or keep for sale, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, in cases in hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, as hereinafter provided for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the 29th of March, 1842, supplemental to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States who are temperate habits and good repute forhonesty: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: *Provided*, That no licensee for sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be hereafter granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, or tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster-house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

SECT. 5. That the said Court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SECT. 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

SECT. 7. That the appraisers of license under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and competent persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions to appraise dealers in vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors as aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now exacted by law, not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with, or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SECT. 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, and to the treasurers of the other counties of the State, for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by venders of spirituous vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECT. 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons, who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties and warrant of attorney to confess judgment; which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and be filed in said court; and whenever any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county, to enter judgment against the obligors in said bond, and issue execution, as in the case of the said principal or surety.

SEC. 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous vinous, or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same in a place in all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales at any place, which shall neglect this requirement; nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors on Sundays.

SEC. 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon the conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SEC. 12 That the provisions of this act, as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall sell or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by druggist of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of every Constable of every town, borough, or township or ward within the Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make a return on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick, kept and maintained in violation of this act: and shall be the special duty of the Judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his wilful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one month nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 15. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which it was granted shall have expired: nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of ale and liquors, or any admixtures thereof, after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A *Family of Seven Persons Murdered!*—The Wabash (Ind.) GAZETTE EXTRA, contains an account of the discovery of the bodies of a family of seven persons, near that place, of the name of French, who had been brutally murdered. It appears that the family consisted of French, his wife, and children. They were very poor, and lived in a cabin, and in September last, another family, of the name of Hubbard, went to live with them. During October, a neighbor proceeded to the cabin to see French, and was told by the Hubbards that the family had moved away, and that they had purchased all their corn, gardens produce and fodder, and used in the aggregate at not over $20. No suspicion of foul play was aroused, until recently, when the Hubbards were arrested, on suspicion of murdering a man named Boyles. The home was then searched, and a portion of the ground floor dug out, which resulted in the finding of the dead body of an infant, very much decayed.—The Gazette then, after giving the summoning of a coroner's inquest, says:

"In the presence of a large company they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and horrible to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the entire French family! Their skulls where all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap, the father and the mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the oldest child about fifteen years old. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and easily recognized by those who had known them. There is not the least doubt the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damning murder. It is almost too horrible for belief, but that it is as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over *fifty dollars!*

Late and Important from Mexico—Great Success of the Revolutionists.

CHARLESTON, April 14th.—The British steamer Clyde arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., in six days from Vera Cruz. Her sailing advices six days later than those by way of New Orleans. Every thing indicates the speedy fall of Santa Anna. Gomez's disaffection and pronunciamento and excursion were all fabulous, got up to entrap Alvarez.

Col. Blanco is discomfited at Tajicos, and his whole regiment dispersed by the revolutionists; those attempting to repass Popagayo river were drowned.

Governor Maximo Orozz, whilst on the march from Tuliteco to Tehuantepec, fell into an ambuscade, and his whole force of six hundred were nearly annihilated.

The accounts from the South are favorable to the cause of the Revolutionists. Alvarez is supreme in Guerrero, and the opinion is universal that Santa Anna will be obliged to fly. It is also evident that the allied powers have simulated the Mexican internal commotions to bring Mexico on the other side and identify her with Cuba.

EARTHQUAKE AT BROUSSA.—*Further Particulars.*—The most distressing details have been received of the dreadful earthquake that recently shook three third of the flourishing city of Broussa, in Turkey. The panic caused by the destruction of the stone buildings is indescribable. The population of Broussa rushed out into the fields terror stricken. The wounded were dug out of the ruins as rapidly as possible, and conveyed to temporary hospitals. The first day 500 wounded persons were recovered. It was under the Khans, baths and mosques, which are all of stone, that the most serious casualties occurred. The silk weaving factories, belonging to Europeans and natives, have more or less suffered.—In Mr. Dezeauit's establishment upwards of 70 poor young girls were killed.

