[*From the Warrenton News*

Letter from O. A. Brownson.

We have received, and publish below, a letter from Mr. O. A. Brownson, of *Brownson's Review*, to a citizen of this place, who had written to Mr. B. requesting the numbers of his Review wherein he maintained the civil authority of the Pope in this country. The course of Mr. B. has been obtained to make what use of it may deemed proper, although it was not written for the public eye. But as Mr. Branch has used the letter in this canvass, we think it best to publish it entire:—

Boston, June 13, 1855.

My Dear Sir:—I have received this moment yours of the 2nd inst., and the enclosure. I am a little at a loss to determine what course to take. There are no numbers of my Review wherein I have maintained the civil authority of the Pope in this country, but as there are several numbers in which I have discussed the relations of the two orders—temporal and spiritual—I think I should, upon the whole, best answer your wishes by sending them. I will therefore order my publisher to send you all the numbers for 1853 and 1854.

You will find in the articles entitled "*Civil orders*," January, 1853, "*The Spiritual, not for the Temporal*," April, and "*The Spiritual Supreme*," July, of the same year, the amount of my doctrine on the subject: and in "*You Go too Far*," January, 1854, "*The Temporal Power of the Popes*," April, 1854, and "*Civil Society and his Nephew*," for October, of the same year, my explanation and defence of my doctrine.

May I ask you to read these articles in the order which I have named them? If you will, although you will perhaps find me much wrong, if a non-Catholic, you will object to, I am sure you will find no such doctrine as you accuse of holding. The subject I treat has been much obscured by controversy, and I am liable to misapprehension by those who have not read what I have somewhat profoundly from the Catholic point of view. I trust the subject only under consideration by the Catholics, and many of the terms I use have in Catholic theology a technical sense, which three not familiar with that theology may misapprehend. I say this in excuse of those who have misrepresented me.

I claim (and never have denied for the Pope, out of the Ecclesiastical States of which he is the temporal sovereign) no temporal or civil jurisdiction, physical or authority, properly so called. The only power the Pope has in this country is his power over Catholics as the spiritual head of the church. It is a purely spiritual power, and can be exercised only for a spiritual end, and even then only over Catholics, for the church does not judge those who are without.

In matters purely temporal, I, as a catholic, owe no obedience to the Pope, because he has received from Jesus Christ no authority as a temporal sovereign over me. He cannot make or undertake the duties of the sovereign or the duties of the subject—abrogate the former or absolve from the latter.

Thus far all Catholics, whether the so-called ultra-Montanes or the so-called Gallicans, are agreed. The dispute lies not here. All agree that the State is supreme and independent in its own orders—that is to say in the temporal order. But what I maintain is, that the temporal order is not supreme and independent, but is the very reverse of this, subordinated to the spiritual, since the end of nature—end for which God made him, directs and governs him for his proximate end, which is the spiritual order not in the temporal. Even man who believes any religion at all, whether Catholic or not, admits this, and must admit this; for it is only saying that we must obey God rather than man, and live for the Creator rather than the creature. This premised, I think I can state to you in a few words the doctrine I do really hold.

Inasmuch as the temporal order is subordinated to the spiritual, it follows that the state is under the laws of justice; consequently the prince holds his powers as a trust, not as an indefeasible right, and therefore forfeits them when he abuses them, and loses his right to reign. This is the common doctrine held by all of us Ultra-Montanes, and all Catholics, in time and always taught it. It lies at the foundation of all true liberty, and is the only doctrine that can ever justly reproach the temporal powers. The right of resistance of power, when it becomes tyrannical and oppressive, I take it for granted is held by every American.

But here is a difficulty. The Church, following the Holy Scripture, makes an obligation of allegiance a religious duty, and says with Saint Paul, Rom. 13:2: "*Let every soul be subject to the highest powers, for there is no power but from God. Therefore, he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase damnation to themselves.*" Here you see I am bound by the laws of God to resist the power, and commanded, on peril of damnation, to obey. Here is my conscientious bound to obedience, and *my conscience as a Catholic can be released only by a declaration of my Church, as the divinely appointed depositary of conscience*, that the prince by his tyranny and oppression has forfeited his rights, fallen from dignity, and ceased to reign. What I claim for the Pope, as visible head of the Church, is the power to release my conscience from this religious bond, wherever he may in liberty to resist the prince or become a tyrant. This is all I understand by the deposing power.

The power itself, every body, not ayrant or tyrant, asserts. The American Congress of 1776 asserted it, when they deposed the Third. *The only difference is, some give to the people; some to the individuals* and I claim it for the Church, and the Pope as head of the Church.

