dings are covered with tin, which makes a very unpleasant glare in the rays of the sun.

But I must close, and here must bid adieu to the great St. Lawrence. I have traversed her mighty waters from her prodigious birth amid the deafening thunder of Niagara till she is almost swallowed up in the ocean, and reluctantly now the attractive shores for a journey by railway via the celebrated White Mountains of New Hampshire to Portland in Maine.

W.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

REVOLUTION RAGING IN SPAIN

Two Days' Fighting, in Madrid,

HALIFAX, July 28th.—The Canada steamer arrived here this evening from Liverpool with dates to the 10th, three days later than the Indian's advices.

The negotiations in regard to American relations with Great Britain are reported to be progressing favorably.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection, in consequence of the forced resignation of the cabinet, and the appointment of a new ministry, had broken out in Spain. The insurrection commenced at Madrid on the 15th, when the National Guard, joined by the citizens, fought the regular troops for twenty-four hours with much loss on both sides, but the affair was finally suppressed. One account says insurgents had proclaimed a Republic, Gen. Espante, the President of the Cortes, headed the insurrection.

Another account says that the insurrection was not suppressed. General O'Donnel had been appointed to the municipality of Madrid, and had dispatched all Spain to be in a state of siege. He had also dissolved the National Guards.

General Infante assembled the minority of the Cortes, but Gen. O'Donnel dispersed them.

The revolt extended to Saragossa, Aragon and Barcelona.

It is reported that France will send an army of observation to the Spanish frontier.

The latest dates from Madrid are to the 19th when the insurrection was said to be entirely subdued.

The National Guards were rapidly disarmed. The Queen received the garrison troops on the 17th.

General Expatriado has died.

Later despatches to the *London Times*, dated Thursday evening, indicate a different state of affairs. They say that the insurrection at Saragossa, Aragon, and Catalonia was successful, the garrison siding with the people.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Progress of the Revolution.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Illinois arrived here this afternoon with California mails of the 5th inst., and $1,650,000 in treasure. She connected with the Boyd and John L. Stephens which brought down upwards of two millions of dollars in gold. The Illinois spoke the steamer Sierra Nevada on the 12th, and the steamer Sonora on the 17th, both bound up.

The advices from San Francisco indicate that the State authorities apparently determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilance Committee.

The most startling event of the week previous to the sailing of the steamer was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins by David S. Terry, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hopkins had proceeded to the office of Dr. Ashe, the navy agent, for the purpose of arresting S. R. Maloney, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city for the use of the State. Judge Terry happened to be interested at protected Maloney, and, together with others, formed an armed party to escort Maloney to Deputy Marshal Hopkins collected assistance and attacked the other party on the streets, when a struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed Hopkins with a bowie knife, who fell senseless. The news of the affair was immediately communicated to the Executive Committee, who were in session. A general alarm was sounded for the rally of the committee's troops, and in fifteen minutes a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and five companies of artillery were in motion.

In the meantime Maloney and his party had taken refuge in a back building well guarded and fortified. This building was soon invested on all sides by the committee's troops and the inmates were ordered to surrender. They obeyed without hesitation and Maloney and Terry were taken and conveyed as prisoners to the head quarters of the committee. At the same time the armories of the State troops were invested and forced to surrender to the committee. One hundred State troops were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released on parole.

At the last dates Judge Terry was still in the custody of the committee—and Hopkins was still alive.

On the same day that Hopkins was stabbed two vessels freighted with arms for the State authorities were seized in the bay by armed vessels belonging to the committee. Subsequently J. L. Durkee, the commander of one of these vessels, was arrested by the Federal officers and held in $25,000 security to answer a charge of piracy.

The committee disclaim all intention to oppose the Federal authorities.

Much indignation was manifested at San Francisco relative to the bill before Congress for quieting land titles in California.

The day following the stabbing of Mr. Hopkins the committee arrested a notorious gambler named Daniel Aldridge.

Hopkins at the last accounts was considered out of danger.

