THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Thursday Evening, July 3, 1856.

Take no way find some reason in future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence—political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there were no room of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

NOMINEES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AND THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

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 Presidential Election—A Union of interests proposed upon a free State basis.

Every honest man in the State is under peculiar obligations to do all in his power to defeat the Locofoco party this fall. Never before has that party adopted so immoral, so despicable, so shocking principles. Never was such an insult offered to a Christian people as that party has offered in asking them to elect to high office a man who is pledged, by the Locofoco platform, to be false to the foundation principles of our liberty, to turn this great government into a mere machine for the extension of Human Slavery, and to oppress and encourage filibustering, which is National Robbery. The people must rebuke the insolence, and reprobate the loose morality of the Locofocoleaders. To this end we conceive it to be the religious duty of the Opposition to unite, and save the country from the disgrace which threatens it. We propose a plan for adoption in Pennsylvania.

First, fall, the Opposition was more divided than we present. There was no concert of action, and but little harmony of feeling. Yet, the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner *was in a minority in the State of about* 2,000—and this, although in a fit of desperation, many old line Whigs voted for Plumer, and he received a large vote on special issues, which will this fall be resolved into its elements. At this moment the Locofoco party is a minority in Pennsylvania; and with a United Opposition Judge James Buchanan cannot carry the State. Having placed himself upon the Cincinnati platform, and being at the head of the Slavery movement, which contemplates the acquisition of Cuba by purchase or by force, if it cannot be purchased, he will receive the vote of no man who has a regard for his Nation's honor, or a wish for the safety of our institutions. He will not be supported for him, but must secure 14 electoral votes besides. The Patent Democracy after all their boasting, may expect not only a hard rub in the race, but must make up their minds to "close."

Free Speech—What Democracy!

The citizens of Prospect county, Va., held a meeting on the 20th inst., at Fincastle, to express their indignation at the alleged conduct of Mr. J. O. Underwood, in presuming to represent Virginia in the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The meeting adopted a resolution denouncing as a libel any attempt to make an impression that free-soil or abolition doctrines are growing in favor in Virginia. A committee was appointed to convey the sentiments of the meeting to Mr. Underwood, and to inform him that they deem it just and advisable that he should leave the State as speedily as he can find it in his power to do so.

BOLTING BUCK.—The St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens, a German daily and weekly paper, with a large circulation and much influence among the Germans in the West, which has hitherto acted with the Administration, repudiates both the platform and the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention.

At the Republican Convention, Mr. Durkee, of Buffalo, in a speech said he had been in this country forty years, and was an American at heart, although not by birth, or was he a member of the American Association. He believed, that with all sincere sentiments, they would never hurt any honest man.

APOLOGIZED FOR.—A party of armed men, headed by Colonel Shannon, came to the house of Samuel Walker, a member of the Kansas Legislature, and not finding him at home, turned his wife and children out of doors. The friends of the Government, however, apologized for it on the ground that he was *drunk*.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The St Louis Nowa, a neutral journal, says:—"The Americans are confident of electing their State ticket, and are by no means hopeless of carrying the State for Fillmore. Their committees are actively engaged in making speeches, and in inducing Bentonian hards, and anti-Bentonian thers, according as expediency suggests."

We regret to see some of Fillmore's friends attacking Fremont, and some of Fremont's Fillmore. This is unwise.—We have a common enemy, who is worthy of all our hate. Let it be expended upon that debased party which does not recognize morality in political, and which proposes to carry on this government in defiance of the plainest principles of right.—We earnestly hope for a union of all good men to save the country from threatened shame and ruin.

The Presidential Election.

Speculation is already busily at work, calculating the chances for the next Presidency. Then everyone seems to be narrowing down to FREMONT and BUCHANAN, in the general conviction that the struggle lies between those two. Mr. FILLMORE will no doubt continue in the field and will receive a heavy vote in the South, probably sufficient to take several States from Buchanan. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, presents well-looks like a fair calculation, prepared by an "Old Line Whig," who in furnishing the table remarks:—As it requires but 149 electoral votes to elect, you will observe that I elect Col. Fremont without the votes of either Delaware or Missouri, in both of which States he has an equal chance with Mr. Buchanan. As there are two Buchanan electoral tickets in the field in Missouri, (Benton and anti-Benton,) I think Fremont's chances there decidedly best. I have given Mr. Buchanan the vote of Pennsylvania, though some of my friends feel confident it will go for Fremont:

