Pennsylvania American Convention at Reading.

READING, July 5, 1855.

The American State Council adjourned this morning. There were about three hundred delegates in attendance, and the best feeling prevailed. In the absence of the presiding officer, the Hon. JOHN R. EDIE, of Somerset, was elected President.

The protesting delegates to the Philadelphia Council made a report, stating that they had succeeded in obtaining from the National Council all they had been instructed to ask of that body; that they had protested against the insertion of the 12th section of the national platform, and concluded by presenting that document together with their protest, which, on motion, were referred to a committee consisting of one from each Congressional district, The The Philadelphia districts, with the exception of the second, were not represented on the Committees. The delegates, after having appointed committee men, withdrew them on the arrival of certain other delegates from said city.

The Committee on the Platform consisted of Messrs. J. L. Gosler, U. B. Pennypacker, A. S. Cadwallader, C. R. Robinson, John Shaffer, W. C. A. Lawrence, Eli Thompson, C. N. Cistie, G. Z. Dimmock, G. W. Lusk, Lemuel Todd, E. G. Fahnestock, E. Scull, John Covode, W. W. Smith, R. M. Riddle, Thos. McConnell, A. B. Quay, W. W. Wise.—Next morning the committee presented a majority and minority report—the latter being as follows:

I. The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II. The cultivation and developement of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling—of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions—of an admiration for the purer days of our national existence—of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution—and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III. The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good—or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2nd. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discrimination, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution—and a careful avoidance, by the general Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members—and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its priciples, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And as a corollary to the above:—

1st. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2nd. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements—and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of paupers and felons.

VI. The essential modification of the Naturalization laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII. Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other: Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic—and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges—the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or eclesiastic.

IX. The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X. The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI. The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State—which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Contitution of nearly all the States—by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities—and by the consent of the people of America is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII. That the question of slavery should not be introduced into the Platform of the American party, being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects. That we believe in and shall ever defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the designs of the organization. But inasmuch as the subject has been forced upon us we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored—and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise.

XIII. The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest—restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV. This Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed—and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member—and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

Signed by nine of the Committee.

Jacob L. Gosler,	W. C. A. Lawrence,
A. S. Cadwallader,	G. W. Lusk,
C. R. Robinson,	Lemuel Todd,
John Shaffer,	E. G. Fahnestock,
	W. W. Smith.

The other report does not vary materially from that presented above, excepting in the article bearing upon the Slavery question, which is as follows:

Affirming the most ardent attachment to the Union of these States, as the bulwark of our civil and religious liberty, and the depository of the honor and glory of the nation, and of the citizens of the several States, and avowing our determination to stand faithful to the Union at all hazards save those of disloyalty to freedom and dishonor to ourselves as freemen, speaking from the shadow of free institutions, we desire to make a permanent record of our sentiments touching Slavery as it exists in the Southern States of this Union, and as it is obtruded on us and made an element and condition of our coherence as a family of States. Slavery existing only in and by law in the Southern States, is necessarily a *local* thing, and we ought not in fact to have to deal with it in any *form*. But the present Constitution of the United States having made it a subject of restraint, evidently too as the beginning of measures for its abolishment, and Congress having subsequently passed laws for the reception of slaves escaping into Free States, this local institution has been constantly forced upon the people of the North, until it has become the object of a repugnant and well settled public opinion. The public opinion of the inhabitants of the Free States, is and has been adverse to slavery, and that opinion has been confirmed and strengthened by recent events. We sympathize with this Northern sentiment in regard to slavery, and claim the right on all legitimate occasions to discriminate by the bestowal of our suffrages in favor of the men and the measures promising most to conserve and give efficacy to the Northern sentiment touching slavery, and to reproduce in ultimate practice in the Southern States the views of Southern Statesmen who calculated the period which should witness the abolishment of African Slavery in the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That we do not propose to interfere in any wise with Slavery within the limits of those States where by the laws it already exists, but that in every attempt to bring the freemen of the North into new partnership with Slavery—to every attempt to subject new territory to Slavery—to every measure proposed in Congress for the further protection or extension of Slavery, and for the admission of Slave States, we declare ourselves now and immutably opposed and repugnant.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored—and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise.

Signed by ten of the Committee.

R. M. Riddle,	Edward Scull,
Thos. McConnel,	G. Z. Dimmock,
A. B. Quay,	C. N. Cistie,
W. W. Wise,	Eli Thompson,
John Covode,	U. B. Penypacker.

The minority Report, being the same as that adopted by the Philadelphia National Convention except the 12th Article, was adopted—yeas 133; nays 53.

The only other business of importance transacted by the regular body was the passage of the following resolution with almost entire unanimity:—

Resolved, that a Committee of thirteen be appointed to invite the co-operation of all the State Councils in the Confederacy who may be willing to concur in the principles and platform this day adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, and for a national creed; and that a Convention be held at Cincinnati on the 8th day of January next, to concert measures to secure the nomination in the Convention called by the National Council for candidates for President and Vice-President who are willing to stand upon the platform this day established, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to secure the success of the American party in the Union. The representation of each State in said Convention to be equal to the number of members such State is entitled to in the national Congress.

Before this resolution was acted upon ten of the Philadelphia and two of the Montgomery County delegation withdrew. The seceders, after the adjournment of the regular Council, proceeded to organize a new State Council.

After the passage of the above resolution calling a National Convention at Cincinnati, those who had voted against the adoption of the State Platform and who had voted for the majority Platform, declared their entire acquiescence in, and satisfaction with, the action of the Convention in the adoption of the State Platform and resolutions, and the Convention adjourned with three hearty cheers for the American cause.

