More Election Fights Contemplated in Kansas.

A warm debate took place recently in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, on a bill to locate all the precinct election polls in the county seats. This measure was violently opposed by many members upon the ground that "many of the county seats are in possession of the abolitionists." Here is a confession of a fact, which up to this date, has been studiously denied by the defenders of the Missouri mob. One member of the House, who represents the Lawrence district, wanted the poll of that precinct located one mile from the town. The county to which the Legislature is looking may be gathered from the following report of that gentleman's speech:—

"The abolitionists can outnumber us in the town; and it is such a rugged place that many, if a fight should occur, will lodge behind the bushes, and when it is all over, swear they had been fighting like a Bengal tiger. He wanted the precinct located one mile from the town, on a certain beautiful level plain, where every one would be compelled to fight the battle of his existence, or back water out in finery so spot better suited for warfare. Besides, a fight follow lived on the place, always with plenty of ice and good water, ready on hand to keep up pluck and spirit. There was also a large old house on the place, where they could rally and fortify in case of expected defeat."

Locofoco Misrepresentations.

In the American Volunteer of the 23 d inst, the Hyena who edits that infamous sheet publishes an article from the Washington Union, in which a certain fire-eater, by name Bigler, was elected Senator by the Democratic party of 1854, and who signed the Nebraska bill, and who is now the Democratic Legislature of 1854, still also signed the Nebraska bill, and who *is help himself no doubt!* Second—it states that the Legislature of 1855 increased the salary of the Secretary of State to $2000. The *truth* is no increase has been made for many years. Mr. Curtin receives what Messrs. Lane, Bigler, Townsend Haines, Alexander Russell, F. Hughes and C. A. Black did. Third.—It states that the clerk hire in Bigler's State office in Bigler's term was $5,000. The *truth* is that by act of 9th of May 1854, $1,000 was appropriated, and by William Bigler. Fourth—It states that the clerk hire in the State Department, in Bigler's term was $3,000. The *truth* is that by act 9th of May, 1854, $4,000 was appropriated, signed by William Bigler. We have no heart to follow the villain any further.—As Andy Hopkins says of Buchanan, "I do not understand the subject he is a *fool*" —if he does and tries to misrepresent, he is a *villain*." —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

But we would follow him further. The increase of the compensation for clerk hire in the different offices mentioned above, was all made for the Democratic party, and is enjoyed by them. Not a Whig or American is allowed to put his face in either of these offices—but a Hessian, from Germany, a Bogtrotter from "Sweate Ireland," or a Jesuit from Rome, backed by Catholic influence can command any position there he pleases. The Governor's salary would not have been raised but in favor of a Democrat, and Bigler would have received it. In this they have been disappointed, and hence the terrific squeal and awful lying.

The Know-Nothing Convention of New York.

The Know-Nothing Convention of New York.—This convention, which has been in session for the past three days at Binghamton, adjourned sine die on Thursday. It appears it did not adopt the national platform, but instead of doing so has adopted and published one of its own, which is officially published in the New York Express. The following is the part relative to slavery:

Resolved, That the national administration, by its general course of official conduct, with an attempt to destroy the harmony and fraternal relation of the country in the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the encroachment of the aggressions upon the government of the territorial inhabitants of Kansas, deserves, and should receive, the united condemnation of the American people, and that the institution of slavery should derive no extension from such repeal.

Resolved, That in the organization of the American order the institution of involuntary servitude was and now is, regarded as fixed, and not national in its character, a subject for the toleration of a difference of opinion by the citizens of the Northern and Southern States; and as such has no rightful place in the platform of the National American party.

They also resolved to hold a national convention at Cleveland on the 21st of November.

Symptoms of popular discontent are becoming manifest in Prussia. In the government candidates for councillors have been overwhelmingly defeated at Milles, Arrets, Angenheim, Rouen, Havre, and many other places.

Kansas.—The legislature of this territory, in arranging the machinery of popular elections, has established the nine tenths system of voting, and allowed but one precint in each county. One of these counties is said to be as large as the whole State of Kentucky.

The hay snow at Doylestown, Pa., on Friday of last week, drew a great crowd, though only seven were entered for the prize, the first of which, $100, was taken by a boy of three. Two of three Bloomingdale riders were among the twelve female competitors on the race course, but did not take either of the premiums.

Security against Railroad Accidents.—In Great Britain all railroads pass *under or over common roads*, and the track is *securely fenced* in, so that no animal can stray before a train, which in this country is the common cause of railroad disasters.

