THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 23, 1855.

☞ We are informed to Mr. McCLAIN for a copy of titles of the Acts and Resolutions adopted by the late Legislature, and other documents. The whole number of Acts passed was 725.

☞ An able letter from the pen of Rev. Dr. BRICKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, formerly of Baltimore, on the "American movement," will be found on the second page. Dr. B. is one of the ablest Divines of the Presbyterian church, distinguished for his controversial abilities and for his zealous devotion to Protestantism and Public Schools. His letter will command attention.

☞ The annual Catalogue of Dickinson College, Carlisle, shows that Institution to be in a prosperous condition. The number of students in attendance during the year was 245, including the Preparatory Department. Among the members of the Senior Class we notice the name of CHARLES F. HIMES, of New Oxford.

☞ A Supplement to the School Law, was passed at the recent session, continuing the independent school districts now in existence; and authorizing the erection of new districts by the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the application of twenty citizens, by process similar to that pursued in erecting new township.

The Pennsylvania School Journal, published at Lancaster—is made the official organ of the School Department for the publication of all decisions, notices, &c., emanating therefrom.

By a section of the same act all boroughs and townships now connected in the assessments of county taxes, shall hereafter be separate and independent of each other for such purposes and for school purposes, each to elect its own assessor. In fact we presume this will separate them entirely.

Bank stock is by the same act exempted from taxation for school purposes. The supplement will be found in full in to day's paper.

☞ The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States met at Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, and the Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, was elected Moderator. The Assembly unanimously resolved to meet in the city of New York in May, 1856.

☞ Governor REEDER has left Washington, it is said, on his return to Kansas, but without any special support from the Federal Government, or any promise of the solicited aid to subject the mischief-making Missourians to law and order. It is expected he will go to Fort Leavenworth in the discharge of his duties.

☞ A man by name of HOUSEHOLDER, of Hopewell township, York county, was run over and killed by an express train about three miles from York, on Friday last. He was standing on the track, but as the train approached stepped aside, not sufficiently, however, to prevent being caught by part of the machinery and was thrown down on the track.

☞ The Northern Methodists, in their conference at Troy and Sing Sing, adopted resolutions denouncing American Slavery as a political, social and moral curse, and promising to work in a lawful and Christian manner for its extinction.—A fitting response to the philippic of the Parkville (Missouri) outlaws, denouncing all opponents of Slavery propagandism and Methodist preachers in particular.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat, the St. Louis Intelligencer, the Hannibal Messenger, and almost all the journals of Missouri, have spoken in terms of strong condemnation of the lawless spirit abroad in Missouri, which has resulted in the Parkville and other mob outrages, disgraceful to any community. We are glad to note these instance of conservatism in a quarter of the Union where conservatism, law and order, have recently been so grossly violated.

☞ The "Sag Nichts," secret Order has spread through the West with wonderful rapidity. It is the "antipode" of the Know Nothing organization. In Ohio, and Kentucky, and Indiana, there there are many thousands of members and numerous lodges. It is said to have both of unusual solemnity, pass words, signs and grips, and the members are divided in squads of ten each with a commander, who is responsible for their appearance whenever their services are required.

☞ Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, having vetoed the "Personal Liberty Bill," which partially nullifies the Fugitive slave law, by providing for trial by jury, &c., the Legislature passed it by the constitutional vote over the veto. In the Senate the vote stood, yeas 32, nays 8 —in the House, yeas, 230, nays 76.

☞ The Congregation of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in Brooklyn, recently presented him with a house in that city worth $20,000 as a testimony of their appreciation of his services as a minister and as a man.

☞ The average price of Flour in Philadelphia, during the month of April, was higher this year than in any year since 1817. In the last 60 years it came up to $10 in April only seven times, viz: 1796, $16; 1800, $11; 1806, $12; 1811, $10 50; 1817, $14 12; 1818, $10; 1855, $10 37.

☞ Rev. S. SENTMAN, of Taneytown, Md., declines the appointment to the Lutheran Mission at Chicago, Illinois.

Pope Denied.