The Outrage on Gov. Reeder.

The recent attempted perpetration of an outrage upon the person of Gov. REEDER near Kansas City, at Shawnee Mission, shows the system to be adopted for the introduction of Slavery. A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives more completely the facts of this affray than we have before seen. It appears that the Governor was sitting alone in his office, his Secretary, Mr. Lowry, being sick and confined to his room at the time, when the well known Gen. Stringfellow entered. He was courteously received, and after general preliminary conversation, in which he dilated upon the influence and control he would have over the present Legislature, and the great excitement existing in Missouri against Gov. Reeder, he made two propositions to the Governor—one being that the Governor should sanction any bill that should be passed to punish the tampering with slaves in the Territory, or the uttering of abolition sentiments, and the other that he recommend in his message that the Legislature adjourn to Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri. The Governor replied that, although in favor of a free State, he was willing, and thought it quite proper that temporary protection be given to slave property in the Territory, until the question be properly decided; but that he could not promise to sanction a bill he had never seen, and much less could he agree to a bill making the penalty for minor offences death, as he had heard proposed, and that he would not recommend the Legislature to adjourn to the Shawnee Mission. At this the General became much excited, and endeavored to get up a quarrel upon the words—"border ruffians," reported to have been used by Gov. R. He was told that the use of such language had been disavowed, and *that* as early as possible. He then desired to know if Gov. R. had represented Kansas as being conquered and subjugated by the citizens of Missouri, to which the Governor replied that he had. Stringfellow then inquired further if the Governor had intended to charge him with any unlawful or dishonerable act, to which the Governor replied that he believed and had said that Gen. S. was mainly instrumental in creating the excitement in Missouri, which had produced the present state of things; and in answer to another question by Stringfellow, said he considered such a course of conduct as unlawful and dishonorable.

By this time, the excitement of Stringfellow became very great, so much so as to attract several persons standing in front of the door; and he on the spot gave the Governor a verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the Governor saying that he was no subscriber to the duelling code. At this time the Governor was carelessly sitting with his chair balanced upon the two hind legs. Stringfellow advanced and by putting his hand upon his shoulder, pushed him over, at the same time falling upon him, and scratching him deeply in the cheek with his nails. The Governor kicked him off, and rose to his feet, both gentlemen drawing their pistols, when Stringfellow was siezed by Attorney General Isaacks and Mr. Halderman, and the Governor dropped his weapon, saying that he scorned to attack a man who was prevented from defending himself. By the interference of the two gentlemen, the matter was calmed down. Stringfellow, who thus began by attempting to intimidate the Governor of Kansas Territory, failing in that personally assaults him, is a resident of Weston, Mo., and makes no pretence of living in the Territory. It is generally believed that the Missourians have discovered that they will be unable to manage two-thirds of the Legislature, and thus avoid the Governor's veto; and therefore the conduct of their acknowledged leader. During the late affray the Governor had twice good opportunity to shoot Stringfellow, and the friends of order, and his friends, are very thankful that he refrained; for had any injury, even the slightest, occurred to Stringfellow, in two hours a crowd would have been raised on the border, against which resistance would have been useless, and no one can imagine what would have been the ultimate consequence.

Artful Dodging.

The "Democratic" State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and nominated Arnold Plumer, formerly M. C. and State Treasurer, of Venango County, for Canal Commissioner. The Committee on Resolutions split on the platform. The majority report made by Col. Black, of Pittsburg, was brief, and save in denouncing Know Nothingism, was vague, indefinite and unmeaning. The Nebraska-Kansas question was adroitly dodged. The minority, led on by Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, pressed a resolution approving that measure and declaring that Congress was bound to admit a new State into the Union whether it recognized slavery or not: this was negitived, 46 yeas, 60 nays. Mr. Ex-Speaker Chase, of Susquehanna, introduced resolutions pledging the Democracy to resist every measure for the perpetuation or extension of Slavery—denouncing the Missouri mob violence in Kansas, and endorsing the course pursued by Gov. Reeder: these were laid on the table. Having thus got around the sharp points by adroit manoevering, and as far as we see, *shirked* also all committalism as to the "jug law" either way the Convention adjourned.—*York Republican.*

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 13, 1855.

The attention of the reader is directed to the communication detailing the recent slave-hunt near Petersburg. The writer is one of our most respectable citizens, and his statements can be relied on. They furnish another pregnant answer to the oft-repeated inquiry of northern doughfaces—"What has the North to do with slavery?" If our free homes are thus to be invaded by roving bands of kidnappers and outlaws, the strong arm of law protecting them in their infamous calling, it does become a matter of some consequence to the North to inquire how long this system is to continue. And yet this outrage in our own county is but one of a numberless class daily occurring throughout the country, one of which—an attempt to kidnap a free white girl in Chester county—is also detailed in another part of to-day's paper.

"ARRENDTSVILLE, July 7, 1855.

MR. BUEHLER:—I wish to let you know that BENJAMIN WALKER does not lift the papers, and has told me that he don't intend to take them any longer. Yours, &c.,

PETER EYSTER, P. M."

And we wish to let the world know that "BENJAMIN WALKER," owes the Printer the sum of $6 66. If he forks over we will take him to be an honest man. If not, the world may think differently.

A letter from one of the townships desiring us to publish a notice for a meeting of School Directors, was received at this office during the past week, but mislaid or lost, without special attention being directed to the source whence it came. The writer will be kind enough to re-advise us as to his wishes.

A PALATABLE DRINK.—Mr. EZAIAS Z. LITTLE hands us the following recipe for making a very superior Mead. Being frequently called on for a copy of the recipe, he is disposed to give all the benefit of it:

Take 5 gallons milk-warm water,
" 5 pounds white sugar,
" 1 quart hop sotz,
" 1 pint hop water,
" ½ ounce Cream Tartar,
" 1 ounce Ginger,
" Oil of Lemon to suit the taste.