	TERRITORIAL.		FREMONT.
	Certain.		*Certain.*
Virginia,	15	Maine,	8
North Carolina,	10	New Hampshire,	5
South Carolina,	8	Vermont,	5
Georgia,	10	Massachusetts,	13
Florida,	3	Rhode Island,	4
Alabama,	9	Connecticut,	6
Mississippi,	7	Ohio,	23
Louisiana,	6	Indiana,	13
Texas,	4	Iowa,	4
Arkansas,	4	Wisconsin,	5
Maryland,	8	New York,	35
Tennessee,	12	New Jersey,	7
	92	Michigan,	6
		California,	4
			138
	PROBABLE.		PROBABLE.
Kentucky,	12		
Pennsylvania,	27	Illinois,	11
	39		149
		EQUAL CHANCES.	
		Missouri,	9
		Delaware,	3
		Total,	12

In the above calculation Maryland is put down "certain" for Buchanan which we do not believe. The friends of Fillmore expect to carry the State by a large majority. New Hampshire and Louisiana certain for Buchanan. While Pennsylvania will just as surely be carried against him, as an election is held, provided the friends of Fremont and Fillmore combine on one electoral ticket. Pennsylvania is true to the Constitution, the Union, the Republican Institutions secured by them, and will never whether the efforts of demagogues to impose a Slave oligarchy upon the Nation. Let the friends of Fremont and Fillmore but unite in Pennsylvania, and Buchanan's fate is sealed. "As Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union." Her vote must not be lost by somebody blundering.

It will be noticed, however, that Mr. Buchanan, in order to be elected, must not only carry all the States which the Ballot-file has marked "certain," and "probable" for him, but must secure 14 electoral votes besides. The Patent Democracy after all their boasting, may expect not only a hard rub in the race, but must make up their minds to "close."

Henry Clay and James Buchanan—the Bargain and Corruption Slander.

We give to-day from the *Louisville Journal*, an article on the famous bargain and coalition slander, which emblazoned the whole life of Henry Clay, and no doubt kept him out of the Presidential Chair.—For this article we ask the candid and unbiased attention of every reader.

In these extracts, which we cannot took place more than thirty years ago, a rapid review of them may be interesting to some of our readers. In the Presidential contest of 1824, no candidate was elected by the people, and consequently the duty of choosing the President from the three persons having the highest number received on the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay had been a candidate himself, and had great influence in the House, and he could control a sufficient number of votes to decide the question between Jackson and Adams, who had received the greatest number of electoral votes, and were the principal competitors before the House.—Mr. Clay and his friends voted for Mr. Adams, and he was consequently elected, and Gen. Jackson, smarting under the disappointment of defeat, gave currency to the charge of corruption against Mr. Clay by stating that Mr. Clay or his friends had made proposals to vote for him for the Presidency in the House of Representatives if, after his election, Mr. Clay could be Secretary of State. And Gen. Jackson said that he could prove this by a distinguished member of the House from Pennsylvania, meaning Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Clay, with his characteristic promptitude, took issue at once on the truth of the charge and demanding to be confronted with the author of it. Gen. Jackson named Mr. Buchanan as his authority, saying that Mr. B. had said to him that Mr. Clay sent Talbot Scott through him proffered the vote of Kentucky to Gen. Jackson upon condition of Mr. C.'s having a promise of the secretaryship. Mr. Buchanan, being thus brought before the public, addressed a letter to Jackson's organ, the Washington Telegraph, a letter, which, while it disappointed and offended Gen. Jackson by failing to sustain the charge against Mr. Clay, avowed the writer's conviction that Mr. C. had sold himself and his friends to Mr. Adams for the secretaryship, and was so worded that it might be used with effect by Mr. Clay's bitter and remorseless enemies.

In the subsequent session he render will find the proof that Mr. Buchanan himself made the suggestion to Mr. Clay, in the presence of Gov. Letcher, now living, that "he, Clay, could be Secretary of State under Jackson, if he would vote for him."—This bargain Mr. Clay promptly declined. When Gen. Jackson made the charge against Mr. Clay, and gave Buchanan for his author, he named the very man who had attempted to make the bargain; and to crown the infamy of his conduct Mr. Buchanan is worded his statement of the transaction so as to fasten the suspicion upon Mr. Clay, which that great man endured to his dying day.