The Pope does not in this exercise a civil power or jurisdiction, and is called his temporal power, only because it is a power exercised over temporal sovereigns, or in relation to the obligation of the subject to obey the prince. But even here the Pope does not relieve from civil allegiance, for that the prince had forfeited his tyranny. He releases the subject only from the spiritual or religious obligation, superadded by christianity to the civil, and this only in case of the Catholic conscience.

The Pope is the proper authority to decide for or against the Constitution of the country is on his part repugnant to the laws of God. If he decides that it is not, as he has decided, then I am bound in conscience to obey civil law made in accordance with it; and under no circumstances can he absolve me from my obligation to obey, or interfere with the administration of government under it, for the civil government is free to go on according to its constitution whatever it pleases, that is not repugnant to the laws of God, or to natural justice. That it is free to do more than that, I presume no man in this country will pretend.

I have made these remarks to aid you to understand the doctrines of the articles to which I have called your attention.

You are a stranger to me, but I take you to be a serious-minded man, and a lover of truth and justice; as such I have addressed you. I have no doctrines original to me, I wish to conceal. I am a catholic. As such I am to be true to my faith, and to submit to its decisions.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, O. A. Brownson.

Hon. John J. Davis, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

Narrow Escape from Death by Lightning.—Capt. David S. Young, of Staunton, Va., was struck by lightning, during a thunder-storm, last Wednesday, from the effects of which he has nearly recovered. The Vindicator says:

"The fluid struck him first on the arm, just below the left shoulder, as he stood by his tack-press, running with his left side against the north-east corner of his house. A raised and bruised indentures of about an inch and a quarter wide, and traverses the arm, something like a slight burn, marks the place of its entry. At that point a blue vein was made from the coat and shirt-sleeve, about one and a half inches in dimension. Thence the track of the electric fluid is plainly visible by marks similar to that on his arm, around his back, down his right thigh and thence to the outer side of his right leg to the toes of his right foot. In its course it burned the hair from his right limb and left the flesh as white as if it had been rubbing him on the floor of his porch, where he lay helpless but perfectly in his senses, of which he was deprived for a moment; indeed, he himself, with entire presence of mind, directed his family in the administration of the remedies by which he was restored—such as pouring over him cold water, &c. The course of the electricity around his body he ascertained for by the circumstance of his having at the time boys and other small metal substances in the right pocket of his pantaloons."

Thrilling Escape from a Black Snake.—On Monday last, several children, among whom was an interesting little boy of Joseph Hemphill, Esq., aged about 10 years, were enjoying a sociable pic-nic in a woods about a mile south of West Chester, and were thrown into a panic by a large black snake. Miss Hemphill lingering behind her companions at some blackberry bushes, espied a nest of young snakes, and immediately started to run towards the others. She succeeded in crossing the fence, when her progress was impeded by a large black snake that wound itself twice around her thighs, on the outside of her garments, and bound her so tight that she could not move. How or when it got there she could not tell, but she was heard so confused by fright as to hear the noise from which she ran. She was relieved from her perilous situation by a gentleman who was passing by, who killed the reptiles, and who killed the snake.—*West Chester (Pa) Jeff.*

Mr. John B. Clay, a son of the great Kentucky statesman, has been making a speech against the American Party. He says the Germans who now form the mass of his immortal father, instead of learning it to be resented to and guzed on with contempt and hatred by American citizens. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says, 'by the way, as Mr. James B. Clay, undoubtedly for information, rather than selling the beams, rafters, joists, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling house to be manufactured into walking sticks, &c., probably the Know-Nothings would be glad to see a publication of his tariff of prices for the timber. Many of them would, no doubt, be willing to pay any reasonable price for precious relics from the mansion of the most illustrious of American statesmen. If Shakespeare had had a son, possibly his house at Stratford-on-Avon, instead of standing as it now does, merely to be gazed at by hundreds or thousands of "pilgrims to his genius," might have been torn down and sold for a very smart sum, as material for walking canes, chairs, and boxes, years and years ago.

Hypocrisy.—It is said that in every instance where a person is thrown by a mad dog, small possible hope of his recovery, once sooner or later on the *underside* of the tongue, but generally in from six to nine days, the disease manifests itself with a sharp pointed instrument, as they are too tough to break of themselves, and the matter must be discharged by an opening, it will be reabsorbed, which reabsorption is said to cause the paroxysms termed hydrophobia. This is the substance of a communication which appeared in the New Orleans Tropic some year since, from the pen of a Southern physician, who says: 'In 1832 I was called to visit a negro woman who had been bitten by a mad dog, and by pursuing the treatment she had down. I was successful in curing her. Since then I have used the same treatment recommended by Prof. Mazzolini, of Moscow, in 1820, and proved effectual. My first intimation of this mode was from an English magazine published forty years ago, containing a communication from a gentleman of twenty years' practice in Turkey, where mad dogs are common, and this method of treatment usual and successful."