Mix all together, and let stand in the sun or in a warm place ten hours; then bottle and cork tightly.

Occasional misprints occurred in several of the letters hastily written during our absence, especially that from Niagara. It could hardly have been otherwise, in view of a necessarily defective manuscript, hastily dashed off amid the few leisure moments of a hurried visit. Nor should we have alluded to the matter now, supposing that the reader has made the proper corrections, but that a friend has directed our attention to several historical errors which inadvertently crept into our last letter in the confusion of its hurried preparation. SCOTT is represented as being a *Colonel* at the battle of Lundy's Lane, whereas in truth he had been promoted to a *Brigadier Generalship* some four months previously, because of meritorious conduct. To whom belongs the honor of having suggested the propriety of taking the battery of the enemy posted on the brow of the hill, has been a matter of some doubt and controversy. Gen. BROWN, in his official report of the battle, is silent as to the source whence it originated. He simply says it was necessary to carry the enemy's battery, and that Col. MILLER was assigned to the task. He neither claims the suggestion for himself, nor attributes it to any one else. Armstrong, in his Notices of the War, seems disposed to assign the honor to the senior engineer, McREE; while the friends of SCOTT, from the fact of his piloting the gallant MILLER through the darkness of the night to the gap which led to the lane, have claimed the honor for him, although it is possible that this service was rendered simply because of Scott's better acquaintance with the ground. It is probable, indeed, that in this obvious crisis of the battle, general attention was directed to the enemy's battery, and the importance of silencing it.

Our correspondent, a gentleman of superior historical attainments, and in whose judgment we have very great confidence, claims the honor for Gen. RIPLEY, on the authority of Niles' Register and Brackenridge's History of the War of 1812. He writes us as follows:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "STAR AND BANNER."—Permit me to correct two errors in the very interesting communication in your paper of the 6th inst., headed "Editorial Correspondence," and dated June 28, 1855, into which the writer, in his remarks on the battle of "Lundy's Lane," has inadvertently fallen.

The first is, when he speaks of *Scott* being then a Colonel. He was a Brigadier General, in command of the 1st Brigade of Brown's army, Brig. Gen. *Ripley* commanding the 2nd.

The other is, putting into the mouth of Scott the inquiry to Col. *Miller* whether he could take the British Battery, which was then making fearful havoc in the American ranks. It was the brave *Ripley* who, after having interposed the 2nd Brigade between the exhausted and shattered troops of Scott and the British army, conceived the design of striking a decisive blow, by storming the hill crowned by the enemy's artillery, the key of their whole position. Having resolved on this daring feat, he asked *Miller*, who commanded the 21st (part of his brigade), whether he could carry the British position with his regiment, if he (Ripley) supported him with the 23d. And it was in reference to this inquiry, that the wary and intrepid veteran replied, in the memorable words, "*I'll try, sir!*"—(See Niles' Register—Brackenridge's History of the War of 1812.)

Yours, respectfully, S.

The American State Convention.

In another column we give the proceedings of the American State Convention at Reading, with the platform of principles adopted as the basis of operations in this State. It will be seen that the Pro-Slavery plank of the platform adopted by the Philadelphia National Convention has been repudiated, as it has been repudiated by every Northern American Convention that has since assembled, and a section substituted distinctly denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska swindle, and demanding a restoration of the time-honored Missouri Compromise. We should have personally preferred the substitute proposed by the majority committee, but are content with the action of the Convention, it being the most emphatic recognition of Northern sentiment hitherto obtained from a Pennsylvania State Convention, and contrasting finely with the dough-faced action of the opposition convention recently assembled at Harrisburg. A few cotton-hearted delegates from Philadelphia, disliking the manly avowal of Northern feeling, seceded—but the party is infinitely better off without them. If Philadelphia cannot stand by the rest of the State on a platform so eminently conservative and patriotic, she will have to go by herself. But we hope better things from the sober second thought of her people. The lines are now distinctly drawn between dough-faced Locofocoism and true-grit Americanism, and the friends of Freedom of all political associations, will know where to go.

The remainder of the platform is the same as that adopted by the National Convention, and as a conservative, patriotic, unexceptionable avowal of important principles, must challenge general approval.

It will also be noticed that the obligation of secrecy as to the existence, objects and general movements of the American organization is removed, thus commending it to the approval of numbers who have hitherto stood aloof, because of a want of sympathy with the profound secrecy which has hitherto characterized its movements—a secrecy probably altogether essential in the incipient workings of the party, but no longer necessary now that it has acquired influence and power. Hereafter we may expect open warfare between Americanism and Locofocoism. *We* are ready for the conflict.

Taking Alarm.

"The Pittsburg Synod of the Lutheran Church have adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the principles of our church exclude from communion the members of the secret society called Know Nothings, and the members of all such societies, and that the Presbytery direct sessions to enforce this opinion."

The above we find going the rounds of the Opposition press. No such resolution was ever adopted by any Lutheran church association, nor are there in the Lutheran organization any such bodies as "Presbyteries," or "Sessions." But that don't make any difference to these conscientious, truth-loving editors. Some time ago we noticed the above resolution in the same presses, attributed then to one of the Synods of the Associate Reformed Church, which body has uniformly borne testimony against *all* secret associations, and has excluded Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance from church communion. In directing its anathemas against Know Nothingism, it would only be consistent with its past professions.—On reflection, this did not exactly suit the purposes of the Opposition, and the resolution re-appears credited to a Lutheran Synod. Next, we may expect to find it credited to a Methodist Conference, or a Presbyterian Presbytery.