Broussa is celebrated for its thermal springs, and it is a most extraordinary phenomenon that two of the springs have disappeared, whilst that called Caplijca was turned out of its bed, and the water now runs in an opposite direction. During the earthquake a large rock was observed to detach itself from Olympus, and roll down like a tremendous avalanche, carrying in its descent trees, houses, and stones, until it arrived at the bottom of the ravine on the other side of the city.—The number of killed was set down at 800, with twice as many wounded, and two hundred and fifty mosques have been destroyed.

GOOD ADVICE.—The journals in the West are all urging the farmers to put in abundant crops of spring wheat, potatoes, corn, and whatever may serve as a substitute for wheat.

☞The reciprocity treaty is rapidly developing its good effects in the large receipts of produce, lumber, &c., from Canada, along the shores of lake navigation. Among the receipts are 66,000 bbls. of Canadian flour.

By leave from Harrisburg that Governor Pollock has received the bill for locating the capital of the York County Bank.

☞Hon. A. C. Dodge, our new Minister to Spain, will sail for Madrid next week.

☞The Liquor Law passed the Senate of Massachusetts finally, on the 17th, and only wanted the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberality.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 20, 1855.

☞We have received a letter from Rev. G. W. ANDERSON, complaining of the injustice done him by the *Lancipiler* and other papers, in the publication of the card of CHARLES STEVENS in regard to the escape of Miss BUSKLEY from the Nunnery at Emmitsburg, and the suppression of his (Mr. Anderson's) rejoinder, both of which appeared in the paper from which Mr. Stevens' card was taken, and requesting us to copy the reply. We shall cheerfully do so, as soon as we can put our hands on it.

☞The Annual Exhibition of the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College came off on Tuesday evening last, in Christ's Church, in presence of an unusually large and brilliant audience, addresses being delivered in the following order:

"True Nobility"—by S. ALDHEY, Jr., Patterson, Pa.

"Juridical Effort"—G. W. LEISHER, Chambersburg, Pa.

"Influence of Alchemy on Science"—J. W. SCHWARTZ, Gettysburg.

"Wane of the Crescent"—C. P. MUHLENBERG, Lancaster, Pa.

"Loyalty"—J. C. NEREY, Hunterstown, Pa.

"The Man of One Idea"—J. S. CUTTER, York, Pa.

"Public Men"—W. M. WEIDMAN, Lebanon, Pa.

"Mysterious Providences"—R. L. SIMMEY, Shippensburg, Pa.

"Poland"—S. M. PERRY, Clearspring, Md.

"Dons of Age"—A. HOY, *Zion, Pa.*

"Nature always active"—W. EICHELBERGER, Chatham, Va.

"Claims of the Indian"—WM. HAY, York, Pa.

"Deposition of Public Opinion"—G. A. LOXG, Newton, Va.

"The Missionary and the Soldier"—W. J. REILY, York, Pa.

"Final Triumph of Christian Principles"—D. R. MILLER, Pinegrove, Pa.

"Retreat of the Ten Thousand"—H. W. KUHNS, Greensburg, Pa.

"Utilitarianism"—J. WEIDMAN, Lebanon, Pa.

"Pennillings by the Way"—D. E. L. MERRING, Taneytown, Md.

"Be find nun rure Bäier?"—E. B. KRAMLICH, Fogelville, Pa.

"Power of Love"—T. W. DOSH, Strasburg, Va.

The exercises were protracted to a late hour, but the general excellence of the efforts of the young men representing the Class secured the unflagging attention of the audience to the close. The music, which was very fine, was furnished by the "Worth Infantry Brass Band," of York, Pa.

☞The Catalogue of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College for the session of 1854-55, gives gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the Institution. During the past session 136 students attended lectures. The session for 1855-56 will commence on the 5th of October next. The Faculty of this Institution will compare favorably with the oldest Medical Colleges in the country, and we may anticipate for it a rapid increase of patronage.

Important Correction.