Get the Giddle Ready.—The backwheat throughout the country gives extraordinary promise of a bumper harvest.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Sept. 7, 1855.

True Americanism.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I speak the language of Washington,) there is room for the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake. History and experience both prove 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 be slow officers, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens.—*Washington.*

"Foreign influence in America, is like the Grecian Horse to Troy: it conceals an enemy in its bosom. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance."—*Madison.*

"I hope we may find courage in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign Influence—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. 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.*

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

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

"They will make our elections a curse instead of a blessing."—*Martin Van Buren.*

"The people of the United States: may they never, that, to preserve their liberties they must do their own voting and their own fighting."—*Harrison.*

"I pray fervently that God preserve our country from all foreign influence."—*The Last Prayer of General Jackson.*

☞At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:

D. A. Buehler,	Jacob King,
R. McCurdy,	J. L. Noel,
A. Heinzelman,	Jacob Hoke,
Jacob Bixler,	S. R. Russell,
Wm. H. Wilson,	Joseph Fink,
Jacob Weaver,	J. J. Kerr,
D. McCreary,	R. G. McCreary,
T. A. Marshall,	M. Eichelberger,
D. McConaughy,	J. Aughinbaugh.
H. A. Picking,	
Wm. Bell,	

The Managers elect will meet on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to elect officers, and transact such business as may be necessary.

☞We are indebted to Prof. Jacobs, of this place, for some large and handsome Pears, raised in his garden, and without exception the best pear we ever tasted.

☞A neat copy of the Catalogue of the Alumni, Officers, and Students of Pennsylvania College, has been laid on our table. It is published by the Students, and neatly gotten up.

☞We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Catalogue of the University of Northern Pennsylvania, located at Honesdale, Pa., Charles F. Himes, A. B., of New Oxford, in this county, is Professor of Mathematics and National Science. Mr. Himes is a recent graduate of Dickinson College, and young in years. His selection for this place is a high compliment to his scholastic attainments.

☞There is a singular disproportion between the price of flour in this place and other markets. At Baltimore flour is selling at $7 25 per barrel, at York, $7 25, and Hanover $7 00, while in Gettysburg it commands from $6 00 to $6 50, and hard to get at that. We suppose the difference arises mainly from the inability of our farmers to thrash out their grain, in consequence of the late harvest and busy fall labor. To remedy the difficulty, and supply the wants of our citizens, we understand a number of gentlemen have been in arrangements to raise sufficient funds to procure flour from other markets, to be supplied to our citizens at cost, until their wants can be met at home. The present high price of flour is less heartily upon the poor and laboring classes.

"Light up the Council Fires!"

☞Friends of American principles, the time for work has arrived. In two short months you will be called upon to meet the enemy in open battle, and already the note of active preparation is heard echoing on every hand, on the part of the enemies of Americanism. Be assured that the foe is not only vigilant, earnest and active, but prepared to resist to any means, fair or foul, to win the day. Their present hope is to find you unprepared, sleeping upon your arms. They boast of this, and already promise themselves an easy victory by means of a surprise. Disappoint them, gentlemen, by work at once, and that actively. Let the Council fires be lighted up at once in every part of the country, and keep them burning brightly from this on to the election. Let the alarm be sounded—the scattered forces be collected—arms burnished—sentinels placed on the guard—recruiting stations for good and true men opened in every township. The heart of the people is sound on the great issues now before the country. The masses are with us, and all that we have to do is to achieve a glorious triumph over the corrupt coalition now battling against Americanism, is to present an undivided front to the foe, and be fully prepared for the struggle when the day arrives. To be thus prepared, it is important that we go to work—ACTIVE, EARNEST WORK—at once. There are hundreds ready to join our forces if we but give the opportunity, by unfurling our banner, and pointing out the recruiting stations. First of all, "LIGHT UP THE COUNCIL FIRES!" And then keep them burning brightly, that friend and foe may see where we stand.—The people of Pennsylvania last fall gave an emphatic endorsement of the great American principle—"*Americans must rule America!*" They will do so again, if we are true to ourselves, our principles, and our country.

Tax-Payers of Adams County, Look at this!

WHO FILL OUR POOR-HOUSES?