A SENSIBLE MOVEMENT.—The Old Line Whigs of Lebanon county met in county Convention last week for the purpose of deciding upon their future action. Resolutions were passed favorable to Protection to American Industry, condemnatory of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, sternly reprobating the Pierce dynasty and the cut-throat outrages perpetrated in Kansas by Atchison and his party aiders and abetters, friendly to *an honorable fusion with the American party*, and nobly spurning the appeals and offered union of action with wily Locofocoism. Governor Pollock was recognized as the embodiment of the principles of the party, and the Whigs were warned to be on their guard against all Democrats sailing under Whig colors. A committee of one from each township was appointed, empowered to act in all matters relating to the best interests of the Whig party.

A Whig Convention was also recently held in Washington county, which adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the outrages in Kansas Territory. The Reporter says that an honorable fusion with the American party was agreed on.

There is something sensible in these movements, and worthy the serious attention of honest men of all parties. Modern Locofocoism has invited and effected a coalition with the Foreign and Catholic vote, and is now directing a bitter crusade against everything in the shape of American sentiment or American policy. There is neither room nor use for more than two leading parties in this struggle between Americanism and anti-Americanism. And between the two parties neither Whig nor Democrat ought to hesitate.

It is a noteworthy fact, that the unsuccessful assault on the part of the allies at Sevastopol was made on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The intention was, doubtless, to obscure the memory of Waterloo in a more brilliant and fraternal victory—and electrify the British and French nations, but it was no go.

The Coalition between Locofocoism and Catholicism.

It has repeatedly been denied that the concentration of the Foreign Catholic vote in favor of Mr. PIERCE at the last Presidential election, was the result of pre-arrangement between politicians and ecclesiastical representatives of that vote. At a speech delivered at the great American meeting held at Washington city on the 21st ult., the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, stated a fact, which would seem to put the matter beyond controversy. Mr Rayner said:

"Our late Minister to Spain, Mr. Barringer, stated to me in Baltimore, that the Pope's Nuncio at the Court of Spain said to him, before the news of the formation of Pierce's Cabinet reached there, 'I can tell you one man that will be in the Cabinet; that will be Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, as a *member of the Roman Catholic Church!*' This was evidence of a bargain with Bishop Hughes. It is against such humiliation that the people have aroused."

How faithfully the administration and the Postmaster General have carried out the behests of the Roman hierarchy, let his systematic proscription and rewards declare. Every new fact developed about the administration and its mode of election, tends to corroborate the strong circumstantial evidence of the concentration of the Roman Catholic vote upon Mr. Pierce.

The Legislature of Connecticut, which adjourned on the 30th ult., passed a law by which the courts of the State are forbidden to administer the oaths necessary to naturalization, to any foreigner, who must consequently seek the United States courts if they desire to become citizens. This virtually nullifies the naturalization laws of the Union, in their application to the foreigners who reside in portions of the State remote from the large towns, to which the sittings of the United States courts are generally confined, and will probably have the effect which was doubtless designed for it, to seriously retard naturalization.

A proposition to amend the State constitution, in a way which will deprive all naturalized foreigners who are not familiar with our language of their votes, passed both houses of the legislature by large majorities, provided it be approved and sanctioned by the people. It provides that no person shall be entitled to vote unless he can read distinctly and with facility any clause or section of the constitution or laws of the State, or of the United States.

OLD OPINIONS OF SLAVERY.—In the course of an article, the *Tribune* quotes PATRICK HENRY who wrote:—"Would any one believe that I am a master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the inconvenience of living here without them. I will not—I cannot justify it. I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Everything we can do is to improve it if it happens in our day; if not let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot and an abhorence of slavery." "I can only say," wrote Washington, "that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it, (i. e., Slavery;) but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority, and this, as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting." In the earlier and better days of Jefferson, before sectional ambition had spoiled him, it was his great and leading aspiration to set on foot (and in this Madison sympathized and co-operated with him) some such legislative measure of emancipation as that for which Washington, in the letter above quoted, pledged his influence and his vote.

OLD HICKORY A PROHIBITIONIST.—The well known temperance lecturer, General CARY, says that Neal Dow is not the originator of the Prohibitory Law, authorizing the seizure and destruction of liquor in this country. The honor of impreccation should be heaped upon another head—no less a one than that of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, who, as President of the United States, "took the responsibility" to approve a Law of Congress which authorized, empowered and commanded all the United States officers to seize, confiscate, and destroy, without benefit of injury or right of appeal, all spiritous liquors, whether in the "original packages" or not, or whether domestic or imported, if found upon Indian territory; and that "tyranical, oppressive, unconstitutional, abominable law," passed by a Democratic Congress, and approved by a Democratic President, is still in full force in these United States.

The Pope has had the opinions of the dignitaries of the Church about the dogma of the Immaculate Conception published. We see that Cardinal Diepenbroch, Archbishop of Breslau, and many German Bishops, dissented from the views of the majority. Archbishop Sibour of Paris belongs likewise to the non-contents; but all the Southern and Western Bishops recommend the enunciation of the new dogma. Not one of the Irish, Italian, Spanish, or Irish-American Bishops are found among the non-contents. They formed an overwhelming majority against the protest of some few German and French Bishops.

The Know Nothing bolters have thus far been fully sustained by their States. Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, have all taken decided grounds in favor of the northern movement.

Wheat Harvest.