There has been issued a "Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Bishops and Prelates of Baltimore," which is published in pamphlet form, the concluding paragraphs of which, addressed to the clergy, will be read with interest. We insert them below. We endorse the action of Mr. CHANDLER, the opinions of the "Dublin Tablet," Dr. BROWNSON, and other dignitaries, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Beloved Brethren of the laity, we, and our brethren, have spoken to you, in our entreat you to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil; and that you, considering well the mass of precepts we have given you, in the name of the Lord Jesus, for this is the will of God your sanctification, be peaceable, sober, just and faithful in the performance of all duties towards all, saying, Peace, patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, remember your responsibility to God, and seize freedom, but not as having liberty as a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God—Honor and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist the ordinance of God, purchase for themselves damnation. To the General and State Governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the Church challenge your obedience in the things of salvation. We have no need of pressing this distinction which, people are universally and constantly observe. You know that we have uniformly taught you both, publicly and privately, to perform all the duties of citizens, and that we never exacted of you, as we ourselves have never made even the slightest pretension to any authority or engagement inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. Opposed, we, opposed to the last, to all and all these principles, and even in our communications to the Holy Sentiel, we repeat, we disclaim the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority. He on disclaim at the mistatements of our tenets which are daily uttered, or of the effort to deprive us of our civil rights, and of the confidence and esteem of our fellow-citizens. Formidable as is the combination for this purpose, we do not despair that the justice and good sense of the nation will soon discover the groundless character of the suspicions entertained on the Church of Catholics, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the established order of society, under whatever form of government they may be placed. Brethren let the light of your example shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven. Pray for the conversion and salvation of all men, for this is the will of God, who desires that all men may be saved, and may come to the knowledge of the truth."

☞ This is not the first time such opinions have been advanced, but the whole theory and practice of the Roman Church fatally them. Archbishop KENRICK is subject in all things to the Pope; he holds office under him; derives title from him; possesses property as his representative; and he can and go as he holding; acknowledges him as infallible; and in every respect dependant upon the Pope.—So with his fellow Prelates. Much depends then upon the distinction entertained by the Church between the "civil order" and the things of salvation," which the Archbishop thinks there is "no need of pressing." Now suppose the Pope were to allege such antithesis against the "Church property," in Italy, or in Tuscany, Naples, and other States of this Republic, as he did against similar enactments of the Piedmontese Legislature, denouncing them as null and void, because of their interference with the "civil order of salvation,"—and absolving all good Catholics from obedience thereto—where would the Archbishop's distinction place him? For or against his master—the Pope?

The Supply of Flour.

☞ The New York Tribune contends that the general impression that the supply of flour is short, is based on the mere and on erroneous data, for speculative purposes, and proceeds to show that there are now on Lake Erie and on the Canada, about 1,456,000 barrels. It then adds:—"Of this 456,000 barrels to be absorbed by the destitute points in the interior, and then we shall receive a tide water *one million barrels*—enough at the rate of winter consumption, 8,000 bbls. daily, to last for three hundred and twenty-five days, or until the middle of next September. Such is the estimate of our correspondent, and we have no doubt it is nearer the truth than the one of only 700,000 barrels; and whether, with a favorable prospect of a good crop all over the country, there is not a shadow of reason for any alarm about a short supply."

PROSCRIPTION.

"There is nothing proscriptive," says America's Own, in the true American doctrine. True Americans oppose no man on account of his birthplace. They extend the hand of hospitality alike to Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, &c. They offer them all a home. They say, "Here is our country. You are welcome to pursue your various branches of industry and compete with us in business. Our republic shall protect your rights, if they are assailed by any or all the tyrants of the world. You shall enjoy the rights we enjoy; but we *require* that our countryman should rule—that Americans should rule America. But if any of you should be elected to office we will not prevent you from availing yourselves of the benefit of the votes you every assistance in the execution of the laws of our country. We believe in sustaining the vital principle of a Republic, that the will of the majority shall prevail, when expressed in a lawful manner." In this proscription?

☞ The Guernsey Times learns from all parts of Ohio, that the coming crop, if not injured in filling, will be larger, than any preceding one.

Our Affairs with Spain.