☞Another duel has been frustrated at Washington. Upon the verdict of the jury, in the case of Herbert, being announced, WALTER LAWRENCE, of the City of Washington, made some remarks in the Court-room, in reprobation of the verdict. Being overheard by Mr. RATCLIFF, one of the counsel for Herbert, some sharp words ensued, which would have ended in blows, but for the interference of by-standers. Both parties were subsequently arrested and bound over in $3,000 to keep the peace—being now removed that a challenge had passed.

☞Rev. A. KEASCK, recently professor of mathematics at Gettysburg college, was installed pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Winchester, Va., on the 20th ult.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, Aug. 1, 1856.

NOMINEES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AND THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

FOR VICE 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 H. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)

AUDITOR GENERAL,

DARWIN PHELPS, of Bradford, (Republican.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

The County Convention.

☞On Monday next the Union County Convention will assemble to place in nomination a ticket to be supported by the opponents of the National Administration. The Delegates will be selected to-morrow by the primary meetings in the several election districts. It is to be hoped that the meetings to-morrow will be well attended, and that judicious men will be selected as delegates. As yet there has been little said in regard to candidates, and we presume that most of the delegates will go into Convention unbiased by partialities and unembarrassed by instructions. It cannot be wrong to prevail to have a good and strong ticket, upon which all opponents of Buchanan Locofocoism can rally cordially and heartily. This end gained, the County is safe. Let the delegates, then, come together, compare views, and select candidates, regardless of personal preferences or prejudices, and with an honest purpose to present such a ticket as shall command general confidence.

Congressional Conference.

☞The Congressional Conference, appointed by the Franklin County Union Convention, publish a Card, inviting the Conferees of Adams, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata, to meet with them in Chambersburg, on Tuesday the 12th of August, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Congress—Important Vote.

☞The House of Representatives on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Dunn, reconsidered the vote by which the bill—

The Senate passed the act of the last session to secure to the citizens of that Territory their rights and privileges, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dunn then submitted a bill for the re-organization of Kansas and providing the usual territorial machinery. The bill makes provision for the freedom of speech and of the Press; test oaths of whatever kind are prohibited, and martial or unusual punishments be allowed. All criminal prosecutions pending in any of the Courts of Kansas, imputing to any persons the crime of treason, and all criminal prosecutions for alleged violation or disregard whatever, of what may be termed, in the laws of the Legislature of Kansas, shall be forthwith dismissed, and every person restrained of his liberty released.

It restores the Missouri restriction and provides for the encouragement of settlement and education. The bill repeals all parts of the Kansas-Nebraska, or other acts, in conflict with this bill.

Mr. Dunn moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed—ayes 77, nays 83.

Mr. Dunn's substitute was then agreed to, and the bill thus amended passed—ayes 88, nays 74.

The Christian Watchman learns from a German, of Barnwell County South Carolina, has been compelled to abandon his patronage for religious expressions of sympathy on the side of Brooks in his outrage on the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. B. did not volunteer an expression, but it was elicited from him by direct inquiry.

Such is the intolerance of Slavery! Its demands not only support for itself, but approval of all the means imagined necessary to that end—when they extend even to the maiming, beating and murdering men who assume principles, opposed to the extension of this blight over free territory. Yet this system, which makes as consummate tyrants as ever disgraced a Russian Czar, or Austrian Locofoco, Northern Locofoco, seek to control our Country which, 36 years ago, was dedicated by a Compromise between the North, and the South, to Freedom forever! An institution, which degrades the poor white, while it makes a tyrant at least equal to a master, and, even more than Buchanan's 10 cent policy, is calculated to keep the laborer in deep subjection. And these tyrants to Humanity claim as exclusively theirs, the current name of Democrats! Instead of being Democrats, they are allies of aristocrats, and deserve the bitter hostility of every man who loves his country, respects Labor and would have his Country respected.