It is generally supposed that the County Treasurers have a right to grant licenses to Merchants, Brewers and Liquor Sellers, under the old law, until the first of October next. The following proviso, which was added to the Bill "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," makes all such licences utterly worthless. It was added in the Senate, and adopted by the House, and entirely escaped the reporter, in making a copy for publication. It should be added to the end of Section 4, and reads as follows:

"*Provided further.*—That so much of of any acts or act of assembly, as requires licenses from a City or County Treasurer, to authorize the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, be and the same is hereby repealed."

☞Court is still in session as we go to press. The most important case disposed of in Common Pleas was the plaintiff's suit of SAMUEL LOUDON vs. SARAH AMANDA BLYTHE, which resulted in a verdict for defendant. Counsel for plaintiff have filed a motion for new trial.

The case of Executors of DAVID REED vs. ALEX. CAMPBELL—summons in debt—resulted in a verdict for pltf. of $125 50.

In Quarter Sessions, MAYER STERN was convicted of selling liquor to minors, &c., under the "Buckalew" law, and sentenced to pay a fine of $15, $5 to prosecutor, and costs of prosecution, with 10 days imprisonment in county jail.

JACOB STAUFFER plead guilty to a similar charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, $5 to prosecutor, and costs, with 10 days imprisonment.

In the case of FREDERICK HERR, for violation of same law, the Prosecuting Attorney, after developing the testimony for the Commonwealth, abandoned the prosecution, the testimony not sustaining the indictment. Verdict not guilty—prosecutor to pay costs.

The indictment vs. FRANCIS BARAM on a similar charge was ignored by the Grand Jury—County to pay costs.

☞We have received a beautifully gotten up sheet of Music for the Piano, composed by our townsman, Prof. J. S. GILLESPIE, entitled the "Quilting Polka." It is dedicated to the members of the "E. C. C. Society of Pennsylvania College," and is embellished by a handsome view of the College buildings and grounds.—MILLER & BEACHAM, Baltimore, Md. publishers.

☞The weather for some days has been very warm. Yesterday the mercury stood 70° in the shade. With plentiful rains and warm sun vegetation has been rapidly developed within a few days.

☞The Legislature will adjourn about the 8th of May. Nearly all the important bills are yet to be disposed of.

Farmers' Prospects.

The New York *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Bulletin*, two of our most reliable and enterprising exchanges are of opinion that the present exhorbitant prices of flour and grain, "cannot possibly fall," and most assuredly they are not, as urges our farming community to "now all the grain they can."

The Bulletin very appropriately remarks, that the wheat fields of the south of Russia are shut out from the scene of commercial Europe. Very probably they are less productive than usual owing to the heavy drafts of peasantry for the military service. England and France are largely occupied in destroying men and property, and the waste of an enormous commissariat swells the amount of this annual consumption, while the drains upon their financial resources will do anything but encourage extension of agricultural enterprise. There is certainly no probability of their becoming large exporters of grain. The Baltic countries have been little affected by the war but their supply cannot be so greatly beyond its wants as to fill up the heavy gap which the other countries manifest.

Our own country promises no loss of afford the farmer a betterment than usual. The rush of emigrant has peopled our cities with a population almost resembling a colliery in time of peace, in the comparative unproductiveness of their first period of sojourn here. The surplus of labor at these localities tempts capitalists, great and small, to engage more and more in enterprises located in theprty to the constant disparagement of the agricultural interest. The numerous railroads, always built with anticipations of the latter market they will afford the farmer, not only fulfil those anticipations, but in fact contribute more to swell the extent of the market, by increasing the property and population of the market towns, to a greater extent than they make it accessible; so that the opening of one avenue makes it necessary to open two more in order to swell the gap created by the first. What is scarcely less important is, that while hitherto the mass of inhabitation has been through the bottoms of the Mississippi Valley, and constantly extending the supply of breadstuffs, it will now occupy the sheep walks of New Mexico, or the coal and iron belts of Kansas and Nebraska, subtracting from the army of agricultural laborers, and in time opening a grain market to the westward, to compete, in some degree, with the eastern. The Tribune says it is the duty and interest of every man who owns a piece of land whereon he can sow a bushel of grain, not totallize the spring to slip by without doing it. We are at starvation prices in breadstuffs as well as in meat. We shall have a famine if we do not look out. The crop of last year was so cut up in the suitable business of butchering cattle, and if the half dozen gentlemen at Vienna and their backers do not come to terms, this state of things will continue, and perhaps for half a dozen seasons. Under such circumstances, the drain upon us for foreign consumption is likely to be greater than it has ever been before. Our present reserves of breadstuffs must be very light, as the high prices of corn plainly denote. Our corn crop last year was wonderfully small, as was well established at harvest time without aid from the present current. Entering upon the year with exhausted granaries at home, with a poor crop following, and an immense European demand, grave apprehension may well be excited as to our circumstances a year hence. We have had a hard winter and enormously high prices throughout. But this is as we have seen to what we shall see, if we should chance to have a bad summer, and the war goes on in Europe. We may then see suffering and starvation in earnest.