The most extraordinary fact in this strange political drama is, that Mr. Clay had it in his power to free himself from the charge at any moment he pleased, he could convert to break the seal of private correspondence. Mr. Buchanan with unapproachable meanness, descended so low as to appeal to Mr. Clay not to disclose what took place between them, in the presence of Mr. Letcher, and when Mr. Buchanan was appealed to in 1844, to consent to the publication of such a truthful statement as would relieve Mr. Clay, he refused his consent. The letter will be found in the article alluded to. In that letter Mr. Buchanan confesses all that is necessary to prove that he did make the offer of bargain and coalition which Mr. Clay and his subsequent article stated on the subject, the Louisville paper says:

"The country now knows that the question whether Mr. Clay should publish what occurred between himself and Mr. Buchanan in 1825 was a subject of both complaint and epistolary correspondence between them. Mr. Buchanan wrote to Mr. Clay in relation to the matter were confidential and have never seen the light. But Mr. Clay often spoke of them to his especial friends. Here is a statement which was put forth from a high source during the lifetime of Mr. Clay, that is in 1848. The writer, speaking of the bargain and corruption story, said:—

"To add further testimony, we state—and let it be denied if it can—that Mr. Clay has now in his possession a letter, which, if published to the world, would place Mr. Buchanan in an embarrassing position. The letter comes from Mr. Buchanan; and no call will induce him to give it up, save one from his country—that is the Senate of the United States.—The bargain and sale conspiracy, with this expose, would place Mr. Buchanan without the pale of Democracy, totally unworthy the place he holds and the suffrage of the people."

We are not informed whether the letter here mentioned is in existence among the posthumous papers of Mr. Clay, or whether he wished it to be burned before his death; but there are hundreds of persons some in this city, some in Lexington, and some all through the country, who heard him speak of it. He always put in his conversations on the subject that, however severe the publication of the letter might contribute to his own and his party's advantage, he never would publish it except in the call of the U. S. Senate or with the consent of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan's consent was of course out of the question, and the Senate, although Mr. Clay's political friends in that body were aware of the existence and the general character of the letter, never thought proper to call for it. But it may be, and no improbably is, in existence still, and if Mr. Buchanan, with a conscience that was a stranger to him while Mr. Clay was alive, now dares to let the world see it, let him or some authorized friend of his signify his consent, and the document may yet be given to the world and the truth of history even more fully vindicated than it is already."

We think nothing more is necessary to vindicate Mr. Clay, or to convict Mr. Buchanan of the most ungenerous and dishonorable conduct. History can hardly furnish such another instance of long suffering forbearance and high sense of honor on the one part, and such abject meanness and persistent injustice on the other. As long as the fame of Henry Clay endures, the dishonorable conduct of Mr. Buchanan towards him will be remembered to his disparagement.

From Washington—Close Voting.

On Monday in the House Mr. Grow made the strong speech in favor of admitting Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Anti-Slavery Constitution, and opposing all substitutes. The voting then commenced under the operation of the Previous Question.

The first question was on the motion of Stephens, of Georgia, to recommit the bill of Mr. Grow to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report a substitute which he had submitted. Dunn, of Indiana, moved to amend Stephens' motion by adding a section to restore the Missouri Compromise. This was agreed to—yeas 109, nays 102.

The object of this amendment was to kill Stephens' substitute, as the South would not stand Dunn's amendment, while the North were opposed to Stephens' bill. The consequence was that the substitute with Dunn's amendment, was negatived almost unanimously.

A motion to lay Grow's bill on the table failed—ayes 106, nays 107. The bill was then put to vote and *rejected*—ayes 97, nays 107. The result was announced by clapping of hands and vociferous cries of joy by the opponents of the bill, while the friends of the bill exhibited signs of disappointment and mortification.

At about much confusion the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, made an elaborate report on the various bills relating to Kansas, which had been referred to the Committee, accompanied by a bill of his own, which provides for a registration of legal voters, by Commissioners to be appointed by the President, and an election on the day of the Presidential election for delegates to form a Constitution and State Government, no one to be permitted to vote whose name is not registered by the Commissioners. The bill provides that no law shall be of force or enforced in the territory infringing the liberty of speech, or the liberty of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. Also, for punishing illegal voting, or fraud, or violence at the election, and to use the military force for that purpose. The main point is "the present inhabitants shall decide all points in dispute in Kansas, at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence." All—every whom, undoubtedly over the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to vote, if residing in the county and territory three months previous to the election day, and no other test is to be required; no oath to support the fugitive slave law, or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