☞Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of this State, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, vice WILSON SHANNON, removed.—Col. GEARY commanded a regiment in the Mexican War, after which he went to California, and was elected Mayor of San Francisco. He is said to possess considerable energy and talent.

The "Ten Cent" Charge.

However the opposition may misrepresent Mr. Buchanan's views in relation to the wages of labor, and charge him with uttering the sentiment that "ten cents" a day was enough, we do not wish to see any of our Democratic brethren of the press led astray by these falsehoods.

The *Ottawa Free Trader*, in correcting the misstatement of the *Chicago Journal* on this subject, falls into an error which is calculated to do mischief among a class of people who are not familiar with the science of political economy. He says that Mr. Buchanan, "in reply to a favorite Whig argument, that an increase in the volume of the currency of the country would increase the wages of labor, utterly denied the assertion, and proclaimed that it made no difference whether a workman received a dime or a dollar per day, provided the prices of everything else bore the same proportion." The *Free Trader* is not the only Democratic press which has fallen into this error, and we think it a matter of importance that it should be corrected at once.

Mr. Buchanan never expressed such a sentiment—he never used language that could be tortured into such a meaning. In his celebrated speech in support of the Independent Treasury bill, delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 26 of January, 1840—which is the speech in which the charge is founded—the word "dime" or "ten cents" never occurs. On the contrary, in reply to some remarks of Mr. Clay that the Whigs were in favor of the production of wages, he emphatically denied the charge, and declared that they (Whigs) had lessened the wages of every country; and the free labourers of the North, despised respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that he should do so!

Such was the language used by Mr. Buchanan in that speech—and from this language a mendacious opposition has sought to fasten the "ten cent" calumny.

We have no hesitation in saying that an opposition as that we are now contending against will ever cause their friends, who will be Democrats, prove to be right, and then we may boldly defy the utmost malignity and mendacity of our enemies.

We take the above boldly from the Harrisburg *Democratic Union* of the 23d ult. We have not been so polite to "lie" concerning this matter, as we have reason to think it fairly—And upon it, we make these observations.

1st. The existence of the charge against Mr. Buchanan is not that he *said* "ten cents a day was enough" for a laboring man; but that the Republican Press and advocated led *irresistibly and necessarily to that result*. This his friends cannot deny. This his speech proves. This his arguments and figures show. We gave sufficient extracts on the subject some three weeks ago; and we re-produce them as evidence of what we say. Said Mr. Buchanan:

"In Germany where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of Christmas is REDUCED to a hard money standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars, the manufacturer of which, in our country, from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred dollars. What is the consequence? The foreign French and German manufacturer can afford to sell much lower and yet sell at a handsome profit. Does not every man see that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. in favor of the manufacturer.

"Now, if this system of bank inflation is attended to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of Foreign manufacturers, it would to heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject.

"What is the reason that, with all these advantages, we cannot sell our manufactures? Our laws afford to the domestic manufacturer of cotton, we cannot obtain effective protection for the home market, and, successfully contend with the foreign world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations.

REDUCE THE NOMINAL VALUE TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT OUR WORLD AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH PROSPERITY AND BENEFITS.

"The comparative LOW PRICES of foreign and France have afforded such a stimulus to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending their business, and will obtain possession in no small degree, even of the English home market. IT WERE NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTIVE DUTIES.—While British manufactures are languishing, those of the continent are springing into healthy and vigorous existence."

2d. Buchanan's argument was that Banks and Tariffs were twin-evils, and that the way to be rid of both, was this: Destroy paper circulation which inflated prices; Reduce a hard-money standard of prices as Europe; have the value of wages increased, so that 10 cents will buy as much as 81 does now, and *then* we will be able to manufacture goods as cheaply as Europe, and there will be no need for a Tariff. This was the argument. It would have been a good one, but for the fact: that with the reduction of prices for labor to the standard of Europe, you would reduce the laborer to the standard of Europe; which is degrading and social degradation. Buchanan looked upon laborers as machines to make money for the country, not as men to be protected by the Country. And he could see nothing wrong in his policy until the Whig bogey to twit him about his inconsistency with true Democratic principles. Whereupon, he became alarmed at his position, and though he re-affirmed it, tried to explain away its tendency. The *Ottawa Free Trader* is certainly right in its statement of Buchanan's argument, and the *Union* is not true to the fact, when it says "Mr. Buchanan never expressed such a sentiment."