The records of our American Prisons, Penitentiaries, Criminal Courts, Almshouses and Pauper Institutions show a fearfully large array of crime and poverty imported into our country from the hotbeds of European vice and destitution, to corrupt our social and political organizations, and burthen our people with an enormous taxation. This evidence may be found not only in the Prisons and Poor-houses of our large cities, overrun by hordes of immigrants poured upon them, but presents itself with striking force in the rural districts, comparatively free from the greater abuses witnessed in the larger towns. We had occasion the other day to visit our own Poor-house and finding that Mr. Scott, the Steward, had kept a careful and accurate register of all the vagrant Paupers that have presented themselves at the establishment, since the 1st of January last, for temporary relief, together with their names, place of birth, &c., we felt little curious to examine the register and obtained from the gentlemanly Steward the privilege of doing so. We annex a list of their nationalities for the benefit of the reader, who will probably be as much surprised as we:

No. of Vagrant Paupers offered from Jan. 1, 1855, to Sept. 1, 1855.

Place of Birth.	*Number.*
Germany	269
Ireland	66
England	7
France	1
Hungary	1
American	30
	391

☞*Three Hundred and Sixty one Foreigners out of Three Hundred and Ninety one in eight months.* Tax payers of Adams County, what think you of that?—You have built houses for the relief of your own unfortunate poor, and yet the tax yourselves generously for their support, and are asked in addition to support the Paupers of Europe. Is it reasonable or right that you should do so? If not, why not join heartily in the great American movement which aims at such a reform of the naturalization and emigrant system as shall check this tide of Pauperism?

Still further, the number of days charged on the register against the 80 American Paupers is 250, while that charged against the 391 Foreign Paupers is no less than 1809. Enormously large as this proportion appears, it becomes still stronger in view of the small proportion of Foreign population in the country compared with the Native. Take Pennsylvania for instance. The last Census reports give the population of the State at 2,311,786, of which number 393,417 were born in foreign countries. The same proportion holds good over the Union as an aggregate. And yet it is from this small minority of our population—the foreign portion—that our Poorhouses are filled and made to overflow!

But it is not in Adams county alone that this state of things exists. It is so everywhere, and the burden

The Guardians of the Poor in Philadelphia, report, for the month ending 30th of April 1855, the inmates of the Alms house to be 1,655: Of these 352 are Americans, and 1,303 are Foreigners!

In the King's county Alms house, (*New York*) the whole number is 490, all foreigners but 41! In the Hospital, at the same place, the whole number is 475, of which 134 are native, and 341 foreigners! In the nursery there are 311 children of foreign birth, to 7 natives!

Since January 1st, there were lodged in the Bethlehem Station House, Northampton county, two hundred and ten paupers, *all foreigners but one!*

In Portland, Maine, the whole number of arrests for the year, are 888. American, 234. Foreigners 649!

During the month of April there were 1200 persons committed to the Lower City Prison. Of those 2 were Americans, and 88 Foreigners!

At the Jersey City Station house, in the last four months, 854 persons have been accommodated, of whom 187 were Americans, and 667 were foreigners!

Can the American Tax-payer read these facts, and not acknowledge the necessity of some restriction upon the present promiscuous emigration of foreigners!

☞A friend advises us that we were mistaken in the supposition that Mr. Buley would not be nominated for Assembly by the anti-American party in this county. Don't believe it. We are fully aware that there is a division of opinion among the "leaders" on that topic—a portion insisting upon carrying out the coalition in good faith and nominating Mr. Buley as an evidence of their sincerity in denouncing Know Nothingism, and others insisting that no Catholic or Foreigner must be put on the ticket except for a subordinate office, if at all. But the latter will come out victorious. All the oaths, and protests, and pledges, and certificates of anti-Know-Nothingism, just now so fashionable among our "Democratic" politicians, are well understood to be a mere fustian—

"Sounding large but meaning nothing."

They will answer well enough to secure the votes of those concerned, while underneath them all there is a current of genuine Know-Nothing feeling, that will manage the nominations of the party. This interest, backed by the determination of the Borough 'junto," will triumph. Hence our prediction. Next Monday will show whether we are right or not.

Judge Rockwell, of the New York Superior Court, has just delivered a legal opinion, affirming the constitutionality of the New York prohibitory liquor law.

Rebellion in Kansas.