Children Attacked by Rats.—A correspondent writes us that three or four children who were playing in the yard of No. 3 Wooster street, yesterday afternoon, were attacked by four enormous rats.—Each rat singled out a victim, and sprung squalling upon the little girls. The girls ran to the house, but some little of two years was followed by a rat, which caught him by the right knee and held on until the child's grandfather went to his assistance. The rat would not run, so he was killed. Attempts had been made to poison these rats previously, and it is stated by him upon the child's knee may prove serious. It is a singular affair.—*New Haven Courier, Thursday.*

To Make Pure Vinegar.—A correspondent of the Ohio *Cultivator* vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar:

Take and mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 27, 1855.

True Americanism.

"Against foreign influence, admit of no foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousies of a free people ought to be exceedingly awake. History and experience both prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

"Foreign influence is Satan."—Jefferson.

"I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."—*Jefferson.*

"It is true that we should become a little more Americanized."—*Jackson.*

"They will sicken at elections a curse instead of a blessing."—*Martin Van Buren.*

"The people of the United States: may they remember, that, to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting."—*Harrison.*

"Lord preserve our country from all foreign influence."—*The Last Prayer of General Jackson.*

☞The Rev. S. H. Giest has accepted a call tendered him by the German Reformed Congregation at Hagerstown, and will enter upon his duties about the first of August next.

☞In noticing the appointment of Mr. Currens to succeed Mr. R. S. Paxton as Teacher of one of our Borough Schools, we ought probably to have said that Mr. Paxton was not an applicant for reappointment, having, for the present, given up Teaching. Although the loss of Mr. Paxton's services may be regretted by parents sending children to his school, we feel quite sure that they will find in Mr. Currens an efficient and acceptable Teacher.

☞There is to be an American Mass Meeting at Hanover on Saturday the 4th of August.

A Great Mistake.

☞It is a mistake to suppose that Printers are good among without money in hot weather. We find that it costs just as much to buy bread and pay our landlord—to say nothing of paper-maker and type-founder—at this time, as it does in winter. Will our subscribers and other customers be good enough to bear this fact in mind, and not suspend payment of their debts to us *entirely*, in there seems, from present indications, to be some danger of their doing?

☞Judge B. McCreary, Esq., has been nominated as the American candidate for Governor in Selma, Ala.

☞During the storm on Tuesday last, the residence of Mr. Henry Saltzhover in this place, was struck with lightning.—The electric fluid struck the protecting rod, but probably in consequence of some defect in the rod, left it near the eave of the roof and passed thence down the wall, leaving distinct traces of its progress, but doing no special damage.

☞Pine Potatoes were selling on our streets this morning at 50 cents a bushel; Apples at 12½ cents per peck.

☞Rev. J. Deaton, of Petersburg, Va., has accepted a call from the Lutheran Church at Shippensburg, Pa. Mr. Ulrich has been located at Petersburg for 13 years. His removal will be much regretted by his numerous friends.

☞The North Carolina Register states that the Hon. B. M. Harringer, late minister to Spain, has written a letter which will be forthcoming in a day or two, resenting and confirming his statement relative to the conversation which took place between himself and the Pope's Nuncio in Madrid, and the truth of which the Washington Union, with no knowledge of the facts, has thought proper to deny.

☞A convention of the American party of Maryland, composed of delegates from the various counties of the State and the city of Baltimore, assembled in Baltimore on the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the approaching election for the offices of Comptroller and Lottery Commissioner.

Daniel H. M'Paul was nominated the candidate for Lottery Commissioner, and William H. Purnell received the nomination for Comptroller.

☞The Pro-Slavery majority in the Kansas Legislature have excluded all the Free-soil members, and adjourned the Legislature, over the Governor's veto, to the Shawnee Mission, on the borders of Missouri. That is making thorough work of it. With Bully Stringfellow and his border ruffians on hand to dictate legislation, the cause of Humanity need look for little favor. It is reported that Gov. Reeder, disgusted by the lawless doings of the Legislature, will refuse to recognize that body as the Kansas Legislature.

☞The *State Journal*, it is said, will be ready to meet the interest on the State debt due August 18, without borrowing.—Quite a number of counties, among the first of which was our own, have paid up their quota of State tax in advance.

☞The story of the "Charmed Girl," which has been going the rounds of the papers, and which appears on our first page, has been spoiled by the statement that the snake was caught by the father of the child, and the child then trained to handle and fondle it—the object being to exhibit and make money thereby.

