Late From Europe.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

No News of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, April 17—The Collins' steamer Baltic arrived here about noon, bringing Liverpool dates to the morning of the 22d ult., four days later than the Cambria.

On Sunday, the 20th ult., the Treaty of Peace was finally signed at Paris.

Up to the departure of the Baltic the fate of the steamer Pacific was still unknown.

The conclusion of peace was received in Paris and London by salvos of artillery; *Paris* was illuminated; and in England church bells pealed joyously in "Peace of the world." These last two weeks will elapse before the final ratifications are exchanged. The details of the adjustment have been referred to a commission.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says a council of the Ministers was held in the Tuileries on Saturday at 11½ o'clock, and remained in session till 1½ o'clock on Sunday. The Emperor presided, and gave his last instructions.—Count Walewski returned to his official residence in order to receive Plenipotentiaries, who came at 12½ o'clock.

After the treaty was read over they proceeded to sign it. The signatures were completed a signal was given, and the cannon proclaimed the news. Bulletins announcing the fact were posted throughout the city.

The London Times has a bitterly disparaging article on Count Cavour's speech on the Central American question.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Lord Clarendon has no intention of quitting Paris for a moment.

The Lancet advises us that the state of seige at Parma was being carried out with the utmost rigor. Everything was being carried out with the utmost discretion. The Austrian General Orenville appears to be the real governor of the city. Deputy-Governor of three hundred arrests have been made.

The annexation of Oude was completed without any disturbance, and Lord Clyde was sworn in on the 1st of March. The Sanual districts were quiet and security was apparently established throughout India in consequence of a want of rain.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

THE STEAMER ARAGO—ARRIVAL OF GEN. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The steamer Arago, from Southampton, reached New York on Wednesday morning. Among the passengers were Hon. James Buchanan and Henry Dubois, minister to the U. States from Holland.

The proceedings of the Peace Congress were still in progress. It was said that Austria gives some trouble by persistently refusing to fix the time for evacuating the Principalities. Austria's plea is the necessity of protecting the country against disorder and a regular administration of Government is established. Russia is bound by the treaty to quit the Ottoman territory on the conclusion of peace.

Russia is strongly adverse to the Austrian position. Later intelligence, however, says that the Austrian troops were leaving the principalities.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Allies are ordered to raise all the blockades which have kept Russian vessels in neutral ports.

Lord Stratford states that the exchange of ratifications would be effected by the 20th.

The Czar has issued a ukase stating that the two fleets hitherto maintained by Russia in the Black Sea and the sea of Azof are not to be re-instated.

Many grain-laden vessels lying at Odessa have ordered orders to proceed to Marseilles, and a considerable fall had taken place in the grain market in consequence.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

HALIFAX, April 20.—The steamer Arabia arrived this morning at 7 o'clock with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 12th instant.

The Belgian breadstuffs were generally declining. The Sardinian and Piedmont corn markets were brisk.

The French markets were also considerably lower.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says:—The telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Turin, Naples, Vienna, and Rome. Count Chiluvr's proposition having been submitted to those courts. France and England will make the decision.

It is now said that Austria has yielded to the remonstrances of the Congress, and agreed to evacuate the principalities.

Turkey shows great anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the Allies.

Prince Pedro has been restored to favor. The energies of the Russian Government, it is said, will now be devoted to three objects, namely: All alliance with France, the completion of great railways; and the diffusion of a Russian feeling on the continent.

DEATH OF A SON OF NOLLY PITCHER.—The Carlisle (Illinois) Democrat notices the death in that place, on Thursday week, of Sergeant John L. Hays, an old resident of Carlisle and a soldier of the war of 1812. Sergeant Hays was born on the day of the battle of Lexington, and was consequently eighty five years old. He was a son of the celebrated Molly Pitcher who distinguished herself at the battle of Monmouth, and of whom the "Life of Washington" gives the following account.