☞Bully Stringfellow and his slave-driving outlaws in Kansas, don't seem to be satisfied with getting rid of Gov. Reader. The nasty stand taken by the bona fide settlers in demanding a fair and free election for their own rights, may have brought upon them a fresh outbreak of the Missouri ruffians—the strong feeling developed throughout the North by the various proceedings of Stringfellow, & Co.,—and the free condemnation of their outrages by the more conservative portion of the Southern Press—have shaken confidence in the ultimate success of their project.—The new Governor Shannon is looked upon with suspicion. The removal of Judge Elmore is resisted, and notice given to the President that Elmore's successor, be who he may, will not be recognized. The Legislature has enacted a law providing that all the territorial officers appointed under its election shall hold office for six years, adopting the Missouri code of laws, and requiring all voters to subscribe thereto. To make matters doubly sure the vice veer system has been introduced, and but one election day is to be allowed in each county, although one county is as large as the State of Kentucky! The "Squatter Sovereign," the organ of these outlaws, denounces Congress and the General Government in bitter language, complains of the South not backing them in their efforts to prevent Kansas from becoming a prey to the North, and expresses the hope that the next National Congress will be that hot, it nominates Atchison for the Presidency.—The friends of Freedom in the territory, instead of being alarmed the various revolutionary movements, are encouraged, regarding them as an evidence of a misstep of the results of the next territorial election, and express their determination to disregard the illegal acts of the body claiming to exercise the functions of a territorial legislature. The crisis is evidently approaching. But for the cowardly, degrading policy of the National Administration, the difficulty would long since have been settled in favor of Freedom.

The Whipster Slave Case.

☞The colored men arrested in the matter of the alleged rescue of Mr. Wheeler's slave in Philadelphia, were tried last week. The charges were riot and assault and battery. Wheeler testified for the prosecution. Considerable sensation was produced in the Court room by the appearance of the slave, unexpectedly bringing to the stand as a witness the colored woman herself, whose alleged rescue with her children gave rise to the difficulty. She swore strongly for the defendant, denied that there was any riot or force used in her rescue, and affirmed that she wanted her freedom and had so expressed herself prior to her rescue. Immediately on leaving the stand, an attempt was made by the United States Marshal to arrest her as a fugitive. Judge Kane promptly interfered. He told the officers of the Court that, as a witness, she was under their protection, and warned them, at the risk of their lives, to prevent any arrest. She was immediately taken out of the Court room through a long file of police officers, and handed over to her friends, who at once spirited her away to parts unknown.

Judge Kelly, in charging the Jury, said that the slave became free the moment Whedler voluntarily placed them on Pennsylvania soil—that they had a right to go where they pleased—and that the only question for the Jury to decide was the charges of riot, &c. The Jury returned a verdict, declaring all the defendants "not guilty" on the first count, charging them with riot; but on the second count, which charges them with assault and battery, the verdict is "not guilty" in respect to all except Ballard and Custis, who are pronounced guilty.

Passmore Williamson is still in prison under the arbitrary mandate of Judge Kane, for an alledged contempt.

☞Several letters directed to this office, requesting calls for meetings of American Councils in several of the townships, have recently filled to reach us, although deposited in the Post Office at the localities where the letters were written. How is this? Have Post-master General Campbell and his Assistants assumed the Post-Office Department into a system of espionage to watch the movements of the American organization? Letters are not likely to miscarry in a distance of eight or ten miles. No later than last week a letter, calling an American meeting in one of the townships, was deposited by the gentleman who wrote it in his Post-office, with a pro-paid postage stamp, which ought to have come to us direct the day it was mailed. We are satisfied it never reached the Gettysburg Post-office, and the inference is irresistible that it was purloined at the place of mailing. Matters are coming to a pretty pass, when the minions of a corrupt administration undertake to pry into the mails, and abstract private letters. Jesuitism is growing bold in this Republic. It has brought one of the old political parties to its feet, in abject submission to its demands, and controls one-half the Press of the country, in bitter invectives against American freemen for daring to combine their efforts in defence of the free institutions transmitted to us by our patriot sires. It was a dark day for the Democratic party when its leaders struck a bargain with Jesuitism and handed over the Post-office department to Mr. Campbell. It will be a still darker day for that party when our postal arrangements are turned into a system of political espionage.

On Saturday last snow fell in great flakes at St. Johnsbury and Danville, Vt.

Ever-Green Cemetery.

On Saturday last, the corner stone of the new Edifice at the Cemetery grounds, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. A large number of persons were present, and the interest felt in this "rising place of the dead."