This bill looks fair, so far as concerns the policy, of the Border Ruffian party, and contrasts finely with the arrogant tone of Douglas and his associates a few months ago, when in his seat in the Senate he gave notice of their purpose to introduce the Free North. It, however, re-enacts the obnoxious provision of the Kansas Nebraska bill, in that it provides for the introduction of Slavery into the Territory, in case a majority of the legal voters of the territory wish it. And that, too, after nearly all the leading Free State men have been driven from the Territory by the lawless bands of ruffians now for months have been permitted to range over the territory, driving out all who would not submit to the infamous Slave code enacted by the bogus territorial legislature, and encouraging at the same time the colonization of Free-Soilers from the North.

In a letter to his wife, after the measure had passed, he said:

"What could be more disgraceful than the rejoicings in Boston on the vote for Texas in the House of Representatives. It is said that 1,000 filled while Texas was on fire, and *Massachusetts men now in like manner rejoice when their own Slave is to be produced to* portend bondage to her Slaveholding States."

But Judge Story died as he lived, a bitter opponent—a constitutional antagonist—of the Slavery extension power, and they who so worshipped his opinions in life, and his memory since his death, will do well to take lesson from his opinions on the great subject agitating the country. If that great jurist so warmly expressed himself in the strongest language against the Missouri Compromise and the Texas annexation, how indignantly would his voice have been heard at this crisis of Kansas Pro-Slavery revolution!

SAD OCCURRENCE AT WESTMINSTER, (Md.)—Conrad Schellinger, aged twenty-five, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on last week, in Westminster, Carroll county, where he had resided for some time. The gun had been loaded with beans, and the deceased having accidentally struck the cock against a window-sill, the gun exploded and lodged the entire contents in his abdomen, producing death in a few hours.

A grand council of the different persuasions of the Russian empire is to be convoked at St. Petersburg to discuss various reforms The entire abolition of serfdom is one of the most important.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Republican states that hard was sold near that town recently for $300 per acre.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Thursday Evening, July 3, 1856.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Religious Services for the next Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church.—Services in the morning, Rev. Dr. Schaeffer.

Christ Church (Episcopal.)—Services in the morning, Rev. Dr. Krauth, and evening, Rev. Dr. Baugher.

St. James' Church, (Lutheran.)—Services morning and evening, Rev. Mr. Hill.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services in the morning, Rev. Mr. Anderson.

German Reformed Church.—Services morning and evening.

Associate Reformed Church.—Nonservice.

Catholic Church.—Services, Rev. Mr. De Necker.

The Prayer-Meeting of the Presbyterian, German Reformed, and the two Lutheran churches is held every Wednesday evening; Methodist, Thursday evening.

NOTICE.—By agreement between the Editors of this place, entered into some time ago, publication of the Star and Banner, for the time, is determined to charge for all announcements of candidates for office, resolutions of societies, obituary notices exceeding half a column, &c. This was intended to protect the publishers from the gratuitous advertising imposed upon them. We wish it distinctly understood that this agreement will be enforced in this office.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—We have been requested to announce that Mr. E. Thompson, of Ohio, will deliver a Lecture on Temperance in M'Conaughy's Hall on Tuesday evening next. She is spoken of by one exchange as a brilliant lecturer, "equalling, in eloquence and pathetic description, the renowned temperance lecturer, John B. Gough." She is a widow with three young children, and depends upon the proceeds of her lectures for a livelihood. She will therefore charge 12½ cents admission.

STATE TAX.—Mr. Schnee, the County Treasurer, left for Harrisburg yesterday to pay over the entire quota of State Tax due from Adams county.

The Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College have selected their orators for commencement week. Judge JEREMIAH BLACK, of Somerset, will address the Phrenakosmian Society and SAMUEL W. BLACK, Esq., of Pittsburg, the Philadelphian Society. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Esq., of this place, will address the Alumni. The exercises promise to be unusually interesting.

THE FOURTH.—To-morrow will be the Fourth of July—the anniversary of our national day. We are glad it is to be commemorated appropriately here. We hope that all who may join in the rejoicings festivities of the day, will enjoy themselves abundantly. Let us all, wherever we may be, in whatever we may be engaged, bear constantly in mind the great event which it commemorates.—The signs of the times are portentous, and it will do us all good, if, in the midst of our rejoicings, we may not be unmindful of the glorious associations of the day.