3d. The word "dime" or "ten cents" is not in the speech as published. It is said to have been in the speech as uttered, it was altered after the speech of John Davis was made, exposing his fallacy—But though this word is not in the speech, the essential fact remains—that his argument was intended to show that the way to serve the country with blessings and benefits was to reduce everything to the hard-money standard, where wages average 10 cents a day. That is the only point in the case; and no ingenuity of Buchanan was able to extricate him from it at the time, nor can his friends now, without resorting, as does the *Union*, to direct, bold and false assertion.

4th. Buchanan did pretend when he was detected in this scheme, great regard for the laboring man. But by which is a man most safely judged—by his words, or his deeds? The former give one assurance, the latter another. Which is likely more correctly to shadow forth the man? Socially, Buchanan is an aristocrat—personally, he is cold-blooded and a few sympathizers. Politically he was Federal, and still is at heart. From all a combination, what but such a whole he be reached, could be expected? Is "ten cent" scheme was a natural product of his mind.

We have no desire to differ. Buchanan injustice, and we have not. But we cannot agree that he shall deceive or mislead the public as to the facts of the case.—Can the *Union* show where we have done it candidate any wrong?!

☞Mr. MCLEAN writes under the castigation we administer last week, and through the columns of I last *Compiler* deals out a re-hash of a vulgar slang which characterized his polemics of the previous week. Not satisfied with slandering his neighbors in dirty political speech, he seems disposed to sive to the world that he is as much at home in the vocabulary of *Billingsgate*, as has proven himself a stranger to the requisites of manly honor. We cannot consent to follow him into the low field of controversy he has chosen, and which seemed suited to his tastes. Hard words are not arguments, although the natural resort of weak minds as small hearts.—It was cruel, we admit, to do so to the poor creature the week points to MY. MCLEAN's political cowardly, but he was impudent enough to have challenged it by his incoherate charges of "political hypocrisy" and "malignant villification," directed against those who hanewever, like him, subjured professions of Democracy as pretexts for honest convictions. To have no doubt that Mr. MCLEAN feel our exposure all the more keenly from th conviction that it was well merited and or statements incontrovertible. We assert, in the habit of making charges that w are not prepared to prove. Mr. MCLEA; knows this.—He has in bitter prudent determination to refrain from "entering upon a controversy" with us. He should have thought of that, however, when he commenced it.

Mr. MCLEAN complains that he has been "revoiled and abused for 'quarter of a century'" in the columns of the "*Star*" and "much of it has been done since the present editor has had charge of it." We have only to regret the our Honorable friend has been so long is making this discovery. We had thought the kindly relations which marked his deportment towards us ever since our connection with the Press, indicated a direct estimate of the past. The truth is, that we are not in the habit of seeking out *small game* in politics, and consequently, if we have not heretofore paid our special respects to Mr. MCLEAN, it was not because of a want of fairness and manly bearing in his political career, but that more important matters claimed our attention. Nor should we have troubled our readers at this date, but for the unusually mean and unfounded character of this assault upon the honesty and integrity of the man who have so honorably and honestly filled our County offices.