☞ Notwithstanding the misrepresentations and misperception of the American movement by a corrupt partisan press, the clouds seem to be making steadily head-way throughout the Union, challenging public confidence the more the principle and aims are clearly developed. There is considerable mystery hanging over the Ostend Conference, as of the Order, arising from the various and varying "expositions" given to the public from time to time, each successive publication professing to be the true one. However this may be, the aims and purposes of the party reach us through the their official manifestos and declarations of principles, strike us as eminently conservative and American. Take for example the following series of Resolutions adopted by the Know-Nothing Council of Trenton, N. Jersey:

"Resolved, That Americans shall rule America; that the naturalization laws should be so changed that foreigners shall no longer exercise a controlling influence in our affairs; that our Federal and State Governments should be filled only by native born citizens.

"Resolved, That devotion to the cause of civil and religious freedom is a principle and a sentiment inspired by the very air, and springing spontaneously from the very soil, of America—that it is one of the first impressions of every native born son of this Republic, and that it grows with his growth and strengthens with its strength—that it is indispensable to the success of our free institutions—and that it can never can ever become naturalized in spirit, nor truly Americanized, which denies these cardinal principles of all Republicanism—which asserts its right to tyrannize over the consciences so less than the actions of men—which acknowledges a higher law by supreme allegiance to a foreign prince and Pope, whose commands it must obey in spite of the laws of the land, and the destruction of liberties.

"Resolved, That the members of such secret societies, be truly naturalized in spirit, and cannot sincerely renounce their allegiance to the Pope; they cannot with safety be trusted with official influence in this Republic, and should be excluded from the exercise thereof.

"Resolved, That as pure morality and religion are necessary to the perpetuity of Republican institutions; the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, should be read in our schools.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all interference by the General Government with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, and that we most heartily approve of the adjustment of that vexed question as embodied in the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, to adjust and settle questions of this kind by fair, equal and honorable compromise—and that we reprobate and condemn in the strongest manner, the late reckless breach of this solemn compact between free and slaveholding States, and the consequent revival of dangerous agitations by Messrs. Douglas, Pierce, and the majority of the last Congress.

"Resolved, That as friends of the Union and of the harmony and fraternal confidence which should exist between the North and South, we deeply regret and deplore that the cause of the re-agitation of this dangerous question—namely, the violation of the Missouri Compromise Act, of the Missouri Compromise—shall be renewed; that time-honored compromise shall be re-established and maintained more sacredly as it was before its unsolicited and wicked violation; that Kansas and Nebraska shall be admitted into the Union only as free States—so that good faith, confidence and harmony between the free and slave States may be restored, and demagogues may learn never again to disturb them, or by their presumptuous and reckless aggressions to create divisions and dissensions among the different portions of what should be one great, united, invincible brotherhood of Americans.

Resolved, That American industry, no less than American interests, should be fostered and protected against the blighting efforts of foreign influence; that American labor should never be subjected to wage, or even the slightest competition with the pauper labor of Europe; that American workingmen must not be expected to be demoralized to the standard of foreign starvation wages; and that the manufactures, and the agricultural, and mechanical interests of our country, should be protected by a fair and reasonable tariff of duties upon imports.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to give a preference at all times to American manufacture, and we recommend the adoption of the pledge by all others, and that we believe it will do as much as any other measure, towards Americanizing the country and advancing its prosperity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the improvement by the Federal Government, of all such of our rivers and harbors as are of national importance, so that the lives, property and commerce of the people may be placed in safe communication with the best markets of this country and of the world.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific—that it should be built of American iron—that it should and together the utmost parts of the Union and connect more closely the great American brotherhood—that it would make us, in material interests, emphatically a united country complete in ourselves, possessing within our borders all the elements of wealth, resources of almost every soil and every climate—and independent of the productions and the wealth of every foreign country or people.

Resolved, That this platform is broad enough for all conservative and National Americans to stand upon, and that we ask of our brethren throughout the Union a careful consideration of these resolutions, and the adoption of a distinct code of principles such as shall bind together, by devotion to a common sentiment, all Americans, and result in the solid triumph of the great measures for which we are contending, and in the glory and prosperity of the Republic.

☞ The great Anti-Liquor Law gathering at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday night, was attended by six thousand persons. Strong resolutions, denunciatory of the law were adopted.

☞ Three or four thousand hogs have lately been slaughtered in Greencastle, Ia., for the use of the allied army in the Crimea. Contracts for forty thousand head for the same purpose, it is stated, have been made with different parties throughout the State of Indiana.

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