The Blues have advertised their parade at 7 o'clock—All they will move to a grove on Mr. Culp's farm, where a Dinner will take place. The address, by Hon. M. McClean, will be delivered about 11 o'clock. We learn that a delegation from the City Guards, of Baltimore, have accepted an invitation to be present, and participate in the celebration.

The day will be ushered in, as usual, by the ringing of bells, and a salute of artillery under the direction of Lieut. FRAZER.

A large Pic Nic party is preparing to spend the day on Round Top, in the vicinity of Hartzel's. There are also numbers of smaller Pic Nics and family parties going in various directions.

We wish enjoyment to all.

HANOVER BANK.—Notice is published in the Hanover papers, that application will be made to the next Legislature for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "Bank of Hanover," with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing it to two hundred thousand.

COMMUNICATED.

FIRENA HALL, JUNE 23d, 1856.

At a special Meeting of the Phrenakosmian Society, the following Preamble, and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence in his Infinite wisdom to remove from our Society our worthy Bro. A. L. Duncan; therefore

Resolved, That we have been deprived of one much esteemed for his frank and manly disposition, his gentlemanly conduct and pleasant deportment, and we will ever affectionately cherish

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the parents and friends of our deceased brother and sympathize with them in the consolation that our common loss is their eternal gain.

Resolved, That from respect to his memory we will in the course of thirty days, invite the members of this Society near to the usual badge of mourning for the space of

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Gettysburg papers,—the Carroll County Democrat,—the Lutheran Observer—and the Missionary, and a copy of the same be sent to the parents of the deceased.

BEN. D. ZWELZIG,
ADAM HOTT,
W. EICHELBERGER,
E. H. KRAMLICH,
E. H. BUSS,
Committee.

Penna. College, June 28th, 1856.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—In the last speech of Hiram Ketcham in the U. S. Senate, he said: "I repeat that I never will and never will vote, and no earthly power can ever make me vote, to spread slavery over Territory where it does not exist." Similar views have been held by all the best men of the country. But James Buchanan accepts the Cincinnati platform and pledges himself to the widest extension of slavery. Let no man who professes to be opposed to the extension of slavery support Buchanan without being willing to say that he is false to his principles and a hypocrite in action.

There is a physician in Troy who flog his wife and then in a little sharp practice, he thinks, he is a smart man. Such a man is a juvenile party, and so crams the rising generation with pastry and sweet lemonade, that in less than twenty-four hours a children mothers gets in among "this young friends," that keeps him profitably employed for the next three months.

A SCREW LOOSE.—The Locofoco State Central Committee held a meeting in Harrisburg last week, when it was resolved to insure the success of Slavocracy in Pennsylvania, by a majority of forty thousand. Mr. Stevens was for Justice McLean.—*Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.*

Mr. Stevens did no such thing; and although is it hopeless to think of keeping the Dunkards from turn-jumping, it is perhaps well to nip this lie in the bud. When Judge McLean's letter of declination was read in the Convention, Mr. Stevens asked for an adjournment, to enable the Pennsylvania delegations to consult with themselves and other delegations; but perceiving that there was a strong desire to force a ballot *then*, he warned the Convention to beware, lest in its anxiety to sweep a Democrat overboard, it should find itself in a dilemma, and added:—"If you force Pennsylvania to go into a ballot *now*, you will be beaten in Pennsylvania by forty thousand majority." Mr. Stevens never said, or hinted, that Fremont was not popular in Pennsylvania. The contingency which, he thought would render such a result inevitable, did not happen; and although he was a warm friend of McLean, he cheerfully presented his support to Fremont.—We are aware that a portion of the press reported him otherwise; but the Convention, at that moment, was in a state of great excitement and confusion, and his remarks were not clearly apprehended by the reporters. We heard him distinctly; and numbers of those around us concurred in the statement we have made above.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

COL. BENTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington Union, the organ of the Democracy, is out against "Old Bullion." The Union says the mystery of the old man's support of Buchanan. Hear the oracle of Democracy on Benton:

"We think the nomination of Col. Fremont furnishes an "explanation" which relieves Col. Benton's course of all "mystery." That he is opposed to the election of his own son-in-law will be credited by no one; that he was cognizant of the proceedings which gave rise to them. Why an attempt to keep our readers advised of every individual renouncement of Locofocoism would be simply ridiculous. They are numbered by thousands! The entire country is convulsed with the shock of party lines, is moving, on masse, against modern Democracy! November next will tell a wondrous tale.