Sale of the Public Works.

The legislature has, upon several occasions during the session, had under consideration the several propositions to dispose of the main line of the Public Works. The lateness of the term, however, and the amount of business which is still on the files of the two Houses, render many friends of the sale fearful, that yet another session may be permitted to pass without a disposition of these Works.

The State has no right to expect more for this work that it is worth; it is a drag upon her energies, and a school of barefaced corruption of her people. Their management has reared up a frightful lazar house, where the tricks of knavish swindlers have'been successively practised upon until nearly every man who has had any connection with them has been made a rogue and a thief; and being so they are a source of absolute and annual pecuniary loss to the State, they should be offered to the highest bidder, on short credit terms, secured by adequate security, as will enable some new company to become their purchaser, and give to the people and State the benefit of a wise and wholesale competition in business between the East and the West.

The legislature should not adjourn until they have passed a fair and practicable bill, under which the main line of the Public Works can and will be sold. The proposition to dispose of these works was once, and an important one, in the last session which procured the election of the members, and there rests upon them an obligation to pass such a bill, from which it is impossible they should be relieved. Year after year, and over again the same different ways, signified their wish to be rid of the Public Works; but the wiles of political chicanery have as often been brought into play to defeat their wishes; let this one be the last, and let the representatives of the people, who are by all sorts of implication pledged to this measure at once and in good faith consummate the design achieved in their election. Too long has the old Keystone been made a pack-horse by the incubus resting upon her by reason of the possession of these works. To keep her finances together under their operation, has required energy, labor and sacrification, which, if put to be used in the advancement of our interests as a Commonwealth, would have long since placed Pennsylvania in the very front rank of the States, and made her indeed and in fact what she is by nomination merely, the great Keystone of the Federal arch. Let us have action, action, action.—*Daily News.*

THE CLAY FESTIVAL.—The tenth annual dinner of the Clay Festival Association, commemorative of the birth of the ever glorious statesman of Kentucky, was held at the City Hotel, last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. Upon this occasion were displayed a bust of Henry Clay and a variety of ornaments in pastry; the dinner was excellent, and indeed the whole entertainment was in every respect elevated. Excellent speeches were made by a number of distinguished gentlemen. J. Dixon Roman, of Maryland, spoke in response to the following toast:

The Perpetuity of the Union—To be maintained, now and forever, by the Union of all national men.

Hon. J. P. Kennedy was not present, having been detained at home by indisposition. He sent a letter to the Committee, concluding with the following sentiment:

"The American System, as exemplified and expounded in the life of Henry Clay, is a compend of national wisdom, in which the country will ever find a sure guide, and once to prosperity, power, and indissoluble Union.

NEWFOUNDLAND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The steamer Victoria, belonging to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, is being fitted out at New York, and will shortly be dispatched to Newfoundland, to be employed in completing the telegraph line in progress of construction. It is now confidently expected that the telegraph will be have telegraph communication established between New York and St Johns, New foundland, by the first of July next, when the European steamers will call there on their trips between America and Europe. There is, therefore, a probability that in three months the two continents will be within six days of each other, upon an average, for all purposes of intelligence communication.

