THE STAR AND BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, Aug. 24, 1855.

The Louisville Riot.

The Louisville Riot, or the Ob-dare most solemnly, that the foreigners did not originate the Riot.—The Louisville Journal most solemnly declares they did, and fired upon the Americans, but that it is certain, out of 14 killed, were shot by the Germans and Irish. The Courier says what we have no doubt is true, that—

"Multitudes of half grown boys, rendered perfectly foolish with inguivered passions and revenge, filled the streets with pistols and knives. They were armed with clubs, pistols or shot guns, and inalmuchevery intoxicated with mass spirits of wickedness commenced the work that brought on violence."

The Courier, which seems to write in a spirit of bitter hatred of the Americans in Louisville, because the Editor was ejected from one of the Council fires, says the wrong; the killing, whipping and burning, to the Americans—but, in doing so contradicts its own statements over and over again. Every man of fairness must see and confess that there were great outrages on both sides. The foloi information we get from the Press and letters is that the first shot came from a foreigner, and that the first man killed was an American. After that terrible excesses were committed and terrible revenge had by the mob infuriated by the first act of murder.

[From the Louisville Journal August 9.]

The Case Stated..

With shameless effrontery, and in the face of undeniable facts, the anti-American newspapers of this city are striving industriously to ward off from their party the odium and responsibility of having caused the disgraceful riots and horrid butcheries of Monday. A dark, and, we have almost said, a deep, stain has tarnished the hitherto bright escutcheon of Louisville. The heart of every good citizen sickens at the mere recitation of the terrible excesses which have been committed. The blame however must and will attach itself to those who drew the first blood, who committed the first acts of lawless violence—to those who gave the first provocation, upon which, brought upon the offenders a terrible and excessive retaliation and retribution. Of these offences the American party is entirely guiltless. It can fearlessly stand up before the community, whose peace has been thus ruthlessly destroyed, and say with conscientious truth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou canst not say I did it."

We do not for one moment attempt to excuse or even to palliate the enormity of the outrage committed on the afternoon and night of Monday by those, who, incensed and infuriated beyond the excesses of reason or the control of the legal authorities, resorted to murder and arson to revenge the unprovoked, cold-blooded slaughter and insulting of their peaceful and inoffensive countrymen. We have always deprecated and shall continue to oppose such violence, but we are willing that Americans or the American party should be blamed and denounced as the authors of these deeds of violence, when we know and are prepared to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that in every instance the first act of lawlessness and unprovoked bloodshed was perpetrated by foreigners upon the persons of unoffending and peaceable native-born citizens.

The Anti-American party and its organs are attempting by baseless and impudent assertions, violent denunciations, and palpable misrepresentations and perversion of facts to shift the stigma of the authorship of these disgraceful occurrences from their own party to ours. We will not at present attempt to point out and refute singly the many glaring inaccuracies and misstatements contained in the notices of these riots published in the Sag-Nicht papers. We will in due time present the reader with a connected and impartial account of the whole affair from the commencement to the end, both in the fair and unfair.

We will then abundantly show, not only that no violence was perpetrated by Americans excepting in retaliation for unprovoked and cold-blooded butchery of their countrymen by foreigners congregated in large numbers, armed with guns and pistols and bludgeons, and by other foreigners, shooting from out of door-ways and gateways, and from windows and behind well-built fences, upon unsuspecting Americans passing upon the public streets, but that a sufficient explanation or excuse has been given by Americans in any portion of the city for any of the outrages which were committed in the first and second riots, and which really began and produced the riotous excesses which we so much deplore.

We know the election was conducted quietly everywhere, that in order to avoid even the imputation of any improper or improperly, which they expected would be eagerly caught at by their unscrupulous opponents to account for the politicians which our friends were confident of winning, the Americans, in their respective precincts, had determined to keep order and peace and quiet at the polls. This they did. It is true that, believing there would not be time to poll a full vote in some of the wards, they made use of every fair means to get in American votes with all possible dispatch, but we challenge that unusual obstruction was offered or attempted to be offered to any legal and orderly-behaved voter.