The Honesdale *Democrat* goes in for a general union against the Democracy, both State and National, and says:—"With the understanding that the Republican platform expressed in the resolutions which the opposition unite, we accept it, and the candidates who represent it, and in our limited and subordinate sphere do what we can to secure the election of Fremont and the Fillmore ticket, which the Union State candidates. At the same time we desire to be understood that we do not regard this as an abandonment of the Anti-Nebraska organization, the Northern American Convention having ratified the nomination of Fremont."

A Convention of County Superintendents will be held at Williamsport on the 12th of August. The State Teachers' Association, we understand, will meet at the same place on the 14th of August.—The occasion promises to be one of much interest.

At a municipal election held in Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday last, the Americans carried their ticket by 100 majority.

FINANCIAL.—Rumor says that President Pierce is smoothing the way for (she expected) incoming administration of Jas. Buchanan, by ordering the introduction into the diplomatic service of new and extensive machinery, calculated exclusively for striking *off dimes*.

ATTENTION, BUCHANAN MEN.—All of you who have "any Democratic blood in your veins," are hereby ordered to repair to the surgeon, and have it "let out." The Memphis Whig says that this order is imperative.

A SILLY ASSERTION.—The enemies of Fremont are industriously circulating a report on the faith of a Washington correspondent of the Boston Pilot, that John C. Fremont is a Roman Catholic.—This is not true.

A FOOLISH MOVEMENT.—A meeting of some Southern Politicians in Washington, was held last week, to appoint agents in New York and Philadelphia, to report to them the commercial men who are sound on the slavery question, that Southern patronage may alone fall into their hands.

The only German paper in Cincinnati, that hoisted the names of Buchanan and Breckenridge, is the *Volksfreund*, a daily Catholic Journal.

The Mohawk *Courier*, following in the wake of the New York Evening Post and the Buffalo *Republic*, refuses to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. It is one of the oldest Democratic papers in the State of New York.

A SENTENCE.—A man named Cornbill, was recently convicted in Clarke county, Ky., of stealing *the plugs* of tobacco, and sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary.

Hon. Frank Granger, ex-Postmaster General under Harrison, has declared for Fremont.

Tom Corwin has taken the stump for Fremont in Ohio.

The Chicago Kansas Emigrants.—St. Louis, June 28.—The Chicago company of emigrants, dismissed at Lexington, were in the Star of the West. When the boat landed, a committee of citizens came aboard and informed the captain of the object of their visit. He introduced them to Mr. Andrews, the president of the company, who stated in reply to the demand of the Committee that he had sixty-seven men under his charge, who were going to Kansas to settle; that each of them had a gun and they were determined to keep them.

The committee replied that they were satisfied that the intentions of the party were hostile, and that they were recruited from the Lane and Reeder party in Kansas, and the people of Lexington were determined that they should not pass unless they give up their arms. After considerable parleying it was agreed that the arms should be taken ashore and placed in the custody of a responsible merchant, to be restored when the present difficulties in Kansas shall be settled. The arms were then produced from the various parts of the boat, and deposited in a building, cartridges, all loaded, and with bayonets attached.

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, June 30th.—It is reported that the Chicago company of emigrants from Kansas were met and disarmed at Lexington by a force from Missouri. The number of Kansans who were expelled from the Territory by Col. Shannon. They threatened to destroy the boat if they did not surrender their arms, which with cannon unless the arms were delivered up. The Chicago company arrived here on the rested entire upon their arrival at Weston, and were being escorted back to Alton.

American Meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.—A large and enthusiastic American meeting was held here to-night, in front of the City Hall, which was splendidly adorned for the occasion, while the firing of cannon, a display of fire-works, and music added to the general enjoyment and exultation. A revolutionary flag, which was carried through the Revolutionary Battles, was exhibited and received with vociferous cheers. Senator Crittenden was among the speakers.

Col. Fremont's Views.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Evening Post contains the following letter from the Secretary of the North American Nomination. It intimates that he will, in a few days announce a platform adopted for all parties, giving his views on the leading questions agitating the country.

More Free State Men Disarmed.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A company of Kansas men on their way to Kansas, were disarmed on board the steamer Sultan, near Lexington, by a Missouri committee, in a manner similar to that in which the Chicago party were served. Strong Sharps rifles were taken, and the company was detained prisoners. It is also reported that a company from Ottawa, Illinois, were treated similarly.