The services of the occasion were opened by singing a hymn. After which the Rev. R. Hill delivered a very interesting address. The principal points in his discourse were—1. Man's nobility exhibited in the various offices performed for the dead. 2. The offices performed for the dead are not prompted by hypocrisy, by religion, or by civilization, but by a disposition implanted by Nature. 3. Circumstances do not create, but only aid and develope, a disposition in the soul to perform offices for the dead.

The Corner-stone was then laid by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, who accompanied the ceremony by some appropriate remarks upon the importance of a Cemetery as a means of keeping up communion between the living and the dead.

The following articles were deposited in the Corner-stone, viz:—The act to incorporate the Cemetery; a list of the Stockholders, the Lot holders, and the Officers the Bible; and copies of the Adams Sentinel, Star and Banner, Kirchenblatt, Republican Compiler, and the Evangelical Review.

Prayer was then offered up by Rev. D. Baughman, after which a hymn was sung. Benediction by M. Oconaughy, Esq. President of the Association, made a statement of the rise and progress of the movement, and its future prospects.

The services were closed with the benediction by Rev. R. Johnston.—*Sent.*

Franklin County.—Mr. James Love, one of the Know Nothing candidates for Assembly, having declined on account of ill-health, Mr. A. B. Wingert has been placed on the ticket to supply the vacancy.

☞The yellow Fever continues to rage at Norfolk with unabated malignancy.—On Monday the deaths amounted to 64.—Office were being ordered from Baltimore as they could not be supplied sufficiently rapid by the undertakers. Several physicians have fallen victims, and the rest are worn out and discouraged. It is now proposed to remove the entire population from the infected city, as the only hope of checking the scourge. Application has been made to the President to allow Old Point Comfort to be used for this purpose—the military force to be removed therefrom. Fairness requires to say that the ravages of the pestilence are heart-rending.—At Portsmouth the fever seems to be abating.

☞The American party in Maryland are preparing actively for the approaching election in the Frederick, Washington and Allegany Congressional districts, have nominated H. W. Hodgson, Esq., of Allegheny, as their candidate. Mr. Hamilton has been re-nominated by the opposition.

H. Winter Davis, Esq., is the American candidate for Congress in Baltimore city.

☞The Dauphin county Whig Convention declined not to nominate a full ticket and recommended the American ticket to the support of all the opponents of the National Administration. A portion of the delegates withdrew and nominated a full ticket.

☞The old-line Whigs of Cuberland county have nominated a full county ticket—Frederick Watts and Henry Rupp for Assembly, and Wm. S. Conran for Treasurer.

☞We are now three tickets in the field American, Whig, and Locofoco.

The common schools of this country are a source of moral pollution and nurseries of hell.—*Chicago Catholic Tribune.*

Are they? You have a queer taste, Mr. Tablet. Americans differ from you in opinion. In spite of all the efforts of Archbishop Hughes to debauch and destroy "the Common Schools of this country," they will be sustained and will continue to educate the children of the free and happy people.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

[COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—In the last *Compiler*, I observe a notice of the Hanover American Mass Meeting characteristic of the falsehoods which have been circulated in regard to our Order. Now, sirs, I was present at that meeting, and from personal knowledge pronounce the statement that the meeting was a "failure," and that a part of the delegation which went from this place "wouldn't enter the council until it got out of town," willful, deliberate falsehoods, known as such at the time the article was penned. The Council was opened in ample form, and the delegation from this place stopped in the public square and in front of the Post-Office, and there took in the adjourning of the Council. Nothing could be more fair and free discussion make perpetual progress among the people; where the intelligent and virtuous will be found the public and religious liberty! The Papacy may flourish here for a time, and even attack the Constitution of our country, but it can make no substantial progress while the Press stands sentinel at the portals of the Temple and exercises that "eternal vigilance" which is the "price of liberty."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A lady down east advertises for the young man that embraced an opportunity, and was afraid he will come to their town he can do better.

A trotting horse, owned by the proprietor of Congress Hall, at Saratoga, and worth from $4000 to $6000, died from poison last week.

The last 4th of July was celebrated by the Chickasaw Indians in Mississippi.

M. L. W. Fox of Kalamazoo, Michigan, has a cherry tree which is producing a second crop this season.

Bishop Hughes and the Common School System.

☞The Freeman's Journal (Archbishop Hughes' organ,) thus concludes an article on Schools—it may be under the impression, that, as the American Party do not carry everything, the *hey-day* of the Archbishop's glory is to return:

"There's a good time coming, boys!
Wait a little longer."