At the close the fact was proclaimed at the polls that their countrymen had, without provocation, been shot down, murdered in cold blood, by ferocious foreigners, in distant and quiet streets of the city, the Americans in the neighborhood of the several voting places at first refused to believe that such outrages had been committed, and considered it a ruse to draw them away from the polls and to give an opportunity to the Sag Nicht forces to take possession of the polls and prevent our friends from voting. It was only when the wounded and the dead of their fellow countrymen were brought before them and they were convinced that cowardly and bloody murders had been perpetrated, that with cries of vengeance upon the murderers, they sought out and hunted them into the houses that were despoiled or destroyed.

Until the shooting was begun by the foreigners the Americans were generally unarmed, while in both the first and Eighth wards the foreigners, both the Germans and the Irish, acted in concert, and were armed to the teeth with fire arms prepared several days before. When the riots commenced the Americans were obliged to go to their homes or to the court-house to procure arms, and to the shops to buy arms and ammunition to repel attacks made upon them & to avenge the innocents slaughtered by the foreigners. Up to this time they had been victorious in the election, they were in a good humor with every one, and were rejoicing at having realized their fondest hopes, in gaining a quietly without any disorder or breaches of the peace.

That grave outrages and heinous wrongs were perpetrated by the Americans, we dare not deny, they took the law in their own hands and sought to punish the murderers of their countrymen and avenge those who had been cruelly butchered without provocation, no one will deny it; but it is useless for organs of the anti-American party to seek any longer to conceal the fact that those outrages were commenced by the foreign population, that the first wrongs were committed by foreigners, that the first bloodshed was the work of foreigners, that the first wrongs perpetrated were perpetrated by foreigners.

That these foreigners were maddened and excited and inflamed to these deeds of violence by the insidious, incendiary appeals of the organs of the foreign party and the demagogues and leaders who have for weeks past been seeking to arouse the passions and prejudices of this class of citizens against the Americans, can scarcely for a moment be doubted. That these acts were premeditated and long in contemplated and agreed among the perpetrators can be and will be established. An intelligent public will not, when these facts are known, attribute the riots to the American party, but, in spite of all protestations of lamb-like innocence and all attempts to mislead contents, the responsibility and the blame will surely and justly be brought home to its real author, the inveterate demagogues of the foreign, anti-American party.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

The attempt to lay blame upon our foreign population will be a failure. The facts are too well known, and too alarming and the demonstration made against them at the previous elections. Instead of being quieted, their violence and apprehensive of attacks upon them, and very few could be induced to go near the polls. We have not the slightest doubt that this condition would be likely to provoke the first acts of lawless violence—to those who gave the first provocation, upon which, brought upon the offenders a terrible and excessive retaliation and retribution. Of these offences the American party is entirely guiltless. It can fearlessly stand up before the community, whose peace has been thus ruthlessly destroyed, and say with conscientious truth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou canst not say I did it."

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True Americanism.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake. History and experience teaches us that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government.—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

"It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens.—*Washington.*

"Foreign influence to America, is like the Grecian Horse to Troy; it conceals an army in its heart. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance.—*Nicholas.*

"I hope we may find some means in future of shielding our elections from Foreign Influence—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. I am scarcely withheld myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between us and the old world."—*Jefferson.*

"If ever the Liberty of your Republic is destroyed, it will be by the Roman Catholic Priests.—*Lafayette.*

"It is from that we should become a little more Americans.—*Jackson.*

"They will make our 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.*

"Let no person in our country from all foreign influence."—*The Last Prayer of General Jackson.*

The Right Feeling.

We had the pleasure of an extended interchange of views with our American friends during the present week, from various parts of the county, and have been gratified to find a general disposition to harmonize and concentrate the entire vote of all friendly to American principles at the coming election. There exists a generous disposition to sacrifice all personal preference and feeling, and to bury all differences and obscure the interests of the American organization. This is the right spirit, and if carried out must insure success. The heart of the people—of the honest masses of both the old political organizations, who are and their bullots will be cast in favor of candidates reflecting American principles, despite the efforts and maledictions of party demagogues. The American people will not submit to the dictation of political leaders, seeking to overawe and brow-beat them by a combination of Romanists, Foreigners, and old hunker Locofocos. Let our friends but be careful in the selection of their candidates, and the victory is sure. Whenever the people are allowed to go to their homes, to their manor born," men who shall command the confidence of the community—and the day is our's beyond all controversy. See to it, friends of American principles, that you do your whole duty in this matter.

Meeting at Hanover.