Accounts from the West come in daily of the most encouraging kind. In the south part of Ohio most of the wheat has been secured, and the crop is an excellent one. The Xenia *Torch Light*, July 4, says:—"Harvest is here." The hot sun of the past week has ripened the wheat with most surprising rapidity, and in a few days the whole crop will be ready for the sickle. Many of our farmers have already commenced cutting their grain, and more of them will be engaged at it in a day or two. We are gratified at being able to say that in our opinion the crop in the county will be more than an average one, with full grains and less straw than in other years."

The Cincinnati Price Current has an article on the crops, which states that along the line of the Cincinnati and Indianopolis Railroad, the farmers have already commenced cutting, and in another week or ten days new wheat will be in market, and in less than a month new flour will be selling below seven dollars per barrel. In Tennessee and Southern Kentucky the wheat has been harvested, and the yield is reported to be twice as large as in any former season.

In Southern Indiana the weather has been cool and delightfully pleasant; and under the warming rays of the sun the wheat is being rapidly matured. Harvesting will commence in the vicinity of New Albany about the latter part of next week, and the yield of wheat, unless it is injured in the meantime by the rust, will be unusually large, far exceeding the average of the past three or four years.

We are assured, says the New York Tribune, by those whose chances for observation have been ample, that throughout Southern Indiana and Kentucky the wheat yield this season will be larger than any they have had in these localities for several years. The corn crops are also looking very well—the stalk being large and healthy. Oats, rye and other grain crops are equally promising. It is anticipated that the fruit of every variety will turn out much better than was expected earlier in the season; at all events, there will be a very large surplus for shipment to other and less productive regions. Already are the excellent crop prospects affecting the high prices of produce; and the ingathering of the harvest will cause a further and very material decline in every description of breadstuffs and provisions.

The Louisville, Ky., Courier says that in Mason county farmers are now cutting their wheat. The crop promises to be the heaviest and finest raised for ten years past. In Bourbon county the harvest is progressing. The yield is said to be remarkably fine, both in quantity and quality. In Grant the farmers are about done cutting. The crop is said to be the best that has been raised in that county in twenty years. In Kenton the farmers have commenced cutting. The crop, never a large one in that county, turns out unusually well.

A letter dated Muscatine (Iowa) June 30, says:

I have been in the State of Iowa, or the land which now bears that name, for nineteen years, and never before have I seen so great a promise in the growing crops as at this time. Wheat and oats, corn and potatoes, all are of extraordinary growth. Winter wheat was a little winter-killed, but we sow but little—mostly spring wheat. But that which stood the Winter is very good. It is now begining to turn and will soon be ready for the reaper. Spring wheat is now headed, and it is stout as it can well stand. The insects have not injured it at all in this section. Wheat and pork are the staple products of Iowa.—Our wheat crop mostly goes South; but while we supply the South there is a greater balance left in other States for New-York.

The use of wheat harvesting and threshing machines enables us to raise nearly double the quantity that we could grow by hand labor. But the crop is so great this year throughout the West, that we shall need all the aid that we [illegible] get to secure the grain and get it ready [illegible] market. We shall have breadstuff enough this year for all your city multitudes.

The wheat crop in Canada West is spoken of by the papers in flattering terms. *The Galt Reformer* thinks the quantity of Spring wheat sown this year throughout the western portion of Canada and in the adjoining portions of the United States, will be amply sufficient, with a reasonable harvest, to support the whole population of the American continent—leaving the produce of all the Fall wheat to be exported.

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates that 25,000 bushels of potatoes have arrived at that port this season from Bermuda alone, besides large quantities from Charleston and Norfolk. The crop in the Northern States promises to be unprecedented, so that it will be a difficult matter to keep up prices much longer.

The Carson League men are beginning to prosecute violations of the Maine Law in New York. Considerable delay and difficulty are anticipated, the rum-sellers having formed regular associations to raise funds, employ the best legal counsel, and contest the enforcement of the law.

The last Legislature passed the following important section, relating to the name and right of illegitimate children to inherit the estate of their mother—and the mother to inherit the estate of such child:

Section 3. That illegitimate children shall take and be known by the name of their mother, and they and their mother shall respectively have capacity to take or inherit from each other personal estate as next of kin, and real estate as heirs in fee simple; and as respects said real or personal estate so taken and inherited, to transmit the same according to the intestate laws of this State.

The Albany Argus estimates the population of New York State at four millions.

[Communicated.