"It was during this part of the battle, when Lee was struggling nobly against the overwhelming numbers, that a round shot, on him, that an Irishman, while serving at his gun, was shot down. His wife, Molly, but twenty-two years old, immediately herself, while he loaded and fired his piece, in bringing water from a spring near by. While burning with her pitcher she saw him fall, and heard the corresponding officer order the gun to be taken to the rear. She immediately ran forward, seized the rammer, declaring she would avenge his death. She fought her piece like a hero to the end. The next morning Gen. Greene, who had been struck with her bravery, presented her to Gen. Washington, who immediately promoted her to be a sergeant, and afterwards put her name upon the half pay list for life.—Previous to this she fired the last gun when the Americans were driven from Fort Monmouth."

At the close of the Revolution Molly took up her residence in Carlisle, where she was known as Molly McCauley. She lived to an advanced age, much respected by all, and was buried with military honors.

Pasteboard from best root is now manufactured in France.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 25, 1856.

I hope we may find some means in future of abolishing our office from Foreign, and the two—political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be introduced. I wish there were a second fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

NOMINEES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Union State Ticket.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
D. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

The New Liquor Law.

A bill declaratory of the recent License Law was passed on Thursday last. It specifies that the bonds required under the 10th section of the act, shall be held as security for the payment of all fines, penalties and costs imposed on the principal obligor for any breach of the act, and no more of the penal sum shall be collected than will cover such fines, penalties and costs. The fees to be paid to the clerk, in addition to the fee for advertising, shall be one dollar for all his services in the matter of each application. Any person fined under the 20th and 30th sections, who shall fail to pay the same, shall stand committed until payment is made with costs.

Public Printing.

To show what a nice job the Governor spoiled for the sham Democrats of the Harrisburg *Union*, it is only necessary to say, that the Public Printing for three years ending the 1st of July next, when the present contract expires, was allotted on the 16th inst., to A. Boyd HAMILTON, the present State Printer, at *sixty and one eighth* per cent. below the prices fixed in the bill recently vetoed by the Governor. Even the editors of the Union, after all their fuss and abuse of the Governor for vetoing the State Printer Bill, offered to do the Printing at twenty per cent. below those prices—thus acknowledging the correctness of the Governor's positions—but they did not get it. Now what does this state of facts exhibit? Thus the Governor was clearly right in putting his foot upon this gigantic swindle which the Legislature attempted to perpetrate in this matter, for the mere purpose of rewarding a couple of pets, and bolstering up the organ of the party out of the public treasury. To pay them for their services to the party, they were to get a job which would have enabled them to clear $40,000 or $50,000 per annum, at the expense of the treasury of the Commonwealth, kept up and sustained as the treasury is by the hard earned taxes of the people.—Here is a fair illustration of what the sham Democracy are capable of doing in order to secure their success as a party, and fill the pockets of those who hold allegiance to it. It is not a solitary instance by any means, but it is only for the sake of rigor for any breach of the act, and no more of the penal sum shall be collected than will cover such fines, penalties and costs. The fees to be paid to the clerk, in addition to the fee for advertising, shall be one dollar for all his services in the matter of each application. Any person fined under the 20th and 30th sections, who shall fail to pay the same, shall stand committed until payment is made with costs.

The new License Law will work strangely in the different sections of the State. For instance, according to the apportionment of the taverns to the different districts in several counties, made by the Court in reference to the number of licensables, some increase while others decrease. The reduction in the number in Lancaster County is 102, while Perry County is entitled to eight more than she has under the old law. There are many Counties in the West and North, we apprehend, that have as many taverns now as the new Law would allow them, but the East must have many more.

Anti-Nebraska Caucus.

The Democratic members of Congress held another caucus at Washington on the 21st, Mr. Pennington acting as Chairman.

Messrs. Hale, Pennington and Harlan, who were appointed heretofore to nominate an executive committee, reported the following nominees, which were confirmed:—Messrs. Colamer and Wilson, of the Senate; and Messrs. Mace, Mott, Covode, Dodd and Norton of the House.