There will be a grand rally of the American party at Hanover on Saturday the 1st of September. Among the published speakers are Hon. Lemuel Tomb, of Carlisle, and Hon. Wm. A Crabb, of Huntingdon Pennsylvania. A band of music will be in attendance.

The announcement of the "Medical Department of Pennsylvania College," will be found in to-day's paper. The faculty is full, and one of the ablest in the country. We earnestly recommend the institution to such as are preparing themselves for the Medical Profession. Dr. D. Gilbert, formerly of this place, fills the first chair.

The County Committee of the old line Democracy met at Wattles' Hotel, on Monday, as per appointment. It is understood that a ticket has been called for the 10th of September, to go through the form of nominating a ticket to be supported by the anti-American party. The candidates for the principal offices, it is well understood, have already been nominated, as per custom, by the "leaders," but it's deemed prudent to give them the formal endorsement of a Convention to satisfy the "rank and file."

Court is still in session as we go to press, and no decisions have been given in the cases of the Gettysburg vs. Hoke and others, have been postponed. But two lyes been disposed of in Common Pleas. In the case of the Bank of Gettysburg vs. Thaddeus Stevens, James A. Thompson, and Robert Smith, after a partial development of the testimony for the defence, a verdice for Plaintiff was entered by consent of parties, with notice of motion for a new trial, to be argued at the adjourned court.

The old ejectment case of the heirs of Wilson vs. Myers and Myers, involving the title of the Mill property in occupancy of Myers, was given to the jury yesterday noon, after an elaborate argument. The jury after retiring a few hours returned a verdice for the Plaintiff.

The reader's attention is directed to an article in another column, from the Harrisburg "Democratic Union," in regard to Gov. Reeder's removal. The article was written by the editor, Jacob ZieglER, Esq., well known to our readers as one of the most earnest and active Pierce orator in this county in the campaign of 1852. It is a manly article and contrasts finely with the sallow dough-face silence of the Democratic leaders in this region.

LARGER.—Rev. D. D. Clarke, of Philadelphia, will be re-opened on Monday the 3d of September. The Borough Common Schools re-open on the same day.

An anti-Slavery paper is published in Kansas called "The Free State," by an Emigrant from Scotland, and a Chief Justice appointed by the two Presidents.

FALL ELECTIONS.—Elections have yet to be held this year, we believe, in twelve States. In most all of them legislatures and State officers are to be chosen, and in four of them Representatives to Congress. Of the latter class are Louisiana, Mississipi, Georgia and Maryland, which are entitled in the aggregate to twenty-three members. The elections will take place as follows:—California, Tuesday, September 4; Vermont, Tuesday, September 4; Maine, Monday, September 10; Georgia, Monday, October 1; Pennsylvania, Tuesday, October 9; Indiana, Tuesday, October 9; Ohio, Tuesday, October 9; Louisiana, Monday, November 5; Mississippi, Monday, November 5; New York, Tuesday, November 6; Wisconsin, Tuesday, November 6; Maryland, Wednesday, November 7; Massachusetts, Monday, November 12.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—Wilson Shannon, to whom President Pierce tendered the appointment of Governor of Kansas, has accepted it. Mr. S. is an old politician, of little talent. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1842, over Thomas Corwin, and in 1853, was elected to Congress from the XVIth district. He voted for the Nebraska bill, but had not the courage to run for re-election. His district, always heretofore Democratic, has a major elected an anti-Nebraska man by a majority of 2,200. If we mistake not, Mr. Shannon was one of Mr. Polk's Ministers to Mexico, sent there to sing of the utter abandonment of all moral principle that can induce an editor of an American journal, for the sake of subserving partisan purposes, to utter one single word of justification of the murder of American citizens, upon the soil of their birth and in the midst of their homes, for no other reason than that they dared to exercise the privileges of freemen and vote as their judgement and conscience dictates. With such a spirit animating the leaders of the Locofoco party, is it any wonder that the Foreign element in our midst grows impudent, and insolent, and lawless, ready, at a moment's notice, to insult and brow-beat, and if need be, murder, American citizens seeking the peaceable exercise of their rights.