But Mr. MCLEAN, while cowardly shrinking from a controversy recklessly provoked by himself, grows very indignant over the simple suggestion that an investigation of County affairs might involve "anecdotes" of his own, and with a mock parade of valiant courage bids us beware how we "trespass there." Well, boasting braggartism and defiant words are not usually the indices of dangerous antagonists, and we may be excused for not feeling specially alarmed at these impotent threats. We beg Mr. MCLEAN to bear in mind that we did not provoke this controversy. The charges of dishonesty and mal-administration in County offices emanate from him. And if in the exaltation of these charges matters may be developed neither agreeable nor convenient to our Honorable friend, the fault will not be with us. "People who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

But, Mr. MCLEAN, all this pouring of low abuse and mock indignation, has little to do with the matter in controversy. It may serve as a cover under which to effect a cowardly retreat from still more cowardly assaults upon the good name and reputation of your fellow-citizens. It may be a *prudent* retreat, but not a manly one.—We have charged you with having crawfished into a small back-room meeting of your political friends—where, you felt assured shield of privacy and partisan confidence, to assail the character of honest men charged with the administration of County affairs in the County Finances, in the hope of exciting low partisan prejudices.—We have publicly branded you as a slanderer—pronounced your charges false—and defied you to make them good. We repeat the challenge, and for third time dare you to the proof.

☞Some of the anti-Buchanan Democrats, in Washington, have in view a game to cheat Buchanan out of the Presidency—if the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives. It is to prevent a choice before the 4th of March, after which period the Vice President to be elected by the Senate, would become the President. As the Senate is strongly Locofoco, it would choose J. C. Breckenridge who owns slaves, and is fully committed to the Extension of Slavery, and is popular with the young and progressive members of his party. The plot shows that the South, while willing to use Northern Locofocos, when they must, will cheat them when they can.

RE-ELECTED.—Messrs. BROOKS and KEITT have been unanimously re-elected to Congress, their constituents thus recording their approval of the cowardly assault upon Senator Sumner. Such is Southern chivalry!

The Foreign Party Tumbling to pieces.

☞We have heretofore referred to unmistakable evidences of the approaching dissolution of the sham Democracy. In all sections of the Union we have noticed the defections from the party, of old line Democrats, who cannot go the Anti-American, Slavery-Extending policy of Buchanan and his followers. Fremont and Fillmore are making and have in their ranks. It would fill our columns to overflowing were we to chronicle those movements in detail. On the first page of to-day's paper we note a few of these "*Signs of the Times*," to show the deceptiveness of the Buchanan presses in their constant re-iterations of the unity and harmony pervading the Democracy.

In addition to the defections therein mentioned, we have a whole-sale desertion of Buchanan in the Empire State. On Thursday of last week, a State Convention of the Radical Democracy of New York met at Syracuse. Among those in attendance were many of the most prominent and influential members of the Democratic party. James S. Wadsworth presided. Daniel C. Field submitted a long address to the Radical Democracy, repudiating the Democratic party as at present constituted and its planey to the slave power, and denouncing the encroachments of the sect in Kansas and elsewhere, the remedy for which can only be found in the defeat of the Cincinnati nominees and the admission of Kansas as a Free State. The address concludes by endorsing the Republican candidates, and calls on their fellow Democrats to support them. A series of resolutions, embracing the sentiments of the address, was adopted, with great enthusiasm.

The *Albica Journal*, published in Tompkins county; the *Angelica Reporter*, of Allegheny county; the *St. Lawrence Republican*, printed at Ogdensburg, and the *Oneida Democrat*, published in Syracuse,—all staunch Democratic papers heretofore, have abandoned Buchanan, and raised the names of the Republican candidates.

From Northern and Western Pennsylvania we have similar intelligence. A large meetings of Democrats was held at Warren, Pa., last week. Dr. D. N. Shanahan presided; C. H. Hunter and D. M. Mathis officiated as Vice Presidents, and R. K. Russel as secretary. "Addresses were made by Hon. C. B. Curtis and G. W. Schofield, Esq. A series of resolutions was passed unanimously repudiating the platform of the Cincinnati Slave-Extension Democracy, and declaring for Fremont and Fillmore. The announcement of the proceedings of the meeting, which was numerous, and the uttering of threats that if anything of the kind should be attempted, the party should be blown sky high, and scattered to fragments in a thousand pieces. The object was not persisted in, but the simple fact that such an idea entered the heads of any portion of the Democracy of Warren, is significant. The Democrats call "Old Brock" should never have been started for President by Democrats, and that his chances for reaching the Presidential chair are becoming "small by degrees, and gradually less," for some time past.