Mr. Galloway gives a favorable account of the state of public opinion in Ohio, whence he returned.

Consultations ensued relative to passing through the House a bill admitting Kansas as a State with the Topeka constitution. The vote, it was supposed, would be close if the House should be full when the question is presented.

Sudden Death.

ON the 14th inst., HUGH GALLAGHER, Esq., a member of the Carlisle bar, was found dead in his room. Mr. G. had attended the preceding evening apparently in good health, but from every indication must have died instantly, as he was preparing to go to bed. His death no doubt was caused by apoplexy.

A fatal accident occurred on Monday last, at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg. Mr. DEANY, of Philadelphia, the architect of the new building, in progress of erection at the College, fell from the scaffolding, and was so much injured that he died on the following day.—His remains were taken on to Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The ball changing the charter of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, so as to allow a vote for each share of stock, has become a law, without the signature of the Governor—he not having returned it with his approval or disapproval, within the time fixed by the Constitution.

A beautiful gold medal has been received from Holland, at the State Department at Washington. It was struck by order of his Majesty the King of Netherlands, in honor of Lieut. Maury.

REV. A. ESSICK, Professor in Wittenberg College, Ohio, has received a call from the Lutheran church in Winchester, Va., lately under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. W. Krauth.

JAMES W. Baugher and James Carroll have taken the Eutaw House in Baltimore, and are fitting it out in very handsome style. A Veranda is to be erected upon the whole building fronting on Eutaw and a part of that fronting on Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania has determined to hold its next annual fair in the city of Pittsburg, provided the citizens thereof will pay to the society a bonus of two thousand dollars.

The French papers mention a rumor that Lamartine, the author, is about to take up his residence in the United States.

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Washington Native American Ism.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* denies that GEORGE WASHINGTON ever issued the order, "put none but Americans on guard to-night." *All our compatriots will turn* to volume 2, page 1630, of American Archives, fourth series, he will find an order issued by Washington, from head quarters at Cambridge, July 10, 1775, wherein he orders his officers "not to enlist any person who is not an AMERICAN born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident in this country." The reason for this instruction is evident from another order, issued three days previously which says:—"The General has great reason to be displeased with the negligence and inattention of these officers, who have placed as sentries at the outposts men with whom, strangers, they are unacquainted. He therefore orders that for the future no man shall be appointed to those stations who is not a NATIVE of the country."—From Valley Forge, March 17, 1778, he issued an order for the formation of a corps, "*they must be American born.*" In the admirable compendium recently published by John P. Sanderson, Esq., entitled "Republican Landmarks," the editor of the *Patriot* will find extracts from Sparks' publication of the "Washington Papers," which disclose the opinion entertained by Washington on the subject, and among them are the following:

NEWTOWN, May 7, 1777.

To Richard Henry Lee:—Dear Sir—I take the liberty to ask you what Congress expects I am to do with the many foreigners that have of different times been promoted to the rank of field officers, and by their last resolve, two to that of Colonels? They are here no acquaintance for the country, further than interest binds them. Our officers think it exceedingly hard, after they have toiled in the service and have sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them, whose merit perhaps is not equal to their own, but whose *affentery* will take no denial. It is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the enemy must be supported, and not by few the hungry adventurers. I am, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

MIDDLEBRANCH, June 1, 1777.

To the Same:—You will, before this can reach you, have seen Monsieur Duroudray; what his real expectations are, I know not; but I fear if his disappointment is equal to what I have been told is his expectation, it will be attended with unhappy consequences. To say nothing of the policy of creating a department, only for the execution of which the salvation of the army depends, in a *foreigner*, who has no other tie to hold him to the interest of the country than honor, I would beg leave to observe that by putting Mr. D. at the head of the artillery, you will lose a very valuable officer in Gen. Knox, who is a man of great military reading, sound judgment and clear conceptions, and who will resign if any one is put over him. I am, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WHITE PLAINS, July 24, 1778.