The sad tragedies at Louisville furnish a most powerful argument in behalf of American principles, and applied with terrible earnestness to the people of this country to unite in a movement which shall control and render powerless this lawless material, if its introduction into our midst cannot be prevented. No government in the world—not even the worst despotism of Europe—would tolerate for a single day outrages such as those we have witnessed at Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places throughout this country. And yet those outrages are boldly defended by the miserable demagogues that lead the anti-American crusade. And American citizens, for daring to exercise a free people's right in the future, are denounced as "traitors" to their country, "midnight assassins," "enemies of the Constitution," members of a "dark lantern" oligarchy," and "fit assassins for the high-toned, chivalrous perpetrators of deeds of darkness." How long will the American people submit to be thus insulted, and abused, and libeled?

In another column we give an article from the Louisville Journal in regard to these riots, which is worthy of perusal.—The Journal sustains its position by a host of sworn affidavits as to the origin of the riots, some of which we may find room for next week.

There, few weeks ago, we had occasion to remark upon the return of Mr. Benjamin WalkER's paper from the Arcadian Post-office, as "refused," without arrearages being paid. It gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Walker, have subsequently ascertained, by and satisfactory explanations, has relieved himself from all censure. The fault lies exclusively with the Post-office. It seems that Mr. Walker two or three years ago subscribed for the "Star" for a limited period, paying therefore in advance. At the end of that time he sent word to have the paper discontinued which never came to hand, or was overlooked. It was accordingly continued up to the time we received the note from the Postmaster which was our first intimation the paper was not filled. Mr. Walker alleges that he not only never lifted a paper after his first subscription expired, but did not even know of its being continued, till advised recently by the Postmaster. We make this explanation in justice to Mr. Walker, and shall give us pleasure to do so, as we do not wish to think ill of any man. Printers are sometimes supposed to be quite tale bearers, and to remember for years and then coolly ordering it to be stopped, without the first thought of paying arrearages. This wrong we are unwilling to submit to, and intend hereafter to publish all such cases that may occur. No injustice will be done if Postmasters will but do their duty under the law. It is their business promptly to notify publishers of a refusal to to lift papers, and in case of neglect to do so, they become liable for the subscription.

A public sale of some sixty shares of Gettysburg Bank Stock took place on Monday. The stock all brought prices considerably above par, evincing a degree of confidence in the condition of the Bank creditable to those concerned in its management.

At Bedford, on Thursday, an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Passmore Williamson, was argued before the Supreme Court of the State by Charles Gilpin and Wm. M. Meredith, but after consultation among the Judges, all of whom were present, the Court finally adjourned until October without coming to a decision.

The Locofoco journals, in their vindictive hatred of Americanism, are boldly defending the deliberate and cold-blooded murder of American citizens in the streets of Louisville, by Irish papists, which provoked the more terrible riots in that city. To this end garbled and intentionally false representations of the origin of those riots are published over and over, the whole censure being thrown on the American party, and the foreign rabble justified in their acts of outrage and murder. We do not justify the excesses committed by the Americans in retaliation of their outrages. We can readily conceive the struggle it must have required on the part of peaceable native-born citizens of Louisville to repress a feeling of bitter indignation while their brethren were being coolly and deliberately shot down in the public streets, in broad day light, by persons who, strangers to them alike in birth and national feeling, were yet enjoying the privileges and hospitalities extended by our laws to them as well as us. Human nature revolts at such provocation, and attempts to repress feelings that had furnished shelter and protection. Still it would have been better—infinitely better in every respect—had these first unprovoked outrages been handed over to the officers of the law, without any attempt at retaliation.

While, however, this is to be admitted, we cannot command language strong enough to express our deep, earnest loathing of the utter abandonment of all moral principle that can induce an editor of an American journal, for the sake of subserving partisan purposes, to utter one single word of justification of the murder of American citizens, upon the soil of their birth and in the midst of their homes, for no other reason than that they dared to exercise the privileges of freemen and vote as their judgement and conscience dictates. With such a spirit animating the leaders of the Locofoco party, is it any wonder that the Foreign element in our midst grows impudent, and insolent, and lawless, ready, at a moment's notice, to insult and brow-beat, and if need be, murder, American citizens seeking the peaceable exercise of their rights.

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A correspondent of the Unitarian paper in New York, describing the Phi Beta Kappa exercises at Cambridge, says, "As a closing song Auld Lang Syne together with chapel hands, it fell to my lot to take the hand of old Dr. Beecher, who in the most hearty manner joined in the song, and beat time with my hand in the most cordial way. Since we now days and when I remember that in our boyhood this excellent gentleman's name was identified with the most sulphurous style of preaching and dogmatic orthodoxy, I feel hardly believe my eyes and ears.—It seemed like a dream of hallucination—the singing of Auld Long Syne with Lyman Beecher, after a generous oration from his son on mirthfulness."