This corresponds with other information received from various quarters.—Buchanan is losing ground daily. Fremont and Fillmore are gaining. The South have discovered that Buchanan is treacherous by nature; and that, as early as 1825, he grossly deceived Gen. Jackson, whose friend he professed to be. And, with their usual quick instincts, they are disposed to give him the cold shoulder.—The north never did trust him; and the "bone and sinew" are leaving him by hundreds and thousands. By the election-time, unless a wonderful re-action comes, he will have but a corporal's guard of States. Already he has realized that "honesty is the best policy." His whole political career has been a denial of this maxim; and, at last, he is threatened with severe, but just, retribution.

The same correspondent adds this paragraph:

"The other evening a gentleman who is an American member of the Councils of this city, being overtaken by a government office holder of some prominence, was mistaken by the latter for a brother office holder; when the Government officer stated that Buchanan's cause looks rather blue and gloomy for Buchanan; and that Fremont and Fillmore are the Democrats at the South are abandoning him and joining the Republicans, and that his chances are very much on the wane, while Fillmore's are advancing rapidly. Well, said the American, as I happen to be a member of the Democratic party, I am very sorry for this."

Bully Brooks Cowed.

☞We noticed last week that the difficulty between Bully Brooks and Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, had been renewed, and that the former had sent a note to the latter requesting to be informed when and where it would be convenient to "negotiate" in regard to their difficulties. Mr. Burlingame, through his friend, Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, promptly replied, "The Clifton House, Canada—Saturday, 12 o'clock, M." This reply was delivered to Mr. Brooks, the friend of Brooks, Mr. Slaughter, left and Mr. Burlingame immediately left the city, to avoid arrest, and proceeded en route to Niagara—no one but Mr. Campbell knowing anything of his purposes or whereabouts. Mr. Brooks, on receiving this reply, advised Brooks of Burlingame's withdrawal from the city; further communication, if necessary, could be made through him (Campbell.) Brooks not only declined to follow Burlingame, but indirectly made the challenge and terms public and had himself arrested the next day. The following morning he published a lengthy card in the Washington papers, stating that he had intended to meet Mr. Burlingame, but that he was induced to leave the city, by the advice of his friends, who thought it inconsistent with his dignity, and calculated to *irresistibly and necessarily* to that result. This his friends cannot deny. This his speech proves. This his arguments and figures show. We gave sufficient extracts on the subject some three weeks ago; and we re-produce them as evidence of what we say. Said Mr. Buchanan:

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☞Mr. MCLEAN writes under the castigation we administer last week, and through the columns of I last *Compiler* deals out a re-hash of a vulgar slang which characterized his polemics of the previous week. Not satisfied with slandering his neighbors in dirty political speech, he seems disposed to sive to the world that he is as much at home in the vocabulary of *Billingsgate*, as has proven himself a stranger to the requisites of manly honor. We cannot consent to follow him into the low field of controversy he has chosen, and which seemed suited to his tastes. Hard words are not arguments, although the natural resort of weak minds as small hearts.—It was cruel, we admit, to do so to the poor creature the week points to MY. MCLEAN's political cowardly, but he was impudent enough to have challenged it by his inconsiderate charges of "political hypocrisy" and "malignant villification," directed against those who hanewever, like him, subjured professions of Democracy as pretexts for honest convictions. To have no doubt that Mr. MCLEAN feel our exposure all the more keenly from th conviction that it was well merited and or statements incontrovertible. We assert, in the habit of making charges that w are not prepared to prove. Mr. MCLEA; knows this.—He has in bitter prudent determination to refrain from "entering upon a controversy" with us. He should have thought of that, however, when he commenced it.