The Negro-hunt at York Springs.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the 21st of last month it was observed by a member of the family of JOEL WIERMAN, near York Sulphur Springs, that several men on horseback rode to and fro along a road near the house, sometimes stopping in a piece of woodland near by, and seemed to be consulting together; but as no evil was anticipated, no mention was made of it.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, three men, entire strangers, rode very fast up to the house, and passing around it out of sight of the family, two of them hastily dismounted and, entering the yard, came before the door, where, seeing one of the family, they asked where Mr. Wierman was, and, not waiting for a reply, passed quickly round the house and went to the Barn, where, observing a colored man at work in the field, they ran towards him. He saw them coming, became alarmed, and ran off in an opposite direction. In their pursuit they passed near where Joel Wierman was. He asked them what they wanted, and why they were tramping down his corn and wheat? They gave him an insolent reply, and ran on. He followed them, forbidding them to do so. After running a long distance and crossing a creek they overtook the man while ascending a steep hill. They seized him and commanded him to go with them. He said they threatened to shoot him if he did not stop. By this time Joel Wierman had reached the opposite bank of the creek. He asked them by what authority they were doing that. They replied insultingly, and walked on—one on each side of the colored man, having hold of him and forcing him along in the direction they intended to go. Joel told them they must not not take that man off his premises without showing their authority for so doing. They paid no attention to what he said, but went on. He then crossed the creek and came up to them, and again demanded their authority. Two of them drew out their pistols, and pointing them at him, said, with a horrible oath, "*this is our authority, and if you interfere with us, we will blow you through.*" He told them he disregarded both them and their pistols, but must know what warrant they had for their doings. They walked on, still holding their pistols aimed at him, repeatedly threatening to "blow him through, if he did not let them alone"—saying this man was their slave. He asked them who they were and where they came from. They refused to tell. After awhile they put the man on a horse behind one of the men, (for the third had come to them from another direction) and started towards Petersburg. Being thus overpowered by force, the owner of the premises was obliged to let them take him away. One of the three then ran across several large fields back to the house where two of their horses remained hitched. The lady of the house went into the yard and enquired if they had found her husband. At first he made no reply, but mounting one of the horses, and leading the other, rode up near to her and asked her if she was Mr. Wierman's wife? Being answered in the affirmative, he proceeded to say, "they were all three from Harrisburg—were after slaves—had authority from a United States Commissioner in Harrisburg, and would return immediatey there—said they had caught this man, adding that no one escaped him if he saw him—said he was the slave of one of the men."—He was told they were probably mistaken in the man. He said he would swear him a slave, adding that they had been at another place, (Wm. Wright,) that morning for slaves, but got none: that he was not there, or they would. She asked him where her husband was? Pointing in the direction from which he had come, he said he was down yonder; and putting whip to his horse, he rode away. He was covered with sweat and dust, which, with his fierce, revengeful eye, the deep traces of degradation that marked his countenance, and the nervous tremor that shook his frame, scarcely permitting him to articulate his words plainly,—all led to the suspicion that violence had been done.

Joel not returning as was expected, fears were entertained for his safety. There was neither man nor boy about the house, and no time to call on neighbors. Filled with anxiety his wife and one of the daughters started in search of him. The others remained with the family. There is a boarding school kept in the house, and the pupils, with all the rest of the family, were terrified with the idea of a human being being hunted like a wild animal to be made a slave. They had not gone far when they met him returning, unhurt, when they all rejoined the excited family.

It was supposed, from what was said by the one who returned for the horses, that they would proceed immediately to Harrisburg. Expecting that the Commissioner would make short work of it, and not doubting that the man would swear any one a slave, no attempt was made to follow them.

Is this the operation of the United States Law for reclaiming fuitives? Does it permit every roving vagabond, who shuns honest labor, to chase down like a beast of prey any one they may choose to accuse of "owing service," to themselves or others? Is this the Legislation sanctioned by the religion of the nineteenth century? Or, is our religion powerless to make us merciful and just? Is this the country once deserving the name of "the home of the free, and the land of the brave?" Is it possible that Pennsylvania, the soil devoted to freedom before it was inhabited by civilized men, and since especially devoted thereto, is *the ground* on which immortal God-like beings are hunted down, with *belted waist* and bowie knife, threatening *death* to her peaceable unoffending citizens, who, from the promptings of religion or humanity, are incited "to do to others, as they would have others do unto them?"

Better be a serf on Russian soil, or subject of the Ottoman empire, than be thus defrauded with fair promises of *liberty*, and made the vassals of a system of the most consummate cruelty and wickedness that the sun ever shone upon. How long shall this state of things be *tolerated?* How long shall peaceable unoffending families be terrified by prowling animals in the form of men? Are the rulers of our nation indeed, *not men*, but creatures of conventional power, maintaining their position on the neck of civil and religious liberty?

Citizens of our country, it is time to shake off this incubus of despotism. The *people have the power*, and if they do not use it to establish justice, and maintain the rights of man, we shall all become the subjects of despotic power. L.

YORK SPRINGS, 7 mo., 1st, 1855.

The Albany Knickerbocker says that there is a man in Greenbush who believes in rotation of crops. One year he raises nothing, the next weeds.

Genuine American sentiment.

The following is the closing paragraph of the speech recently made by Senator Bell one of the Senators from New Hampshire. The sentiments it embodies are eminently patriotic and genuinely American.

"Should the vote and voice of the freeman of New Hampshire, trained from his youth in the theory and practice of our republican institutions, be neutralized by that of the man who for a few short years back was the subject of some European despot, and who knows little or nothing of our institutions—who has nothing of our pride or love of country—our veneration for its great and good men, and the institutions they founded? Will the short residence required by our laws suffice to make patriots of the most enlightened of these strangers? And how long will it require to make Americans in sentiment and knowledge, of the masses of rude and uneducated men who come to our shores in the hope of bettering their condition?—Do they not almost uniformly either confound liberty with an unbridled license to do whatever their passions and prejudices may prompt, or act as the blind instruments of those who continue to take under their control their judgments and conscience? The time when the condition and circumstances of our country seemed to require that emigration should be encouraged by every boon has certainly passed by. We should not refuse a refuge to good men of whatever class, who may be driven by oppression from their own shores. We will impart to them at once the protection of the laws and civil rights. But political privileges we may rightfully withhold till we are assured that they have become American in feeling as well as in country."