To Governor Morris, Esq.:—Dear Sir—The design of this is to beg your opinion upon a subject of very great importance to the being of these States—much more than will appear at first view—I mean the appointment of so many FOREIGNERS to offices of high rank and trust in our service.

The lavish manner in which rank has hitherto been bestowed on these gentlemen, will certainly be productive of one or the other of these two evils, either to make us despicable in the eyes of Europe, or become a means of pouring them in upon us like a torrent, and adding to our present burden.

But it is neither the expense nor the trouble of them I most dread; there is an evil more extensive in its nature, and fatal in its consequences, to be apprehended, and that is, the driving of our officers out of the service, and throwing our only our own army, but our military councils, entirely into the hands of FOREIGNERS.

The officers, I dread not, are those you must depend for the defence of the cause, distinguished by length of service and military merit, will not submit much longer, to the unnatural promotion of men over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and a perseverance in the application to support their pretensions, not to be resisted but by uncommon firmness; men who, in the first instance, say they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving as volunteers in these a volunteers; the next day solicit rank without pay; the day following want money advanced to them; and in the course of a week want further promotion. The expediency and policy of the measure remains to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote these military fortune hunters, at the hazard of our army.

Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent. In a word, although I think the baron an excellent officer, *I do most sincerely wish we had not a single Foreigner amongst us*, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest. Adieu. I am, most sincerely, yours, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. A. Greatrake, convicted of seduction under promise of marriage of Miss Mary S. Murray, a young woman employed as a compositor in one of the daily papers of Pittsburg, was last week sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western State penitentiary.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—Late accounts from Florida state that a party of seven Indians, who lately attacked Capt. Brooke's residence, had been overtaken by a party of twenty-five volunteers and four of them killed, the other three escaping badly wounded.—Private Winterling, of Company E., U. S. troops, was the person killed by the Indians at the same time that Corporal O'Rourke fell mortally wounded.

Capt. Brown, of Glasgow, has applied for and obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper from the fern known throughout the Highlands generally as the brecken.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The last number of the North Californian says that a party of eight men started on Thursday last on a prospecting tour, the result of which was one of the most important discoveries ever made in the country. In crossing Table Mountain they observed that in many places the ground seemed hollow, and in one place, on striking upon the ground with a sledge, the echo was given back with such distinctness that it led them to believe there would be little difficulty in breaking through. Having procured proper implements, they set to work. After going the depth of four feet, one of the party who was using a crowbar was seen suddenly to fall upon his face; upon examination, a hole was found about four inches wide, through which the bar had slipped and sunk into the bowels of the mountain. The aperture was immediately enlarged, but it was found that, owing to the brittleness of the rock, it was exceedingly dangerous working near it. The parties have taken up about 3000 feet around the hole, and are busy getting windlasses, etc., to prospect it further.—A correspondent states that both gold and silver have been found there, and promises further information.

THE SMALL CURRENCY.—We hail the advent of a systematic small Currency with peculiar pleasure, when we shall be no longer troubled with fractions, but deal in a sort that knows no hair splitting half and quarter cents. The recent act of Congress on this subject will at least establish uniformity, by driving from the channel of trade the "fipa" and "levies" and other small tissues, and substitute the American cent, which is equal to "ten mills to the penny" in Boston is a "shilling" in New York, a "levy" in Philadelphia, "eleven-pence" in Virginia, and a "bit" in New Orleans; in fact every locality has a separate name for the aliquot part of the dollar." The decimal currency of the U. States, the eagle, dollar, dime and half dime system is the simplest and most convenient possible, and the sooner is supplanted the old Spanish currency the better.