☞The Whig State Central Committee have ordered a State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 11th of September—no pressure, to hold an Inquest over the remains of the late Whig party.

Mr. Brownson and the Temporal Power of the Pope.

☞A. O. Brownson, of the Catholic Review, is out again in a letter explatory of his views of the Temporal Power of the Pope. As Mr. Brownson occupies a peculiar position in the American Catholic Church, having largely participated in the controversies growing out of the claims, and the management of his Review being officially endorsed by the leading dignitaries of the Church in this country, his views carry with them a significance and an impress of authority, which necessarily challenge attention and consideration.—We therefore give his letter in full, and invite for it the careful, serious attention of every reader, Catholic or Protestant. We do not suppose there is any considerable body of Native American Catholics willing to concede the doctrine claimed by Mr. Brownson as one of the dogmas of the church, and its assertion so boldly and unreservedly by an authority so well informed, may even startle them. It *ought* to startle every American citizen, be his political or religious creed what it may. It is true that Mr. Brownson attempts a distinction between the "temporal" and "spiritual" power of the Pope, disclaiming the former as a direct, positive prerogative of the Papal Chair, and insisting that it only grows out of, and follows as a necessary sequence, the exercise of the "spiritual" power; but that is a distinction without any real difference. The point is not whence arises this prerogative—this right of the Pope, as "the divinely appointed director of conscience," as claimed for all good Catholics, "whether the Constitution of this country is or is not repugnant to the laws of God."—this right to decide when good Catholics are absolved from their allegiance to civil governments and when not—but is this right claimed as a prerogative of the Papal chair, and is it recognized as a dogma of the Church? Mr. Brownson says boldly and unequivocally that it is so claimed and recognized.

Now, it is against dogmas so dangerous as this—so antagonistic to the first principles of our Republican Government and National Constitution—so subversive of the great doctrine of popular rights upon which our Institutions rest—that the American party wages war. Our Revolutionary Fathers, in their Declaration of Independence, maintained that, to secure to mankind certain inalienable rights, "governments are instituted among men, *deriving their just power from the consent of the governed*;" that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is *the right of the people to alter or abolish it*, and to institute a new government." For the maintenance of these doctrines, the "Sires of '76" pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Mr. Brownson, on the other hand, claims this power, (which the American Congress ascribed to "the people,") *for the Church, and the Popedom the head of the Church.* We have no question that "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," was sincere when he put his name to that glorious Declaration, and so were the numberless other Catholic patriots who in those days nobly redeemed the pledge of their Representatives in Congress, by battling for Freedom and Popular Rights.—Who doubts the withering rebuke this gentleman, which Mr. Brownson and the Prelates of the Catholic Church are now attempting, two centuries after the fact, to engraft into the creed of American Catholicism, would have received from Charles Carroll and his compatriots, had it been announced in their day? And shall we be less honest, less patriotic, less devoted to Republicanism and our country than they? Shall we tamely submit to what *they* would have spurned? Oh, no! This issue is not between Protestantism and Catholicism. It is an *American* issue, and as such must be decided. The patriots of the Revolution maintained that our people owed allegiance to no foreign Prince, or Potentate, or Power of any kind—that all civil power originated and vested in themselves—that no foreign Potentate had any right to interfere between our people and the government of their own creation—that "American must rule Am-rica,"—and so we maintain. Mr. Brownson and the representatives of the Pope in this country, deny this, and claim for the Pope the right at any time to pass upon the fealty due by good Catholics to our Government—to decide when our Constitution or our laws are repugnant to the laws of God, and to place them "at liberty to resist." This we deny. It is a serious issue—one involving not the merits of Catholicism, or Protestantism—but one going directly to the heart of our Free Institutions, and in the adjudication of which those Institutions are most deeply interested.