GREAT FIELDS OF WHEAT.—The celebrated traveller and agricultural writer, Solon Robinson, a few years ago pronounced the farms of Mr. Henry K. and Thomas Burgwin, on the Roanoke, in New Hampton county, the best between Canada and Louisiana. We learn that the former has a field of 900 acres of wheat, which good judges estimate will yield 20 bushels to the acre, or 18,000 bushels in all, worth at present prices $40,000. It is said to be a most beautiful sight. Mr. Thomas Burgwin has a field of 900 acres in wheat, almost as good. These gentlemen make, besides, quantities of corn, oats, &c. Their lands are in a high state of cultivation, and have been liberally supplied with manures—so liberally, that when they commenced operations it was freely predicted in the neighborhood that they would break. Since that time the neighbors have learned to follow their good example.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Extraordinary Attempt to Kidnap.—Early on Friday morning last a white girl, aged 14, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Godshall, residing within three miles of Downingtown, Chester county, was carried away by two men in a close carriage, a distance of twelve miles from her home, towards the Maryland line. The girl had been with a neighbor for the past two or three weeks taking care of a sick child, and on the morning of Friday, while going along the road to drive a cow from a pasture field, she was accosted by two strange men, very genteelly dressed, who were standing near a carriage, attached to which were two horses. They asked her name, and where she lived; to which inquiries she gave answers without hesitation. Without any further conversation, one of them opened a tin box, and took therefrom what appeared to be a pitch plaster, which he instantly clapped over her mouth, when both of them dragged her into the carriage and drove off. After taking her twelve miles from home, they put her out in the woods and immediately left her. Subsequently two colored men found her and assisted in taking the sticking plaster from her mouth, and about night she succeeded in reaching home.—It is supposed the men were in search of a fugitive slave, and as she was much sunburnt, mistook her for a colored girl, but on ascertaining their mistake released her and made their escape. They offered her no insult beyond threatening to knock her brains out when she cried aloud.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—There have been filed in the Pension office at Washington about one hundred and eighty-seven thousand applications for Bounty Land under the act of 3d March, 1855, and the number is increasing at the rate of about five thousand a week. It is calculated that over 300,000 applications will be filed under the law. The Pension office commenced the issue of warrants on the first of June, and have since been engaged upon claims filed from the passage of the law to the 24th of March. During that period about 17,000 applications were filed, of which 12,252 have been allowed, and 8,788 warrants issued thereon. It will thus be perceived that several thousand claims filed within a very short period after the passage of the law remain unacted upon. Claimants who are expecting the receipt of their warrants will have to remain patient. In a few weeks the Commissoner of Pensions will be enabled to issue at the rate of 5 to 600 per day, whilst now the amount issued does not reach half that number.

CROPS IN FRANCE.—The French Government is represented as being exceedingly anxious about the coming harvest, which will, it is said, fall considerably below the average. The discontent caused by the continued high prices of provisions in the provinces has been the cause of the return of so many opposition candidates to the councils-general in the south of France. The failure of the vines will throw the whole population into distress, and Louis Napoleon is endeavoring to get up an exodus to Algeria—an emigration scheme on a large scale. The exhibition is said to be slowly gaining ground in favor of the people.

MONKISH ORDERS SUPPRESSED.—The ministry of Sardinia have suppressed 63 of the seventy Monkish orders in the kingdom, under the law recently enacted by the Parliament, and their revenues are appropriated to the support of their infirm members, and the poor benefices and schools of the country. The organ of the church at Turin ("The Armonia") announces that the Ministers and Members of Parliament who voted for it are excommunicated under chap. xi of the Council of Trent, without a special Bull, and that they cannot receive the sacraments of the church. It is intimated, however, that a new note from Rome may be looked for.—*Newark Adv.*

It is with old bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American mail steamer Pacific arrived at New York at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th June.

The news by this arrival, although not of a very exciting character, is nevertheless highly interesting, and supplies many interesting facts in relation to the repulse of the allies before Sevastopol on the 18th ult. The repulse of the allies has had the effect to arouse a feeling throughout England and France for a still more rigorous prosecution of the war, as a means of revenge as well as for the national honor.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary the first announcement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain. The allied losses were overrated, yet the official list of killed and wounded foot up considerably over 5,000 men.

Details are anxiously looked for in England and France, inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in circulation.—In Paris it was reported that the failure was, in a measure at least, owing to errors committed by the British commanding officers. Their errors are described as two-fold—first in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, not having immediately apprised the French commander that they found it necessary to retire. The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the Malakoff.

Notwithstanding this check, the investing army keep in good spirits, and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the siege. Lord Raglan was reported to be dangerously ill, and has asked to be recalled, but the report was not credited. Sir George Brown is also on the sick bed list.

The Lodon Times states that the Russian Emperor Alexander is seriously ill.

The King of Prussia has also been for some time ill and his reign is probably drawing to a close.

A despatch dated the 25th ult. states that Sweaborg had been bombarded and all the stores destroyed. It also corroborates a statement that a large number of infernal machines had been cast up most unexpectedly.

Accounts via Stockholm, June 20, from Helsingfors, mentions that the English have bombarded Hango and destroyed the telegraph station.

DANZIC, June 29.—The Vulture has arrived, with the mails. The fleet is off Cronstadt.

Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the Exmouth.—Admiral Seymore and Capt. Loris, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut. Pierce was slightly injured.

Great movements are taking place among the allied squadrons, and some important intelligence may now be expected from the Baltic.

Only two French divisions were employed in the assault; they were those of Generals Mayran and Brunet, both of whom were severely wounded. The chief loss was sustained, not in the storming of the Malakoff batteries, but in the attempt to stay there under a storm of grape and canister from the contiguous defences. It is believed in Paris that with the experience gained in this first attempt, the general will be able to diminish considerably the power of the enemy to annoy the allied troops when next they enter the Malakoff works until the latter are able to turn the advantages of that position against the town. There is no sign of a return to the offensive on the part of the Russians, and of that terrible turn which according to some prophets, the war was to take upon the failure of an assault; we as yet hear nothing. A temporary check has been sustained, but the general situation is unaltered.

The National Intelligencer, deploring the overthrow of the Missouri Prohibition, exclaims, "What good has its repeal done? What evil has it not done?" Most true; and why not, then, join in a movement to repair the evil and restore to Freedom that ancient domain of which she was so treacherously robbed.