"CHRISTINE, OR WOMAN'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS."—This is a work by Miss LAURA J. CURTIS, a handsome volume of 384 pages bound in cloth, from the extensive publishing house, of De WITT & DAVENPORT, 160 and 162 Nassau street, N. Y. The talented authoress is a writer of no common ability; and has in this book powerfully portrayed many of the evils that beset the path of woman in society, and especially the temptations and trials which arise to her from the struggle, and which sometimes prove too strong for her feeble strength to withstand. Price $1,00.

COURT POINTS.—Court is still in session as we go to press, an unusually large amount of criminal business was brought before the Grand Jury, but most of the bills were ignored. Monday was devoted mainly to Orphan's Court business.

The case of Peter Rhodes vs. the Executors of George Deardorff, deceased, in Common Pleas, occupied the time of the jury for several days, and the testimony, which was very voluminous, engaged the attention of the Court the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday, and was given to the jury yesterday morning. Verdict for Plaintiff, $210 and costs.—Counsel for defendant filed a motion for a new trial.

IN QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. M'Clain. Defendant, a young lad, resides in Oxford township, and was indicted for Larceny, in stealing $5 from the house of Mr. Jacob D. Smith, merchant. Defendant plead guilty, and the Court, in consideration of all the circumstances in extenuation of his offence, sentenced him to imprisonment of ten days in the County Jail, with the usual order as to costs, &c.

Com. vs. Levi Weaver—Assault and Battery. Bill ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor (Wm. Tate) to pay costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Tate—Assault and Battery. Bill ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor (Levi Weaver) to pay costs.

Com. vs. Edward Chronister—Selling liquor in violation of the Act of 1855. Bill ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Henry Chronister—Selling liquor in violation of the Act of 1855. Bill ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Margaret Smith—Assault and Battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor (Geo. H. Houck) to pay costs.

Com. vs. Nicholas Smith—Assault and Battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor (Geo. H. Houck) to pay costs.

Com. vs. Andrew Other, Levi Morrison, Geo. Houck, Levi Hartman, Carlos Bowersoxs, Andrew Hahn, James Stallen—Riot, &c. Bill ignored and prosecutor (Nicholas Smith) to pay costs.

Com. vs. George Houck—Assault and Battery with intent to kill. Bill ignored, and prosecutor (Nicholas Smith) to pay costs.

Com. vs. Benjamin Tyson, Lewis M'Laughlin, James Sanders, George Hoover—Malicious Mischief. Bill ignored and County to pay costs.

The Court have appointed to-day (Friday) for the hearing of applications for License to sell liquors.

ABATEMENT.—The County Commissioners have determined to make an abatement of the per cent. on State and County Taxes for 1855, paid on or before the 2 8th of June. See advertisement.

TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania, held its Quarterly Session in this place, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The session was held in the evening of the 9th inst., and continued two days. The Grand Division was addressed by ANDREW BARTON, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division, and WM. NICHOLSON, Esq., of Grand Secretary. The latter also, by special request, addressed a large meeting in the Methodist Church that night. Mr. Nicholson is an admirable lecturer, a vein of rich humor running throughout his remarks, well adapted to hold the attention of any reasonable audience.

COMMENCED.—Messrs. DOFFER & DAVIS, of Baltimore, Sub-Contractors on the Gettysburg Railroad, have commenced operations on the section of the road now running from Red-Hill to New Oxford.

E. C. ALLEN, Esq., of Lancaster, the noted "Razor Powder Man," paid a visit to this place during the present week, and held forth for several days to large crowds, on the virtues of his Powder and Razor Strops. His peddling lots of cash, and amusing his auditors with his usual wit and humor. He seems to have left of what was sold, $1,000 in his pocketing lots of cash, and amusing his auditors with his usual wit and humor. He seems to have left of what was sold, $1,000 in his pocket. He is a man of no common ability, and is a perfect Hercules in his line of business. He is a man of no common ability, and is a perfect Hercules in his line of business. He is a man of no common ability, and is a perfect Hercules in his line of business