The Massachusetts Know Nothing State Council has made considerable progress in organization. A proposal to change the requirement of membership of the party from "native born citizens" to "citizens of Massachusetts" failed, but the other changes proposed by the committee were generally adopted. They have liberalize the system of government very essentially, abolishing all the oaths of membership and the several degrees, and modify the secrecy principle so that it is short counsels only in the matter of new recognition, and leave the meeting to be public or private, as the several Councils shall elect for themselves. A may may become a member of the order by being accepted by a majority vote of the Council to which he is admitted and signing the constitution and platform thereof.

Judge Fisher a few weeks ago held a special Court in Somerset county. We find the following complimentary notice in the "Herald" of last week:

Judge Fisher, Court—Judge Fisher of the York and Adams district, presided over the special court which was held here last week. The members of the bar speak of him in terms of high encomium. His urbane and kind deportment, prompt and accurate decisions, his patient hearing, and energetic despatch of business won him many admirers."

The following precious paragraph we select from the Carlisle *Volunteer*, with the single remark that the editor is Deputy Postmaster under that arch-Jesuit James Campbell:

WORSE THAN BENEDICT ARNOLD.

They (the Know Nothings) are a God-forsaken and God-defying set of politicians, who are schooling themselves in crime and wickedness, in the expectation of pecuniary reward. The leader of the band has defended band of murderers and housebreakers, are, nearly to a man, office-seekers. To gain their object they would plunder every city and town and murder without remorse.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence died at his residence in Boston, on last Saturday morning at eleven o'clock. His estate is worth $800,000.

Mr. Buchanan, U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James, has written to Washington that he will leave England for the U. States in the steamer of the 6th of October.

The Decrease of the Brandy Trade is striking illustrated in the absence of all notice of vessels sailing the port for Bordeaux for the last six months, a fact which it is said never occurred before. The French papers ascribe it to the failure of the grape crops and the temporary movements in the United States. The former is probably the most effective cause; but if French brandy is not now imported, what an immense amount of poisonous substances must brandy drinkers be using.

The Mormon Emigration from Great Britain to Utah is much larger than is generally supposed. From the New York Tribune we learn that during the period embraced between the 27th of November, 1854, and the 20th of April, 1855, no less than 5,026 Mormons sailed from Great Britain for the United States. The Tribune gives the names of the vessels, the dates of their sailing and the number of their passengers, and that 874 were landed at New York, 1450 in Philadelphia, and 1202 in New Orleans, from which places they were forwarded to Salt Lake City. Of the whole number, 1127 were from Liverpool, the principal Mormon Emigration Fund for the means of going to Utah. At present there are said to be nearly 1000 more of them ready to emigrate in England, waiting for the means of going to Utah.

A Child Saved by a dog.—As one of the city cars was passing down Fulton street yesterday morning, a lady with a little girl attempted to pass in front, the child being afraid. Before the driver could hold up the child was nearly under the horses feet when a large Newfoundland dog passing at full speed, seized the child by his coat and drew it from the horses feet, and then leaped over the fence, leaving the child safe on the sidewalk, uninjured, but very much frightened.

Tagaroo and Berdiansk bombarded.

Accounts have been received from Taganrog to the 25th ult. The allies had concluded the place for some days. An English merchant stated, that Kertch had been burnt by the Russians; but the crew succeeded in escaping. The town of Berdiansk, in the sea of Azoff, had begun bombarded, and the damage done by the allies is very considerable.

Probable attack on Sweaborg.—The Copenhagen Correspondent of the Berlingo. A letter dated Narsen, July 30, says:

"I again open this letter to inform you that there is a rumor throughout the fleet that we all sail tomorrow for the purpose of attacking Sweaborg. Should such be the case there will be some warm work—hard knocks on both sides; and many a gallant tar will bite the sand in sight of his home' before the 'British union' waves over that stronghold. The gunboats are all busy to-day getting in shell from the Robus, who having arrived from England last night. The Tartar is ordered to the city of Bothnia with shot and shell. Everything going on to-day seems to indicate a move of no ordinary character.