The residents of the river towns have determined that no more Free State men shall be enter Kansas.

Gov. Reeder in the St. Louis Democrat charges Governor Price with having sent twelve cannon and twenty-two hundred stands of arms to Fremont's Dr. Stringfellow to assist him in the conquest of Kansas.

Massachusetts and Fremont.

Boston, July 1st.—The Massachusetts American State Convention has ratified the nomination of Fremont by a vote of 280 to 197 for Fillmore. The Fillmore men bolted and held a separate convention this evening.

A Methodist Conference broken down.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A Methodist Conference which assembled at Rochester, Andrew County, Missouri, on the 19th inst., received orders from a number of pro-slavery men to disperse immediately and leave Missouri. Rather than comply with the order, a mob assembled, and forcibly ejected a number of the members, officer and turned and feathered him. An old man who attempted to prevent the outrage was shot.

CHICAGO, July 1.—We learn from Alton that the Kansas emigrants from this city, who were expelled from Lexington, Missouri, will proceed to their original destination, via Iowa. The Kansas company arrived here to-day en route for Kansas.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE PENDING DIFFICULTIES.

MR. DALLAS NOT TO BE DISMISSED.

QUEBEC, June 30.—The steamer North America arrived here this evening, bringing European dates to Wednesday, the 18th inst., four days later than the Asia's advices.

The ship Isabella, of Baltimore, had arrived at Liverpool.

The most important feature of the news is that there is now a prospect of the pending difficulty between Great Britain and the United States being soon amicably adjusted.

In the House of Lords Lord Clarendon stated that he was unable to answer Lord Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with America. This announcement was loudly cheered.

Lord Derby expressed his satisfaction but said he regarded the Government's course as humiliating and an acknowledgment of error.

Lord Clarendon appealed to the House not to join Lord Derby in pressing the question and the subject was then dropped.

The funds immediately rose in consequence of the announcement that Mr. Dallas was not to be dismissed.

BUCHANAN IN LANCASTER COUNTY.—The last No. of the Lancaster *Whig* says:

"The *friends* of Mr. Buchanan have sent abroad the boast that he will have six thousand majority in Lancaster county. And some of them have the bump of hope so marvellously developed as to credit such preposterous rumors. We say that a thousand majority for Mr. Buchanan, there will be more than *three thousand* against him. We say this without fear of contradiction. We are acquainted with public opinion in the county, will put it at less; and we do so because we think it will be much more."

The Lancaster *Examiner and Herald*, old line Whig, says:

"From what we already see of public opinion in this county, we feel justified in saying that the Whig vote will be thrown almost solid for Fremont and Dayton, while the American vote will be cast in the direction with equal unanimity. The original anti-slavery men will at course sid with their entire strength.

"The reputation of Lancaster county for giving large majorities will in no wise suffer in November this county, and, as heretofore, the OLD GUARD will lead the column for the Constitution, the Union, and Freedom."

Holloway's Pills, the best remedy in the Union for Female complaints. These pills are particularly recommended to the citizens of the Union for their extraordinary efficacy in female complaints; and they are also valuable either for the daughter regaining her womanhood, or the mother at the turn of life. It has been proved beyond all contradiction, that these celebrated Pills will cure all disorders to which females are peculiarly subjected, and enable them to pass the critical periods of their lives, without exposing themselves to those dangers they too often encounter.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.—Dr. Tutt's Venetian Liniment is warranted to cure Chilblains, Corns, Sore Throat, Chronic Rheumatism, Vomiting, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Swellings, Toothache, Headache, and Pains of all kinds. Price 50 cents.

GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Capt. Comstock, of the steamer Baltic (Collins' line) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment.

CASE OF CHOLERA.—Mr. John Weiss, of the firm of J. Wright & Co., No. 151, Chartres street, New Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment.

VOMITING AND COLIC.—Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16, Essex street, New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment.

Depot, No. 60, Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

For sale by S. H. BUEHLER and S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, and Storekeepers generally in this county.

Franklin's name has been immortalized in various ways, and it is connected with the greatest and most useful discoveries, and most popular places with which it is associated is *Franklin Place*, Philadelphia, on the corner of Market and Second Streets, the great popular Clothing Establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, the cheapest, cheapest, best and most fashionable in the country.

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, July 2, 1856.