The "good time coming" is when the Roman Catholics can chisel from the school taxes of all our people a certain portion for their own private, to educate children in their own peculiar way. The Archiepiscopal organ says appealingly in reply to some Canadian taunt:

"Let the Albany Evening Journal put this potent argument of the Canadian alongside of its returns of the census which show the decrease of the agricultural population of this State, since the unlucky and un-American State "free school law" went into operation.

"But, this done, let us meet our Canadian neighbors with clean hands and with a strong heart. We say to them: *We were the first to plant the free school system, and the deadliest enemy of State ryes school oppression.* But, we tell them that the school system is Catholic in its origin, Christianitic in the American political institutions and traditions. It is abhorent to the national sentiment and spirit. We tell them, again, whatever is antagonistic to the national fundamental institutions and spirit of a living people only lives in time and circumstances to eradicate. Passion has been stimulated to carry and to sustain the State school system. But passion must soon cool. Reason and experience will come to the judgment of the question. Our Canadian friends, we hope, will then be seen to have been as truly for patriotism, as we have been for it. It will be a proud day for us, gentlemen, the friends of our *life—for we shall live to see it.*"

It may be. Only in 1853, the Archbishop came very near carrying through the Legislature a bill, vesting in him all the Roman Catholic School Funds of this State. It will be a sad day, however, for Americans—that day—when our glorious Common School system is stricken down, and religious sectarian schools substituted therefor, in which children will have their minds imbued with the spirit of bigotry that kindled the fires of Smithfield and put to work the machinery of the terrible Inquisition. But that day has not yet arrived—and, until it, will it the American people are true to themselves.

The Temporal Authority of the Pope.

"The Pope is the proper authority to decide for no whether the Constitution of this country is or is not opposed to the law of God."

Thus writes O. A. Brownson, the great exponent of the Papacy in the United States. "If ever the liberties of this country are lost, it will be by the guilty hands of Protestants, and not by the strongly influence of Popish priests." Wise's commentary on the presidential declaration of the apostle of Liberty: is the bold avowal of this American champion of the Papal hierarchy!—Let the Pope, if he dare, fulminate his "thunders with contempt the laws decreed by the 1st Congress of the United States of this country! But are we quite right in not heeding the encroaching spirit of Romanism, which, presuming on the freedom of speech accorded to all men who will not bring the shackles of our institutions, subordinates our noble Constitution to the ignoble "authority" of the Roman Pontiff? Brownson, the Jesuit, has told that the palladium of our liberties,—that immortal instrument which was sealed by our fathers' blood, and sanctified by a patriotism without parallel in the history of the world—has no authority with the adherents of the Papacy, except what the Pope, in his sovereign pleasure chooses to allow it! It is time, certainly, that our fellow citizens should be aroused to the glorious Constitution, against the defiant, Gogli covert hostility of the Romish Church.

We are not accustomed to raise false alarms, or to discover perils in our institutions in the blind theories of the day. But we believe it is duty of every lover of his country—of every friend of humanity or of the rights of man—to lift his voice and sentiments as the shrove. Brownson does not speak for himself alone, but for the Catholic hierarchy.

His aggressive spirit is shared by the Church of which he is, probably, the ablest advocate. Brownson is a Jesuit in the system of this intolerant spirit, and it leaves in indentity; imbue it with the free impulses of our Republic, and it becomes Protestantistic to the American political institutions and traditions. It is abhorent to the national sentiment and spirit. We tell them, again, whatever is antagonistic to the national fundamental institutions and spirit of a living people only lives in time and circumstances to eradicate. Passion has been stimulated to carry and to sustain the State school system. But passion must soon cool. Reason and experience will come to the judgment of the question. Our Canadian friends, we hope, will then be seen to have been as truly for patriotism, as we have been for it. It will be a proud day for us, gentlemen, the friends of our *life—for we shall live to see it.*"

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[From the Hanover Spectator.

American Meeting.

Agreeably to previous announcement, an American Meeting was held here, on Saturday last, which was largely attended. After the organization, the meeting was addressed eloquently and pleasantly by W. L. Campbell, Esq., of Gettysburg, Hon. Lemuel Todd of Carlisle, M. C. elect, from this District, (who made a very favorable impression among the people,) A. C. Fass, Esq., of New Freedom, in this County, and H. Clay Alleman, Esq. of York. The speeches were all listened to with the most marked attention, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Our town, on this occasion, presented quite a lively and festive appearance.—At an early hour in the morning much commotion was observed on the streets, by people moving here and there, and about noon the town appeared crowded—the American Flag streamed most beautifully from several of the public houses in the square, and the speakers' stand was decorated with our favorite colors of "red, white and blue."