"The Amphion has been for some time reconnoitering all the channels near Sweaborg, and has found many valuable soundings; and some days since she was cutting trade between Borgo and Helsingfors, which was carried on to a considerable extent, and many vessels stopped.—All the gun and mortar boats are going over to Helsingfors. The town will probably be shelled; but it is not expected that the fortifications can be destroyed."

ENGLAND.

The government are making active preparations for again wintering the army of the Crimea.

His majesty, the king of Portugal, accompanied by his brother, the duke of Oporto, and suite, left Lisbon for England, from Ostend, on a visit to her majesty.

FRANCE.

The French government has published an infated account of the discovered legitimist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain and foster the cause of Henry Following instructions, it is definitely stated, but still seems questionable, that Spain will supply 25,000 troops in pay of the allies, and France 10,000.

The late Mr. Solomon Rothchild, of Paris, has left a fortune of $2,500,000.

The German papers state that the Russians intend to force the allies to a grand battle in the open field, in order, if possible, to give a new turn to the war.

It is reported that during the autumn the Emperor Alexander will be crowned at Moscow with great pomp.

SPAIN.—Although tranquility appears to be entirely restored, there are individual persons fear that it is only superficial. It is said that the English and French governments, the Queen of Portugal, Espartero and they have, in consequence, recommended Espartero or O'Donnell to take the direction of affairs, and to act vigorously for a time. General Espartero is asserted to have excused himself on account of his age and infirmities, and but Gen. O'Donnell is represented to be quite ready to show a bold front to sedition and conspiracy.

ITALY.—According to letters from Rome the French government has represented to the Pope that it is already much disappointed that he should make some extensive reforms, in order to allay the discontent that exists amongst all classes of the people; but the Cardinals, after lengthened deliberation on the subject, have refused to do anything. The Pope has also spoke of a plan formed by Mazzini and his party for carrying off the Pope having been discovered by the Austrian and French diplomatists. They add that dissensions had arisen between the Austrian and French diplomatic agents at Rome, the latter being anxious to see a native of their respective countries appointed to the vacant Catholic Patriarchate in Constantinople. Disturbances have taken place at Ancona, and the town has been placed in a state of seige by the Austrians.

The Pope Brushing up his Thunder—Excommunication of the King and the Ministry of Sardinia.—Rome, &c.

Spain, Switzerland, and Piedmont have constrained Pope Pius to put forth "the Apostolic power." His Sardinian Majesty and his Ministers are formally declared to have incurred the 'greater ex-communication, and the other ecclesiastical censures and penalties inflicted by the Sacred Canons, the Apostolic Constitutions, the Oecumenical Councils, and above all, the Holy Council of Trent."

The Pope is to gallop ahead to go quite so far against the Sardinians. Pius IX. is, and therefore contents himself with repeating and abrogating the recent constitutional law of that country, and declaring them null and of none effect, so far as they pretend to regulate ecclesiastical property, or deprive the church of its 'power and liberty' to engage in active prosecution of members of any other communion who exist in Spain.

His Holiness insists that the Concordat definitely established that the Catholic religion should continue to be the only religion of the Spanish nation, to the exclusion of every other worship and that the Church should always retain the use of her primative right to acquire new property, held by whatever title or tenure, and that this right of property in the Church should be inviolable, not only for what it then possessed, but in what it might acquire hereafter.

A Gipsy Woman promised to show to two young ladies their husband's face in a pail of water. They looked, and exclaimed, "Why, we only see our faces."—"Well," said the gipsy, "those faces will be your husband's when you're married."

Myers' Extract of Rock Rose.

Every day furnishes additional proof of the efficacy of Myers' extract of Rock Rose, in the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all impurities of the blood. Persons troubled with scrofulous affection of kind, should lose no time in trying it. Parents, whose children are afflicted or predisposed to Scrofula, should administer it freely.

AGENTS.—S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Jesse Houck, Menallen P. O.; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Jacob Mark, Cashtown; Spalding & Brother, Littlestown; Aulabaugh & Spangler, East Berlin; Jacob Martin, New Oxford; H. S. Fink, Pleasant Hill.

Aug. 17, 1855.

The Post somewhere speaks of "winter lingering in the lap of spring," which intends no poet to tell us is the case this season, the last week has been decidedly wintry. Nor does it need a poet to inform the public that for all sorts of weather there is very abundant provision at the Cheap Cash Store of Fahnestock Brothers.