The great aim of the American movement, as it is now being developed over the country, has been early misconceived by many honest people, and badly misrepresented by designing demagogues. In seeking to correct the gross abuses into which the politics of the country had fallen, and more especially in attempting to enforce the conviction upon the voting masses that "Americans must rule America," the American party has necessarily taken issue with the dangerous doctrine propounded by Mr. Brownson and his co-laborers.—But in so doing they wage no war against any man's religious convictions, nor do they propose to interfere with or abridge in any respect the right of every man to worship his God as best suits his convictions of right and duty. Nay, they would jealously guard and protect this privilege as one of the inalienable rights" of all—claiming it for themselves, and freely guaranteeing it to all others. They wish no man for being a Catholic, But they do demand, and they have a right to demand, that all the citizens of this great Republic, enjoying its protection and living under its fostering care, shall be Americans, *and nothing but Americans*—Americans in thought, feeling and action. They do demand, and have a right to demand, that the refugee from the oppression of the Old World, as he puts his feet upon our soil and claims the protection of our Government, shall accord to that Government his entire, unreserved allegiance—acknowledge our laws, and be henceforth known as "an *American*, not as an Englishman, an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, or any other nationality. If he will not so agree, our only remedy is an abridgment of the naturalization laws and more careful, searching of the approaches to official position. Further, we do demand, and have a right to demand, of the American Catholic Church, a prompt rebuke of the efforts of its immigrant membership to make the church a political institution, by holding their votes subject to the bids of controlling parties—a prompt disavowal of the dogma of obedience to a Foreign potentate, so boldly sought to be fastened upon the church by a Priesthood unduly of foreign education, and exercising no allegiance to our Government.—If they do not so so agree—if they see fit to endorse a policy so inimical to our institutions, so utterly at war with the first principles of citizenship—if they will not, as Americans for seeking to correct the growing and dangerous evil, by seeing to it that official position is not bestowed upon any man who is unwilling to subscribe to the doctrine of our exclusive allegiance to our own Government.

Why, even the Despotisms of European Despotisms make up of Catholic princes and Catholic subjects—have ever and everywhere protested against the dogma we have resisted it with the sword. True, long centuries ago, when Papal Rome, in the pride and pomp of martial prowess, ruled with a rod of iron the princes of Europe, and dictated to them, at her pleasure, Emperors and Princes did bow the knee at the Papal throne and there accept, with menial submission, their badges of sovereignty. But that time has passed by. Not a nation in Europe, Catholic or Protestant, would now submit to a degradation so humiliating. And shall Republican America be less sensitive to the encroachments of this power, dreaded even by despotisms?

We have said that these doctrines, against which the American party is now directing its efforts, would have received no countenance from American Catholics, in the days of our Revolution. We believe everything that we know of their views goes to confirm this conviction. Catholics united with Protestants in affirming and fighting for the great principle of popular rights, now so boldly denied by Mr. Brownson, and in their legislative enactments they were as careful as Protestants in leaving out of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1776, of a Constitutional provision forbidding the very thing which Bishop Hughes and his friends have been for years so assiduously laboring to secure, to wit: the recognition by legislative enactments of the right of religious corporations to hold in fee simple an indefinite amount of property. The 24th section of the Constitution of Maryland, established at Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776, reads as follows:

"That every gift, sale, or devise of land, to any minister, or public teacher or preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any religious society, or in trust for any minister or public teacher as such, and every gift or sale of goods and chattels, to any religious society, or in trust for such, the death of the seller or donor, shall be void, and the premises may sale or gift, land, or devise of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, and a house of worship, or burying ground, and to be used only as such."

Bishop Hughes, we opine, would have had as much trouble with the Maryland Legislature of that time as he has now with Senator Brooks and the St. Louis Church, and would probably have been as indignantly rebuked. Can American Catholics of the present day blame us for doing what Charles Carroll and his compeers of the Revolution united in doing, and to which they consecrated themselves amid a fiery and bloody baptism?

Aggas we invite attention to the letter of Mr. Brownson, word for word, as he has penned it. Especially do we invite for it the careful attention of every American Catholic. It was the parting injunction of Washington to his countrymen to guard with jealous care the inestimable gem upon the principles of your government, however specious the pretexts." Could that majestic form, re-animated by that still more majestic soul, appear in our midst just now, it would be strong effort of fancy to picture the indignant, withering frown with which so bold and daring a behind of those principles would be met by the great Patriot. We cannot, surely, be far from the path of duty when acting as we believe he would have acted, were he now with us.

☞At Wellsburg, Ohio, last week, a lot of flour was offered at seven dollars a barrel, for which the holder had refused ten a few weeks ago.

☞The Cleaveland Leader announces the death, at New Orleans, of disease of the heart, of Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia. He was the founder of the sect of Christians known as the "Disciples," now very numerous and powerful.

☞Ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, recently addressed a large American mass meeting in California.

Failure to Sell the Main Line.

☞Thursday evening last was the time set apart for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, at the Exchange in Philadelphia. Gov. Pollock and others were present. No bids were offered, and the Legislature having fixed the minimum price at $7,500,000. It is understood that parties were present, prepared to offer that sum, but the movement by less bids being taken. The matter will have to go over to the next Legislature.