Republican Convention in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day. Three hundred and 3000 persons in attendance from different parts of the State. After a preliminary organization, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who reported the Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Susquehanna, for President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention was addressed during the morning and afternoon by several prominent speakers, and then resolutions were appointed for that purpose, reported a series of resolutions opposed to the aggression of Slavery, and condemning the action of the Nebraska bill; declaring that freedom is National and Slavery Sectional, and condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Nine o'clock, p. m.—The Convention has just adopted a resolution Wallaceism for Canal Commissioner.

Fatal Shooting Affair in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5—During the balloting in the Democratic City Convention this afternoon, Robert Dorran, a delegate from the 1st ward, was shocked while leaving a restaurant in the neighborhood, by a party headed by Christian Ranch. Dorran was chased by them and pelted with stones, upon which he turned and gave warning that he would shoot himself, and being still pursued he shot Ranch dead upon the spot. The affair grew out of an old feud between the Fairmen Engine and the Moyamensing Hose Companies, Dorran being a member of the latter. He had armed himself in consequence of a threat made several days upon William M. Mullen, in whose tavern Dorran is employed as bar-tender. Dorran has surrendered himself to await an investigation.

Vermont Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 5.—Returns from every town but one indicate a good deal of scattering, and show the Whig party to be in a minority of about 5,000 in the State. The House will be Republican and American by about ten on one.

Condition of Mexico.

It is well seen that the abolication and flight of Santa Anna has occured most opportunely for the revolutionists of the South, as we have already intimated, that Alvarez and his party are in a sad condition. Degollado, who with troops of 1500 horse was reported to be operating, is a conservative, while Alvarez and his party are liberals. The triumphant opposition seems to be composed of discordant elements. Accounts from San Luis Potosi, of the execution of Melendrez, the Governor of Lower California, are caused by the malicious falsehoods investigated against him by a band of horse thieves, who escaped from the Territory of the United States. Melendrez arrested and sent them prisoners to La Paz, where out of revenge they made affidavits that he was in negotiation with the United States government for California. Without further inquiry, the Military Commandant General sent an expedition to siege and execute Melendrez, which was promptly effected.

The Lansing State Journal, published in Michigan as a Democratic paper, and edited by George W. Peck, member of the Democratic State Committee and Democrat, denounces the conduct of the Administration towards Governor Reader, and concludes by saying that unless some speedy signs of helping the right to triumph in Kansas, there is but one course for the friends of Freedom and Democracy to save themselves from irretrievable defeat—they and the Administration must separate.

A Life or Toil.—A Wilmington, Del. paper says that an Irish woman named John Brown, who emigrated, to the United States in the year 1794, and who set up his loom in Wilmington, the first place it now occupies, has ever since been engaged in weaving carpets there, and still continues it, as happy as the day is long, after a lapse of sixty-one years.

The Telegraph in Europe.—The electric telegraph line from Sevastopol to the Crimean camp, is now extended to all the European capitals through Berlin. The line is also complete from Paris to Constantinople, through Shumla and Aramople, though perhaps it is not quite ready for work.

Officers of the Mexican War.—A reunion of the officers of the army, navy, marines and volunteers who served in Mexico during the war, will take place in New York on the 14inst., to celebrate anniversary of the occupation of the city of Mexico, for the purpose of organizing a society and partaking of a dinner.

Decrease in Dry Goods Importations.—The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of August were $840 less than for the same month of last year, and $1,624,188 less than for August 1853. The decline from last year extends to all descriptions of goods, but has been comparatively least in silks.

The corn is said to be superabundant in Scott county, Ky., and contracts are being made at fifteen cents per bushel.

Since March, 1853, no less than 196 persons have been killed and 292 wounded by railroad accidents in the United States.

Immigrants not all Paupers.—The New York papers state that since Castle Garden, in that city, has been used as an emigrant depot, a period of about four weeks, 9853 immigrants have arrived there from foreign ports, who have brought with them money to the amount of $520,323 75.

We have advices from Kansas of the teaching of another minister of the Gospel. The victim was a Rev. Mr. Butler, and his crime an admission that he was a Free Soiler. He had his face blackened, and was sent adrift on a raft. This occured at the town of Atchison, were a man named Kelly was lately lynched for a similar offence.