The Growing Crops.

☞The fine warm rains of the last week or two have done much toward developing the hitherto backward growing crop. Accounts from the West generally are encouraging, and if we be favored with a fine season, signified their wish to be rid of the Public Works; but the wiles of political chicanery have as often been brought into play to defeat their wishes; let this one be the last, and let the representatives of the people, who are by all sorts of implication pledged to this measure at once and in good faith consummate the design achieved in their election. Too long has the old Keystone been made a pack-horse by the incubus resting upon her by reason of the possession of these works. To keep her finances together under their operation, has required energy, labor and sacrification, which, if put to be used in the advancement of our interests as a Commonwealth, would have long since placed Pennsylvania in the very front rank of the States, and made her indeed and in fact what she is by nomination merely, the great Keystone of the Federal arch. Let us have action, action, action.—*Daily News.*

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SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—Passengers who travel by the New York and New Haven cars have a grand chance of "seeing the elephant." Going from New York, the cars pass the farm of P. T. Barnum, a mile or so before reaching Bridgeport, Connecticut. On that farm, and in plain view from the railroad, an elephant may be seen every pleasant day, attached to a large plow, and doing up the "subsoiling" in first rate style, at the rate of about three distinct double furrow teams—The animal is perfectly tractable. The attendant rides aim, while a colored man guides the plow. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful.

FLOWER GARDENS.—Now is the time to attend to this subject—a pleasant task, which the lovers of floral beauties are too neglected to neglect. It is true that the work is fatiguing; but it is beautiful, and the reward abundant. The love of flowers is universal—adults and infants alike sharing in the admiration of garden beauties. "Ah," you may say, "I have no ground attached to my premises for a garden." Then procure a few boxes, fill them with rich earth, plant your seeds or cuttings, and before a little care upon them, and you will be richly recompensed. The poorest, and most laborious, may have something to gladden his eyes and rejoice his heart.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:—"Wegive you a sure remedy—procure a large sponge—wet it well, press it very dry; by so doing it will leave the small cells open—lay it on the shelf where they are most troublesome, sprinkle fine white sugar on the sponge (slightly moistened) and in a short time you will have not over a hundred ants in it. Immerse the sponge in a kettle of boiling water to where the sponge is, carefully drop the sponge in the scalding water, and you will slay them by the thousands, and soon rid the house of these troublesome insects. When you square the sponge you will be astonished at the number that lodged in the cells."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The new and extensive Glass Factory, at the town of Progress, on the mouth of Monongahela, Pa., was blown down during the gale on Monday, and instantly fire, engaged in the manufacture of glass, were buried in the ruins. At the latest accounts from the scene of disaster, eight dead bodies had been recovered, and several men taken out, seriously injured. Among the killed was a son of Alderman Palmer of Philadelphia. The property belonged to Mr. Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER NEW YORK PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, has addressed a letter to several members of the New Jersey Legislature, who are desirous to bring him permanently before the country for the Presidency. The object of the letter appears to be to "define his position," in a complete wreck. Lashed to her floating and helpless hull, the captain and the remainder of the crew passed six days and nights without a single drop of fresh water and without a mouthful to eat, excepting a single rat that we found swimming about the wreck, and which was fortunately caught and shared among the sufferers. The captain has published a thrilling account of their miraculous escape from death, from which we take the following:

The first day past at our lashings, and we were weak with hunger. The second day and the gnawings of the hunger made all other sufferings insignificant in comparison. The third day we were weak and hunger together lead us to tortures the high short of the pains of hell itself.—Death at this time would have been a relief. In the meantime the hatches of the ship had burst open, and the cargo was floating around us, but none of the provisions within our reach.