Mr. MCLEAN complains that he has been "revoiled and abused for 'quarter of a century'" in the columns of the "*Star*" and "much of it has been done since the present editor has had charge of it." We have only to regret the our Honorable friend has been so long is making this discovery. We had thought the kindly relations which marked his deportment towards us ever since our connection with the Press, indicated a direct estimate of the past. The truth is, that we are not in the habit of seeking out *small game* in politics, and consequently, if we have not heretofore paid our special respects to Mr. MCLEAN, it was not because of a want of fairness and manly bearing in his political career, but that more important matters claimed our attention. Nor should we have troubled our readers at this date, but for the unusually mean and unfounded character of this assault upon the honesty and integrity of the man who have so honorably and honestly filled our County offices.

But Mr. MCLEAN, while cowardly shrinking from a controversy recklessly provoked by himself, grows very indignant over the simple suggestion that an investigation of County affairs might involve "anecdotes" of his own, and with a mock parade of valiant courage bids us beware how we "trespass there." Well, boasting braggartism and defiant words are not usually the indices of dangerous antagonists, and we may be excused for not feeling specially alarmed at these impotent threats. We beg Mr. MCLEAN to bear in mind that we did not provoke this controversy. The charges of dishonesty and mal-administration in County offices emanate from him. And if in the exaltation of these charges matters may be developed neither agreeable nor convenient to our Honorable friend, the fault will not be with us. "People who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

But, Mr. MCLEAN, all this pouring of low abuse and mock indignation, has little to do with the matter in controversy. It may serve as a cover under which to effect a cowardly retreat from still more cowardly assaults upon the good name and reputation of your fellow-citizens. It may be a *prudent* retreat, but not a manly one.—We have charged you with having crawfished into a small back-room meeting of your political friends—where, you felt assured shield of privacy and partisan confidence, to assail the character of honest men charged with the administration of County affairs in the County Finances, in the hope of exciting low partisan prejudices.—We have publicly branded you as a slanderer—pronounced your charges false—and defied you to make them good. We repeat the challenge, and for third time dare you to the proof.

☞Some of the anti-Buchanan Democrats, in Washington, have in view a game to cheat Buchanan out of the Presidency—if the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives. It is to prevent a choice before the 4th of March, after which period the Vice President to be elected by the Senate, would become the President. As the Senate is strongly Locofoco, it would choose J. C. Breckenridge who owns slaves, and is fully committed to the Extension of Slavery, and is popular with the young and progressive members of his party. The plot shows that the South, while willing to use Northern Locofocos, when they must, will cheat them when they can.

RE-ELECTED.—Messrs. BROOKS and KEITT have been unanimously re-elected to Congress, their constituents thus recording their approval of the cowardly assault upon Senator Sumner. Such is Southern chivalry!

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm heretofore existing between WILLIAM VANCE and GEORGE WINAND, Jr., by mutual agreement this day dissolved. Persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for payment. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, at the old stand, in Gettysburg, Pa.

WILLIAM VANCE,
GEORGE WINAND.

Gettysburg, Aug. 1, 1856—3t

Eight Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Butler township will meet in Middletown, on *Saturday, the 23rd of August*, for the purpose of employing Teachers for the winter term.

By order of the Board.

F. W. KNOUSS, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 1, 1856—3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *Administration Accounts* hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 5th day of August next, viz:

166. The second account of William Slagle, one of the Executors of George Slagle, deceased late.

167. The first account of Andrew Spicer, Administrator of Dorothy Mumdorf, late of Huntington township, deceased.

168. The first and final account of Abraham Shoely, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Eichelberger, deceased.

169. The first and final account of Jacob Aulenbaugh, Administrator of Susan Patterson, deceased late.

170. The account of John Henry Myers, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Adam Lenko, deceased.

171. The account of John Walford, Executor of the last will and testament of Wilson W. Holtzinger, late of Petersburg, Y. Springs, deceased.

172. The first account of John Brown and Jacob Brown, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Brown, deceased late.

173. The second and final account of George Weaver, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Jacob Weaver, Sr., deceased.