Considerable prejudice has recently been excited against the Pa. Rail Road Company, because of alleged efforts to create a monopoly of the carrying trade by buying off the transportation Companies on the Public Works. A correspondent of the Chambersburg *Whig*, writing from Harrisburg, thus alludes to the matter:

"You have frequently no doubt seen it stated of late in the newspapers published along the line of our public works, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has entered upon a systematic plan to depreciate the value of the mains line, so as to deter from purchase the public property. One of the charges made is that the Rail Road Company has *bought off* the transporting companies—by giving one company $40,000, another $60,000—to withdraw their boats from the Canal, and thus force all the carrying trade upon the Railroad. This you will perceive, would nearly render the main line unproductive, because very little profitable freighting can be done unless there are *through* lines, as none but the smallest boats or service boats can be taken over the Portage Railroad. It would also operate very much against the sale of the Main Line, if it should, as is to take place on the 24th inst., at Philadelphia.

When I first heard this charge made I thought it was a joke, but I have since learned that there is some reason for making it. I am also informed *on good authority*, that the Legislative Committee, on the direction of the Governor, has inquired of the Railroad Company in regard to these charges, and that the Company has not denied the charge, but has replied that it is true that there is some truth in them, but say—they are not as bad as represented.'—The Company have not denied the charge in explicit answer, and the Company has fixed as early day for giving their version of the matter. You may rest assured that the Governor has determined to probe the matter to the bottom, (in which he will be sustained by the people) and will call to his aid all the power of the law to stop any such abuse by the overgrown corporations.

☞Gov. Medill, of Ohio, has ordered the arms to be restored to the Irish and German military companies in Cincinnati, which had been taken from them by Gen. Sanders, their commanding officer, because they refused to obey his order to refuse to parade on the Fourth of July. He has also appointed George E Pugh, a well known anti-American politician, Major General of the Division, to "keep a sharp lay on the Dutch." Well, we do not wonder at being to Foreign prejudices and insolence, it is any wonder that the masses of our Foreign immigrants acquire anti-American feelings?

☞The journals in such granary regions as Quincy, Dubuque, and Detroit, are sport of the combinations to keep up the price of flour, wheat and corn. The avaricious of crops has prostrated their efforts and combinations.

☞Prentice on Stringfellow.—"The Louisville Journal says—A correspondent wishes us to publish a defence of Gen. Stringfellow, the border ruffian, who headed the Missouri invasion of Kansas. Our opinion of Stringfellow is, that if he had his deserts, he would be a *stringfellow.*

YELLOW FEVER.—A man named Dugan died of this disease at Pittsburg on Friday last. The body was forcibly seized and burned by the police, which cause near leading to a row, the relatives making objections to the proceeding. The disease was introduced by boats from New Orleans.

☞The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will meet at Pittsburgh on the 7th of August.

☞The Salem (Massachusetts) Gazette, one of the ultra-conservative Whig papers of that State, so kindly invited by the Democratic "organs" to form part of the Slavery Coalition against the Know Nothings, replies in the following fine manner:

"The federal papers—and, the papers which are led by the federal government—are filled, just now with the most seething invitations to conservative Whigs, to fall into their ranks and form a 'coalition' for the support of General Pierce, and the Platform of Perfect Peace, which has been excused. We do not like to train under such officers. The Democratic party—meaning merely the administration party—is extinct. There is nothing left of it but a skeleton, covered over with some of the rags of bonds and pour officers, with a few hard spots and such like, and a corps of reviewers so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. It can never be resuscitated under Pierce, Douglas, Cushing, Atchison, as a *national* party. It is a sectional concern; and not even representing a *large* section. It represents nothing but the most intensely bitter feelings of a little knot of disappointed thousand slaveholders. It has been beaten out of sight, in every State but one, in which an election has taken place, and was in fact most extirpated in Congress. Scarcely a corporal's guard is left in the House of Representatives; and in the country at large, there is not enough left of it to form a nucleus for revived, and if there were, it is so thoroughly rotting, that nothing can live which is built on such a core.—Its very bones are carious."

☞Applications for 76 new bank charters and 13 old ones will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, aggregating $67,350,000 banking capital, of which $23,000,000 are to be for Philadelphia.—Gov. Pollock did well last winter, in applying his veto liberally, and will do it again if necessary.

☞The Albany Express states that parties in Monroe county, N. York, have contracted for several thousand bushels of Potatoes at fourteen cents a bushel!

Locofoco Intolerance.