The knowledge that our ship's hold was full of provisions, and we so near yet and unable to reach it only added to our sufferings. Still, to aggravate our pains, the potash in the slight wreck was dissolving, and making a lye that was eating into our flesh. Having no water, we each took a piece of cold lead into our mouths, and chewing this kept our mouths moist, and was found to be a great relief. At this time, we saw a shark, and a rat, and a sponge, swimming about and coming near enough to one of the sailors, it was captured.—Never did hunter more rejoice at his first greater satisfaction than did the sons of Neptune on this drowning rat. The rat was shared among the starving crew, and never was a morsel received with a better relish.

All that we had in addition to this rat, were the boots and shoes upon our feet, which were cut into small pieces, and ate as our rescue. On the third day of our suffering—on the 25th of February—a vessel came in sight and we were all elated with the prospects of relief. In time, however, we were again disappointed.—The vessel, the name of which I do not now remember, came within hailing distance of us, and speaking the captain inquired him to send us a boat. The reply was, he could do nothing for us; and leaving us to our fate, he were compelled to see this vessel sail away from us.

On the fifth and sixth days some of the crew said they did not feel so much the want of food as they did on the third day. This was the feeling of the most if not all of us. The fourth day and night passed off in a state of stupor. The fifth day came, and with it a succession this day we were visited by the barque Sylph, Capt Hallock, from Gandalouge, bound to St. Pierre, Newfoundland. The captain spoke us, and learning our situation, promised to go to St. Pierre, to warn aboard, still blow a gale, and the sea was very heavy. This promise revived us.

During the night of the fifth day of our sufferings—the 27th of February—the Sylph drifted away from us and the next morning we saw her no more. Our feelings when the next morning opened up and again showed us nothing but the vast ocean, were indescribable.—Captain Hallock, however, upon ascertaining on the morning of the 28th that he had left us, ordered back all the sail his barque could carry and commenced the search for us. He successful and found us after a few hours search, and at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 28th we were taken from our lashings and placed safely on board the Sylph.

When relieved none of us were able to stand, though all of us still retained our senses. One of the crew, named Lewis, lost his person of ropes, lost his tons, which dropped into the sea as he was lifted from the ship. The potash lye had eaten the feet of the sufferer to the effect.

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SEEING THE ELEPHANT.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Clergyman Engaged to be Married to Eleven Ladies.

We have already announced the loss of the "seeing the elephant." Going from New York, the cars pass the farm of P. T. Barnum, a mile or so before reaching Bridgeport, Connecticut. On that farm, and in plain view from the railroad, an elephant may be seen every pleasant day, attached to a large plow, and doing up the "subsoiling" in first rate style, at the rate of about three distinct double horse teams—The animal is perfectly tractable. The attendant rides aim, while a colored man guides the plow. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful.

☞The Washington Star says there is no truth in the New York Post's statement that Secretary Guthrie has written to a friend or friends in Kentucky to be cautious in their business, as war with Spain is inevitable. The sentiment of the government is concentrating from Spanish sources.

Wo! Wo! to JERUSALEM!—The Charlestown Mercury latterly appears to be coming back to the Union dissolving key again. "Public opinion" at the North is estimates is more bootils than ever, now, to heavy and slavery institutions. Georgia, too, is taking to alarm. The Columbus Times, for example, discovers any quantity of "appalling realities in the late elections" here away, and exclaims in agony of despairs:

"In the hills and valleys of New Hampshire—in the prairies of Iowa—in the throng-cities of Massachusetts and New York—in the hills of Ohio—in the valleys and Pennsylvania, the almost unanimous voice of the people has rendered a verdict against the South and her institutions."

Well, if it be so, what is to be done about it? Dissolving the Union would not at all help the "institution."—*N. Y. Express.*

THE FAMILY OF PINTO.—Pinto, who was recently executed at Havana, had a private fortune of $200,000. He was esteemed a loyal son of Spain, born in one of her own colonies. He was the father of six or seven children, some of very tender years. He was accompanied by every thing calculated to make life happy. He possessed rare talents and indefatigable activity. It is said that the mind of his oldest daughter gave way at the fate of her father, that she became insane, and died on the night of the 22d.