174. First and final account of Robert McCreary, Administrator of the estate of James Black, (of John) deceased.

175. The account of David Chamberlin, administrator of John Gingery, of Hamilton township, deceased.

176. The first and final account of David Agnew, Administrator C. T. A., of Joseph Diver, of Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

177. The first and final account of Jacob Hauer, *Jr.*, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Arnsberger, Sr., deceased.

178. The second account of John Hauptman, Administrator of the estate of Peter Shewbert, deceased.

179. The first and final account of David Ketterman and Charles Sterner, Executors of the last will and testament of Magdalena Smith, deceased.

180. The second and final account of Peter Ketterman and Peter Sollenberger, Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Smith, deceased.

WM. F. WALTER, *Register.*

JOHN A. DUNLAP, *Deputy.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg.

July 25, 1856—3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FINDER President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties comprising the 13th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and Hon. R. ROSS FULTON and Hon. M'DANIEL Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April last, for the holding of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the second day of August next, at Gettysburg, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constable, in and for said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,

July 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Company, that the payment of Dividends will be deemed needful to the success and permanency of the Road, and necessary for the every township be represented. Sound the tocsin of *Liberty* and let the sentiment be by responding—hence that great and spontaneous gathering of the people at Philadelphia—who selected as their leader, the man, and the Pathfinder, the Rocky Mountain path finder, as their Standard bearer in the coming contest against wrong, and the advocate of Freedom, and the champion of Citizenship.

JOHN B. HERSH, *Pres't.*

A. S. RINER, *Sec'y.*

New Oxford, July 25, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Cornelius McCollister, late of Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at PUBLIC Sale on *Saturday the 13th day of September next*, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable Farm of the said deceased, viz:

Situate in said township, adjoining lands of Jacob Zeigler, Mr. DAVID J. HAGERMAN, and Mrs. ELMIRA FLAHARTY, both of Fairfield.

DIED.

On yesterday morning, SAMUEL, son of Mr. Jacob Bender, of Franklin township, aged about 2 years.

On Sunday last, after a long illness, Mr. PETER LUTZ, of this county.

On Tuesday, the 22d ult., RUTH ANN, daughter of Robert D. Armor, of this township, aged about 4 months.

On Wednesday last, MARY CATHARINE, daughter of William Shilles, of this borough, aged 3 months and 1 week.

On Wednesday last, ANNA MARY CLAP, SADDLE, daughter of David Clapsaddle, aged 3 months and 20 days.

On the 13th ult., in Mountjoisant township, Adams county, Mr. WILLIAM HELLER, aged about 79 years.

On the 26th ult., in Littlestown, Adams co., Mrs. MARY WILL, consort of Hon. George Will, aged 57 years 7 mos. and 28 days.

Republican Convention.

THE Freemen of Adams County, who are opposed to the Democratic party, and the American policy of the authors of the Kansas inquiry have been put forward to Congress, in the Press, and of debate; who believe that Slavery is a blight, and that it is a misnomer that the emptiness of the Constitution upon that question ought to be preserved, and all to economic aggressions upon the soil where it is—are requested to assemble, at the usual place of holding Township Elections in their respective Districts, on *Saturday the 2d of August next*, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and elect Two Delegates from each Township and Borough in the County; who shall meet in Convention at the Court-House in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 4th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH WIKERSHAM, *Ch'm.*

R. H. MCCREARY, *Sec'y.*

July 11, 1856.—td

Republican Convention.

THE Freemen of Adams County, who have such in their hearts the Perpetuity of the Union—who are friends of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON—who are opposed to a weak and cowardly Democracy, who are opposed to the use of the Bludgeon and Bowie-knife in our Political Discussions—who favor the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State, and the downfall of Border Ruffianism—who oppose the introduction of Slavery into territory consecrated to freedom—who regard the rights of Man, the dictates of conscience and a just equality of Citizenship—will assemble in their Election districts, at the township elections, in their respective districts, on *Saturday the 26th day of August next*, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and elect two Delegates from each township and Borough in the County, to meet in the Court-House, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 1st day of September next