The Locofoco Journals, says the York Advocate, pretend to great horror of political intolerance and proscription; and their papers are filled with denunciations of the Know Nothings for proscribing foreigners and Catholics. But it is the proscription of Foreigners and Catholics only—that is, those persons who vote the Locofoco ticket, and assist to place and keep those Locofoco politicians in fat offices—that stire their pious and indignation.—The proscription of those native and Protestants who vote against the Locofocos, and thwart their ambition and greed, is not only condoned, but is most rigidly enforced by these Locofocos who pretend to be so horrified by Know Nothing proscription. Not only are such Natives and Protestants proscribed by the Locofocos, but they are treated with a degree of abuse that is not only inconsistent with freedom of thought and Republican liberty, but is disgraceful to civilized society. We know of no Know Nothing paper that betrays sane a so raccous feeling towards Foreigners and Catholics, and indulges in such abuse of them, as are exhibited in many Locofoco papers in regard to the Know Nothings. It would be incredible that the line of office could so exclusively and rigidly proscribe men, merely because they are foreigners or Catholics, if the language and conduct of many of the Locofoco politicians did not continually force the fact on our notice.

The Baltimore American recently noticed the abuse which the Washington Union is in the habit of pouring out on the Know Nothings, when the latter journal tried to "coalesce" with them. The American says:

"When we deal with Know Not things, we deal with outlaws of society as well as of party; and men upon whom the sun has been altered by excess, and whose literature as well as every time patent. The Union and its associates in the arraigned burglar are no doubt shocked at the plain manner in which his skulking villainy is exposed by the prosecuting officer, and we presume there are men in the place who are of opinion that the memory of Benedict Arnold should be treated with tenderness, and the acts of the Hartford Convention should be spoken of with extreme caution and courtesy. In speaking of bad men or bad actions, we have employed the plain and unfettered language of our thoughts and feelings, and will continue to employ that language, regardless of consequences, and indifferent to the complaints and the abuse of the open or secret sympathizers with the enemies of the country and the sworn foes of the Constitution.

Now, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the principles avowed by the American party, one thing is very certain that its membership will at least fairness and honesty of purpose, opposition in point of respectability and character. When before was a large political party, thus made up of all classes of citizens, denounced as "outlaws of society as well as of party;" as men upon whom the sun has been altered by excess, and whose literature is built of stone and frame, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, and other out-buildings, a good Tenant House, with a well at the door, a good Stable, a thriving Apple Orchard, and about 10 acres of good meadow, all in good order, being principally rebuilt and repaired, and in good Timber, with a fair proportion of excellent Meadow, and the balance in good tillage, a house-warming well of water at the door, and a good supply of Water at the Barn, all in good order, being conveniently located five miles from Gettysburg, being highly improved, several thousand bushels of lime having been put upon the premises, and in good Order, being in good order, the greater part, being Chestnut fencing. There is a School-house on the farm, convenient to the premises.

—ALSO—

☞At the same time and place will be sold a First Class

MOUNTAIN LAND,

containing 17 ACRES more or less, adjoining lands of Martin Hamilton, Jacob Furness, in Hamiltonban township, adjoining lands of Andrew Long, James Watson, and others—the land is well adapted for growing Timber, or cut timber, equal to any on the South Mountain, and will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, and well adapted to cultivation.

☞Possession will be given on the premises, in Hamiltonban, by the subscriber, residing in Freedom township, near Mortia's Furnace.

☞Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

DANIEL SHEETS, *Executor.*

July 27, 1855.—ts

A CHANCE FOR FARMERS.

THE undersigned, Executor of John Stewart, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 11th day of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Krise, the heirs of James Higham, and George Tool, deceased, containing

145 *Acres and 59 Perches,*

of Patented Land in an excellent state of cultivation. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Brick Kitchen, Brick Smoke-house, Washhouse, a never-failing well of water at the Kitchen door, a large Bank Barn, 70 feet long, a Tenant House, with a well at the door, a good Stable, a thriving Apple Orchard, and about 10 acres of good meadow land, all in good Timber, with a fair proportion of excellent Meadow, and the balance in good tillage, and in good order, being principally rebuilt and repaired, and well fenced. The Tenant House is to view the premises will call on the subscriber.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, *Ex'or.*

July 27, 1855.—ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the Will of George Taylor, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Friday the 24th of September*, the following described

FARMS,

situated in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Taylor, John Warner, Abraham Huffman, and others, containing

135 *Acres,*

more or less, of which about one half is cleared and in a state of good cultivation, and the balance well timbered.

Fifteen or Twenty Acres are excellent

MEADOW LAND.

The improvements are a

WEATHERBOARD HOUSE

in good repair; also a Bank Barn, Cider press, Spring house, &c., also a young

ORCHARD

of Apple trees, two springs of never-failing water, and one stream running through the place near the house.

The above described Farm is one of the best available in the County. Persons wishing to view the property, can do so by calling on the subscriber, or Alexander Taylor living on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place terms will be made known.

SAMUEL Y. TAYLOR, *Ex'or.*

July 27, 1855.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the nomination by the American party. If nominated and elected, I will do my best to discharge the duties of said faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

HENRY BUPP.