Sprigs or orders by letter promptly attended to.

Aug. 24, 1855.—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

On *Friday the 21st day of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the subscribers, Administrators de bonis non of the estate of John Crouse, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at public sale, the following Real Estate of said deceased, situate in said township, viz:

Ten Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Stahley, Jacob Frey, Jacob Palmer, and others. The improvements consist of a

ONE A-HALF STORY
LOG DWELLING,

with a Barn, part log and part frame, 40 feet long and 30 feet wide, a well of water convenient to the door. About one acre is well covered with good timber, the balance cleared and in good cultivation.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL BECKER, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 24, 1855.—td

PUBLIC SALE.

On *Saturday the 29th day of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, a valuable farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., about 1 mile west of Petersburg, containing

19 *Acres,*

more or less, adjoining lands of John Stahley, Michael Hoke, Henry Hoke, and others. The improvements are a

ONE AND A-HALF STORY
FRAME HOUSE,

a good Barn, and other out-buildings; a well of water convenient to the door, and an Orchard of choice fruit trees. The whole is under good cultivation.

Attendance will given and terms made known by

BENJAMIN SHELLY.

Aug. 24, 1855.—td*

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Stahley, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to said estate, to call and make settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them for payment, properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HERRING, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 24, 1855.—6t

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
SESSION OF 1855—'56.

THE regular course of Lectures will commence on Monday, October 8th, and will be continued until the 1st of March.

FACULTY.

David Gilbert, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Alfred Stillé, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

John Neill, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.

J. M. Allen, M. D., Prof. of General and Special Anatomy.

John J. Reese, M. D., Prof. of Medical Chemistry.

John B. Biddle, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Francis Gurney Smith, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.

Joseph Shippen, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical Instruction will be given by Professors Gilbert, Neill, and Biddle, at the *Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley*, during the entire term of the session, in conjunction with other members of the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia. The Students of Pennsylvania College—*both first course and second course*—will be furnished gratuitously with the ticket to the Philadelphia Hospital. Second course Students have the option of receiving gratuitously the ticket to the Pennsylvania Hospital. A Clinic will also be held at the Hospital, every Saturday morning throughout the session.

FEES.

For the entire course of Lectures, $105 00
Matriculation, (paid once only) 5 00
Demonstrator, 5 00

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened in September, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, at the College Building.

Preliminary Lectures will be delivered on the 1st Fortnight preceding the opening of the session.

JOHN J. REESE, M. D., *Registrar.*
No. 1, Grant's Hotel, S. Fifth St. Philadelphia.

Aug. 24, 1855.—6t.

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Oxford township will meet at the School House in New Oxford on *Saturday the 1st of September next*, at 8 o'clock, A. M. to employ Teachers for the Public Schools for said township.

The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants.

JOHN R. HERSH, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 24, 1855—td

Eight Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Butler District will meet at the public School-house in Middletown, on *Saturday, September 1st*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of employing Teachers for the School in said District.

The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants.

FRANCIS W. KNOUSE, *Sec'y.*

July 27, 1855.

Independent Blues.

YOU will meet for drill, at the Armory, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 6½ o'clock.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN GULP, *O. S.*

TEACHERS' MEETING.

A MEETING of the Adams County Teachers' Association, will be held in the Court-house in Gettysburg on the 25th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue in session one day.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. R. Hill, Prof. Jacobs, S. Sadler, Esq., and others.

Every Teacher in the county, who feels an interest in the profession is expected to be present, and aid in keeping up the interest of the Association.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. H. AUSTIN, *Chairman.*

Robt. A. Little, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 24, 1855.—td.

TO BUILDERS
AND
LUMBER MERCHANTS.

BILLMEYER & SMALL, York Pa., have in connection with their SASH, BLIND AND BUILDING, commenced the manufacture of

SALOM ROOF BOARD,
SHUTTERS AND MOULDINGS,

and all kinds of light work used by Builders in the construction of Houses, &c.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of SASH, which will be sold at low prices.—They are execute at the shortest notice large orders for any description of DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c. Our work is of the best kind, and will sold on the most reasonable terms.

Sprigs or orders by letter promptly attended to.

Aug. 24, 1855.—3m.

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