FLOUR ⅌ bbl., from wagons, $5 00
WHEAT, ⅌ bushel, 1 30 to 1 70
RYE, " 65
CORN, " 40
OATS, " 28
BUCKWHEAT, per bushel 27
POTATOES, per bushel 2 00
TIMOTHY-SEED, " 2 00
FLAX-SEED, " 1 75
PLASTER OF PARIS, " 6 00
PORK, per 100 lbs 7 00

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., from wagons, $5 00
WHEAT, ⅌ bushel, 1 30 to 1 50
RYE, " 60
CORN, " 40
TIMOTHY-SEED, ⅌ bushel, 2 00
CLOVER-SEED, " 5 00
FLAX-SEED, " 1 75
PLASTER OF PARIS, ⅌ ton, 6 75

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1856.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Sales to-day of Howard street at $6 62½ per bbl.

WHEAT.—Sales of prime red at $1 80 generally. Corn Meal.—We quote city manufacture at $3 87½ and country at $3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—Wheat—Good to prime white at 1 65@1 70, and choice do. at 1 73@1 75; good to prime red at 1 35@1 40, and common do. at 1 30@1 32 ⅌ bushel. Corn—Sales of white at 48@48½ and yellow at 40@41 ⅌ bushel. Rye—We quote Pennsylvania at 66@67 cents ⅌ bushel. Oats—Sales of Pennsylvania at 29@30.

HAY AND STRAW.—We note a decline, and now quote Timothy at 19@20 and Prairie do. at 15@18. No clover selling, or in market. Rye Straw in bundles 13@14 and Wheat do. do. at 12@13 ⅌ ton in bundles ⅌10 ⅌ ton. A further decline may be looked for if the weather be favorable.

PROVISIONS.—Beef—We quote Bulk more Mess at 17@$17 20, No. 1 at $15, and Prime at $12 50 ⅌ bbl. Pork—We quote Bulk Mess at $17 per bbl. Bacon—Sales of 20 hhds sides at 7¾ cents—We quote shoulders at 9@9½ cents, with sale of 50 hhds at 9¾ cents; and hams at 11 @13 cents per lb. Lard—Small sales of bbls at 9¾ cents, and in kegs at 10 cents ⅌ lb. Butter—Sales Western in kegs at 12a15 cents; Glade do. at 16 cents; Goshen at 19a22 cents; and Roll at 16a20 cents per lb.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., Mr. WILLIAM KEMPER, Sr., of Strahan township, aged 72 years.

On Friday last, in this borough, FRANK LIN, son of Jacob and Mary Reininger, aged about 3 months.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Peter Wolf, Esq., Mt. Pleasant, Adams township, Cumberland county, Mrs. ELIZABETH COMMISSIONER, aged 64 years, 11 months and 11 days.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE Committee of Arrangements of the Independent Blues, respectfully tender to the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, their invitation to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. The spot selected for the celebration is on Marsh creek, in the vicinity of Francis Bream, Esq., on the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg. An Address will be delivered by Hon Moses McClean. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Col. Charles X. Martin. Tickets for the dinner can be procured from the Committee of Arrangements.

H. G. CARR, *Chairman.*

DANIEL HEETS, *Secretary.*

June 27, 1856.

ATTENTION!

Independent Blues.

YOU will meet for parade, in full dress, at the Armory, on FRIDAY MORNING, *July 4th*, at 7 o'clock, A. M., with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN CULP, *O. S.*

June 27, 1856.

The Independent Blues will meet for Drill at the usual place this evening, at 6 o'clock, in full dress.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of "*Adams Division No. 214, S. of T.*," are hereby notified that hereafter the Division will meet in the Court-House, on the first Monday *Evening* of every month. The next meeting will be on Monday Evening next, at 8 o'clock.

J. L. ZIEGLER, *Scribe.*

TOBACCO.—A prime article just received at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every variety, and to suit everybody, can be found cheap at SCHICK'S.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday, the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.

THE undersigned, Executor of the Estate of David Shearer, late of Cocoa ways township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the valuable

VALUABLE FARM,

of said deceased, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, State aforesaid.

Containing 140 Acres,

more or less, and adjoining lands of John Neely, Abraham Krise, James M'Cleary, and others, on the road leading from Nunemaker's Mill to the Emmitsburg road. The improvements, which are all in first-rate order, consist of a

TWO-STORY

BRICK WELLING HOUSE,

with brick back-building, which can be conveniently occupied by two families, a large Bank Barn, Ice House, Wash-House, Work Shop, Carriage House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all necessary out-buildings.—There are three wells observ-failing water on the premises,