Gettysburg, July 27, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

At the old Establishment No. 1

JUST from the City, Dry Goods, Groceries, *&c.*, *&c.*, If you want bargains call and see them. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest; and he to Cloths, Cassimers, and ready made Clothing, we challenge competition. The Clothing are all of our own manufacturing, and warranted to wear well. Come one, come all. No trouble to show the goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

July 27, 1855.

Independent Blues.

THE CORPS will meet for drill, on the parade ground, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Saturday) at 5½ o'clock, punctually. Be punctual.

JOHN CULP, O.S.

July 27.

LADIES can be supplied with every variety of *Dress Shoes*, by calling at PAYTON & COBEANS.

July 27, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD substantial HEARSE, in good order. It will be sold low.

Inquire at the "Star and Banner" Office.

July 27, 1855.—3t

ATTENTION, AMERICANS!

A MEETING of "Gettysburg Council," will be held at the usual place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

July 27, 1855.

THE Corps in Pennsylvania.—Our exchange papers through the State speak favorably of the large crops. In Lancaster county, the wheat crop has been harvested and "very fine," "oats heavier than for four years," potatoes abundant and corn promising. Chester county, the wheat has been housed without damage, grass good and abundant. Crawford, all kinds of crops good. Clarion, "fine." Tioga, indeed from all parts of the State, the accounts are much the same—nearly all the crops up to the average, and some considerably above it, and prospects generally receding.

☞A State Temperance Convention has been held at Harrisburg, on the 19th and 20th inst., at which delegates from twenty-two counties were represented, and a series of resolutions adopted in favor of a prohibitory liquor law and the extension of slavery.

☞The Yellow Fever has broken out at Portsmouth, Va.

☞Ex-Senator Clemens is an American candidate for Legislature in Alabama.

The Paper somewhere spoken of "winter lingering in the lap of spring" is now in the hands of the printer. Our friends in the two days have been decidedly wintry. Not to speak of a fire, we have felt the need of it for all sorts of weather the cross very abundant. The Cherries are fast disappearing, and the Peaches are fast ripening. The Potatoes are in good condition.

From the preparations making by the allies before Sevastopol, it is thought that another general assault is not far off.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 7th, on the rifle pits in front of the Mamelon, and effected nothing.

There are strong indications of an approaching campaign on the Danube. Troops have already been sent forward.

RUSSIA.

The Paris papers have rumors of a dangerous insurrection having occurred in a Russian Seaport in regument. There is also a report of a change having taken place in the Russian Cabinet.

SPAIN.

The insurrection in Spain has been suppressed.

FRANCE.

The visit of Queen Victoria to the city of Paris has been definitely fixed for the 7th of August.

The Cubrian Gulochia.—Hostilities seem to be at an end, and the Cubrians declared against Russia by England and France in March, 1853—only sixteen months ago, and the prodigious sum of five during that short space of time begins to call forth remark from the European press. The progress of enlightenment and of science does not seem, from the calculations that are made, to have rendered war less costly than of yore, nor to have diminished the aggregate of losses by exposure and disease. Since the declaration of war by Turkey, in the Autumn of 1853, the loss to that Empire is estimated at 150,000 men. The French have, since then carried in, in round numbers, 150,000, dead or invalided; while the British have suffered to the extent of 30,000. The loss of Russia is variously estimated from 250,000 to 200,000. Austria, too, though not at war, has suffered immensely by maintaining an armed neutrality, and will continue to employ that language, regardless of consequences, and indifferent to complaints and the abuse of the open or secret sympathizers with the enemies of the country and the sworn foes of the Constitution.

Now, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the principles avowed by the American party, one thing is very certain that its membership will at least fairness and honesty of purpose in point of respectability and character. When before was a large political party, thus made up of all classes of citizens, denounced as "outlaws of society as well as of party;" men upon whom the sun has been "Benedict Arnold," and declared to be "the enemies of their country, and the sworn foes of the constitution?" What sort of Democracy is that which thus stigmatizes half of the State as "outlaws." Well has the *American* remarked:—"To what a depth of degradation has the country fallen when such a paper is recognized as the official organ of the Government, when citizens are denounced by it for their political opinions with the vivalence of tyranny, and aspersed in all their relations as Christians, honest men, and patriots, in Billingsgate language?"

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—The Boston Advertiser learns that the Kansas Legislature has not only unseated all the members elected in Free Territory, but voted that the code of Missouri shall be the law of Kansas. The same paper adds:

We learn from private sources that the ejected members of the Kansas Herald, are to meet on the 12th at Lawrence, for consultation. Meetings of the people all different parts of the territory are also held everywhere disavowing the authority of the Legislature, which is forcing upon them the laws of another commonwealth.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.—The pr