The report in Paris is that, if the Empress Eugine gives a birth to the daughter, the Emperor will repeal the Salic Law, in order that his daughter may reign.

It is thought that the Pope of Rome cannot live but a short time, his health having declined rapidly of late. Cardinal Antonelli would be the candidate of the absolutists for the succession.

The market price of hay in Aroostook county, Me., is still very low. Some farmers have cut tracts of grass are left uncut as the farmers believe it will not pay for the cutting.

An editor out west has married a girl named Claret; he says he has never more happiness since he joined the Church than heover did in his life before.

Hon. Mr. Cullom of Tennessee, spoke of as a gubernatorial candidate in that State, is reported to be a strong Know Nothing.

Hon. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, has just published a letter in favor of the Know Nothing platform.

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Immigration.—Since the 1st of January last, 85,000 immigrants have arrived at the port of New York, and 15,000 at Boston.

Fatal Duel.—Two young men named Bernard and Lamb, fought a duel near Mobile, on the 1st Saturday of October last, at 1 o'clk, M., in the purpose of employing Teachers for the Public Schools.

The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants.

JOHN WOLFORD, *Sec'y.*

Sept. 7—td

Independent Blues.

YOU will meet at the Armory, on TO MORROW EVENING, at 54 o'clock—Every Good Old Apostle will be hail THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to dispose of delicacies. Also a business meeting immediately after.

Sept. 7. JOHN CULP, *O. S.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to make distribution of the assets remaining in the hands of JOSEPH BAILY, Assignee of JACOB KEENER, to and among the creditors of said insolvent, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of performing the duties of his appointment.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN, *Auditor.*

Sept. 7—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, to make distribution of the assets remaining in the hands of Jacob McCleary, Administrator of the Estate of Ann Arbenzoon, deceased, late of Cumberland township, to and among the legal claimants thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 29th day of September next*, at 1 o'clock, A. M. to make distribution aforesaid.

CHR. E. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*

Sept. 7—3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William MEALS, Jr., late of Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES DAVIS, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 7—6t*

Book Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to canvass for the most popular and fast selling valuable and saleable books published. The works are particularly adapted to the wants of the public, being beautifully illustrated, on fine Steel and Wood Engravings, and bound in the most substantial manner.

Agents now canvassing for us, find it a profitable employment.

Our list also includes the best works of T. S. ARTHUR. Over 100,000 volumes have been sold the last year, and their sale is still increasing. We have just added several new books to our list by this most popular author, and shall add others the ensuing fall and winter.

We think we have the best list for Agents in the country. Send for it and judge for yourselves. For full particulars and list, address J. W. BRADLEY,

Publisher,

48 North Fourth Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 7 1855.—4t

SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS will find regular employment and good wages by making immediate application to the undersigned.

C. SCHANDELMEIER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1855.

If you want a fine Beaver or Silk *Hat*, call on PAXTON & COBEAN.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN MARSH, late of Union township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale,

On Saturday, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

the Real Estate of said deceased, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Amos Lefever, Jacob Hittshaw, and others, containing

19 Acres,

more or less. The improvements are a one story

LOG HOUSE,

Barn, a good Shop, and other out-buildings, a never-failing spring of water, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. A due proportion of the Farm is in good timber, the balance cleared and under good cultivation, with a sufficiency of good meadow.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE MYERS, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 7—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of the Will of WM. WALKER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, I will expose to Public Sale, *on Saturday the 6th day of October next*, on the premises, the following described Real Estate, situate in said township:

No. 1.—A House and Lot,

fronting on the Baltimore turnpike.

No. 2.—Containing 22 Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of George Wentzel, Jacob Hoke, and others.

No. 3.—About 46 Acres,

with a good proportion of Timber land. Meadow, adjoining the last mentioned tract.

The whole will be sold together, or separate as may be most advantageous. Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber residing near the same.

☞Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAM'L DURBORAW, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 7—4t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, Executor of CHRISTINA BENNER, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 13th day of October next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable

Farm,

containing about 24 ACRES of land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the Chambersburg turnpike, five miles from Gettysburg. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY

LOG HOUSE,

Log Stable, a thriving Orchard, and a variety of Fruit trees. Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber residing near the same.

☞Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAM'L DURBORAW, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 7—ts

MISS SOPHIA C. HOWARD

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg that she intends commencing the MILLINERY BUSINESS, at the house of Mrs. Danner, on Chambersburg street, in the occupancy of Mr