A movement has been started in Philadelphia for the reorganization of the Whig party on a basis exclusive of all connection with secret orders.

We learn from the Ohio papers that the bulk of the wool clipped this season has been sold, and that it is estimated the wool cultivators of that State have derived $5,000,000 cash from this valuable raw matter.

The Chicago Times says that during the last three weeks the price of beef cattle has gone down from $5 to $4 and $3 50 per hundred weight, and it is the opinion of buyers that the bottom is not yet reached.

We observe that quite a destructive war has been made on the Ailanthus trees in New York, and that many have recently been cut down, to be replaced by the elm, the silver maple and the mountain ash.

The Louisiana State Know Nothing Council have wholly repudiated the Catholic test of the Philadelphia Platform, and will receive into the Order all American born Catholics.

A stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature by nearly unanimous votes.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 12, 1855.

FLOUR.—Supply light and market firmer. Howard street brands $9 75 @ $9 87. Rye flour $7 25 @ $7 37. Corn Meal $4 75.

GRAIN.—Sales of 1200 bushels new white Wheat at $2 32 @ $2 33; good to prime red, $2 25 @ $2 27; old red $2 15 @ $2 20, white $2 25@$2 28; inferior lots 18@25 cts. less. White Corn, $1 02@$1 03; yellow, 96@98 cts. Oats, 53@54 cts. Rye, no sales; held at $1 40 @$1 50.

SEEDS.—Small sales of Clover at $7 50@$7 68. Timothy, $3 87@$4 18. Flaxseed, $1 65@$1 70.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Beef $18 50; No. 1, $16 50, and Prime $14 a $14 50 per bbl. Mess Pork, $19 a $19 25, and Prime, $16 a $16 25 per bbl. Bacon—shoulders 9¼, sides 10¼ cts. Hams 11½ a 13 cts. Lard in bbls. 11 cts., in kefis 12¼ a 12¾.

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, July 12, 1855.

FLOUR ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$9 25
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 90 to 2 10
RYE,	1 25
CORN,	90
OATS,	45
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 50
CLOVER-SEED,	5 25
FLAX-SEED,	1 37
PLASTER OF PARIS,	6 50

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$9 25
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	2 12 to 2 25
RYE, "	1 30
CORN, "	88
OATS, "	50
TIMOTHY-SEED, ℔ bushel,	3 50
CLOVER-SEED, "	6 50
FLAX-SEED, "	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS, ℔ ton,	7 50

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. F. Colliflower, ROBERT G. HARPER, Editor of the "Adams Sentinel," of this place, and Miss HARRIET SHIPMAN, of Frederick, Md.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Ebeling, Rev. WM. HOPPE, (late of Gettysburg Seminary,) and Miss MARGARET BRUNING—all of Baltimore.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Heiner, Mr. ALEXANDER HYMES, of Frederick county, Md., and Miss SARAH A. STURGEON, of Baltimore.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, BENJAMIN DEARDORFF and Miss CECILIA NOEL, both of Franklin township.

On the 1st inst. by Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, DAVID SPECK and Miss ELIZABETH HAVITEL, both of Oxford township.

DIED.

On the 27th ult., Mr. JESSE STONESIFER, of Littlestown, aged about 25 years.

On the 24th ult., Mr. JOB DICKS, of Reading township, aged 74 years and 11 days.

On the 23d ult., in Taneytown, Mrs. SUSAN CRAPSTER, aged 88 years, 11 months and 23 days.

On the 22d ult., in Hanover, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE GITT, aged 73 years.

EVER-GREEN CEMETERY.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

FOR THE ERECTION, AT THE CEMETERY, OF A

GATEWAY WITH LODGES,

will be received, until noon of *Saturday the 28th of July inst.*, at the Office of the President, where plan and specifications can be seen.

By order of the Board,
D. M'CONAUGHY, *Pres't.*
July 13, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county Auditor, to examine the Exceptions to the Account of JACOB A. MYERS, one of the Executors of GEORGE DEARDORFF, surviving Executor of ISAAC DEARDORFF, deceased, and Testamentary Trustee of MARY DIEHL—will attend for that purpose at his office in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 4th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

D. A. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*
June 13, 1855—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditor to examine the Exceptions to the Account of JACOB A. MYERS, one of the Executors of GEORGE DEARDORFF, deceased, who was Testamentary Trustee of SUSAN WORLEY—will attend for that purpose at his office in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 4th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

D. A. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*
July 13, 1855—3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSEL and JOHN M'GINLY, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, *on Monday the 20th of August next*—

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

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 29, '55. tc

NOTICE.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS of the State have been received at this Office, and are now ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 6, 1855.—3t

NOTICE.

THE account of Joseph Bayly, assignee of Jacob Myers and wife, in trust for creditors, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the *20th day of August next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, June 22, 1855. 4t*

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Tyrone district will meet at the School house in Heidlersburg, on *Friday, July* 27, 1855, to receive proposals from Teachers to take charge of said school.

The County Superintendent will be present. All interested will please attend.

By order of the Board,
JACOB HOLLINGER, *Sec'y.*

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Gettysburg District will receive applications, until *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, from persons wishing to engage as Teachers of the Schools in said District. Those making application must present their certificates, by the day named, to the undersigned, or to either member of the Board.

R. G. McCREARY. *President.*
June 22, 1855.—td.

THE STAR AND BANNER,

Is published every Friday Evening, in Baltimore street, in the three story building, a few doors above Fahnestocks Store, by

D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER.

TERMS.

If paid in advance or within the year $2 per annum—if not paid within the year $2 50.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. Single copies 6¼ cents. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, and on reasonable rates.