☞In Cincinnati they are manufacturing portable cottages for Kansas and Nebraska, in large numbers. They have generally two rooms. No nails are used; and they can be put up or taken down in a few hours. The scarcity of timber on the prairies makes it an object for a settler to carry with him not only his furniture, but his house. It is said that a cottage of two rooms requires about 2000 feet of timber.

Terrible Suffering of a Shipwrecked Crew.

We have already announced the loss of the "seeing the elephant." Going from New York to Antwerp, and the drowning of three of the crew: She encountered a terrible gale on the 20th of February, and on the 22d became a complete wreck. Lashed to her floating and helpless hull, the captain and the remainder of the crew passed six days and nights without a single drop of fresh water and without a mouthful to eat, excepting a single rat that we found swimming about the wreck, and which was fortunately caught and shared among the sufferers. The captain has published a thrilling account of their miraculous escape from death, from which we take the following:

The first day past at our lashings, and we were weak with hunger. The second day and the gnawings of the hunger made all other sufferings insignificant in comparison. The third day we were weak and hunger together lead us to tortures the high short of the pains of hell itself.—Death at this time would have been a relief. In the meantime the hatches of the ship had burst open, and the cargo was floating around us, but none of the provisions within our reach.

The knowledge that our ship's hold was full of provisions, and we so near yet and unable to reach it only added to our sufferings. Still, to aggravate our pains, the potash in the slight wreck was dissolving, and making a lye that was eating into our flesh. Having no water, we each took a piece of cold lead into our mouths, and chewing this kept our mouths moist, and was found to be a great relief. At this time, we saw a shark, and a rat, and a sponge, swimming about and coming near enough to one of the sailors, it was captured.—Never did hunter more rejoice at his first greater satisfaction than did the sons of Neptune on this drowning rat. The rat was shared among the starving crew, and never was a morsel received with a better relish.

All that we had in addition to this rat, were the boots and shoes upon our feet, which were cut into small pieces, and ate as our rescue. On the third day of our suffering—on the 25th of February—a vessel came in sight and we were all elated with the prospects of relief. In time, however, we were again disappointed.—The vessel, the name of which I do not now remember, came within hailing distance of us, and speaking the captain inquired him to send us a boat. The reply was, he could do nothing for us; and leaving us to our fate, we were compelled to see this vessel sail away from us.

On the fifth and sixth days some of the crew said they did not feel so much the want of food as they did on the third day. This was the feeling of the most if not all of us. The fourth day and night passed off in a state of stupor. The fifth day came, and with it a succession this day we were visited by the barque Sylph, Capt Hallock, from Gandalouge, bound to St. Pierre, Newfoundland. The captain spoke us, and learning our situation, promised to go to St. Pierre, to warn aboard, still blow a gale, and the sea was very heavy. This promise revived us.

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STILL THEY COME!

New Goods at Less Prices.

FARMERS, look to your interests. If you want to get back the money you lost, just call at the Northwest corner of the Diamond, where you will save at least 25 per cent. and get the full worth of your money, and where you will not have to pay for those who don't pay. Don't forget to bring your money. Also bring along anything and everything you have to sell—such as BUTTER, EGGS, BACON, LARD, RAGS, and everything you think will sell—and I will buy at what they are worth. Just call at the People's Store.

☞The Stock consists of *DRY GOODS*, Groceries, Clothing made to order, &c.

New Queensware and Cedar-ware.

JOHN HOKE.

Gettysburg, March 2, 1855.—tf

WE CAN'T BE BEAT!

Another Arrival of Splendid New Goods!

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I have just received and opened a large and splendid supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

They consist in part of French, English and American CLOTHS, of all colors, from $2 to $5; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Plain and Fancy Linens, together with a variety of Staple Goods, from 12½ cents up, Tweeds, in large variety.

FOR THE LADIES,

we have SILKS, SILK TISSUE, Linen Lustres, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams from 6 cents up; Linsey Mullin, Plain and Plaid Jaconets, Lawns Plaids