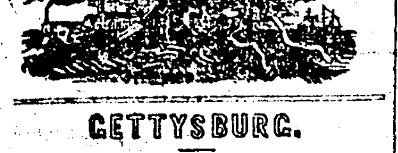
THE STAR AND BANNER.



GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, Jan. 23, 1857.
D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR.

LOOK OUT.

With the new year, it is our intention to commence making out Bills of all unsettled accounts for Subscription and Jobbing, which we shall send out as soon as possible. We hope those who receive them will find it convenient to meet them promptly and without further notice. The coming January Court will enable many to send or bring in money; while those living at a distance can remit by mail at our risk.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

JOHN W. FORNEY's nomination for the U. S. Senate is a most characteristic fact in the history of the Locofoco organization; for it shows how base that party of Slavery has become. He is known as one of the most unscrupulous men in the State. His history proves him capable of anything dishonourable. As an editor no one has been so unfair to his opponents; for denunciation and falsehood appear to be his natural accomplishments. As a politician, his boldness, and his want of moral principle, have carried him to all lengths; whilst as a man, his name is not free from foul blots which should forever have prevented his endorsement by a party asking the support of the virtuous, high-minded, and intelligent citizens of Pennsylvania.—Yet, notwithstanding the character of the man, his unfitness for so exalted a position as Senator, and his acknowled infirmities, the Locofocos named him as their preference. He secured, on the first ballot, 35 votes in a caucus composed of 60, and thus stands before the country as the first choice of a majority of the representatives of the Locofoco party in this State. Why is this?

Several causes combined to produce this result. *First*—The congeniality between Forney's moral and political principles with those prevalent in his party—now almost thoroughly debauched in consequence of the infamous purposes to which it has lent itself. Forney firmly believes in the worst of the Jesuit maxims, and daily acts upon the idea that one may justly "do evil that good may come." His party has become so familiar with defending crime, that it is a brief step from that to shielding criminals. *Second*—Forney's command of the *Pennsylvanian* newspaper has given him an opportunity of flattering members into his support. He praised their ability, endorsed the value of their services to the party, chronicled their arrival when they visited Philadelphia, and in his inflated style spoke cheeringly of their future. Numerous weak, vain, ambitious men were entrapped by these tactics.—*Third*—Forney's services in the last campaign. He is known to have originated most of the lying, and to have managed all the bribery—of some of which operations the public have already seen some evidence. These efforts are justly supposed to have involved considerable "wear and tear" of conscience; but they had much to do with Buchanan's election, and in the hour of victory they were presumed to be entitled to reward. Hence a sense of gratitude for rascality done, entered into the powerful motives which controlled this nomination. But the strongest cause was—*Fourth*, Buchanan's direct interference. For some weeks, he has been known to favor Forney; but within the last week before the nomination he recorded his preferences in a letter to Henry S. Mott, one of the Canal Board. An extract from this letter is subjoined:

> "As my position on the subject of electing a U. S. Senator may be misunderstood, I beg you to say to my friends that Col. John W. Forney, in my opinion, will best serve my administration of all those named, and I will feel complimented and obliged for the votes of my friends in his favor for that office. Mr. Robbins, Mr. Black, and so on, are very fair men, but Col. Forney's *claims* are far superior to all others. JAMES BUCHANAN."

Most persons think it singular that Buchanan can have such a sympathy with Forney; but that results from a misconception of Buchanan's character. In the past, which will some day be fully opened, he has shown himself fully, and the concurrent testimony of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay to Buchanan's "want of moral honesty," will be abundantly verified when his character and acts are impartially examined. Surely, Forney cannot be said to possess an extraordinary surplus of what Buchanan is said to want by two most sagacious observers of human character.—And in this common want of principle is found the basis of the sympathy which exists between the two men. This has been strengthened by years of association—of service on the one hand and payment on the other. The temperament of the two is very different—Buchanan being cold, calculating, timid, cautious, and forbidding—Forney being impulsive, bold and affable. This difference accounts for the difference in the impression made by the two men. One, being bold in movement, is detected and known; the other, being cautious, has escaped general condemnation.—Only those who know Buchanan well, know his constitutional falseness. To-day, more know it than this day two weeks since; and the number of these people will increase with every day's development.

The extract quoted above, when circulated among the members, produced its effect. Mr. Buckalew immediately withdrew from the canvass, and Gen. Foster's friends dwindled to a corporal's guard.—It may be a matter of surprise that Buchanan chose to "throw" these gentlemen, but these facts must be recollected: Mr. Buckalew is, like Mr. Buchanan, as cold as a glacier. The latter knows himself too well to trust one so nearly like him.—Hence, notwithstanding his pre-eminent abilities and promise, Mr. Buckalew is placed on the retired list. He was considered good enough to lead the "forlorn hope" of the Democracy two years ago; but *now* is only thought fit to be turned out to grass. Thus Buchanan has always treated those he feared, for whatever cause. Likewise, Judge Black is snubbed as a "fair man," and committed to unwilling obscurity upon one end of the Supreme Bench. Buchanan has been jealous of Black's talents for years, fearing that the latter might supplant him in the State; and he has not the magnanimity now, when successful in his aspirations, to dismiss from his mind that belittling feeling. Foster is not even named in the letter. He is one of the "and so ons," and is thus rewarded for his successful exertions to save Westmoreland to the Democracy. Brodhead is also treated with silent contempt, whilst Forney receives the smiles of the newmade President, his *claims* being considered superior. What these claims are, we are left to conjecture; but we presume they are those alluded to in the beginning of this article. Another *claim* may be his efficient services to the great Locofoco, Forrest, in his divorce case; when Forney wrote to George Roberts in New Orleans, to have an actor, named Jamieson, made drunk, in the hope that in his convivial moments he might utter some expression which might be used to the destruction of the character of Mrs. Forrest. Such is Forney's moral sentiment. Such is Buchanan's bosom friend. Such is the chosen champion of Pennsylvania Locofocoism. Of what stuff must Buchanan be, that he can not only tolerate, but take to his confidence, a man capable of devising so atrocious a scheme for the ruin of a woman? Yet Locofocoism has so reduced the country, that a reckless and unmanly plotter against a defenceless female is the influential friend of the President of the nation—a President who adds to the coldness of a Pitt, the faithlessness of a Fox, and the dishonesty of a Bolingbroke.

Such were the causes which produced Forney's nomination over the heads of several abler and better men. From these considerations the public may possibly learn the genius of Locofocoism—how it delights in foul things, and how it seeks to degrade the Commonwealth to its own low level.

But in this purpose they have failed.—On the first ballot, Gen. Simon Cameron, American Republican, was elected a U. S. Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. He received the precise number requisite to elect. Of his supporters, 64 were American Republicans and 3 old Cass Democrats. Messrs. Cresswell, of the Senate, and Backus, Calhoun, Fausold, Hill, Nicholson, and Smith of Cambria, of the House—all Democrats—voted for Foster. Mr. Foster voted for Mr. Wilkins. Every member was present and voted—Mr. Musselman, of course, supported the caucus nominee of the Opposition.

The Democrats are generally much chagrined; and the Opposition are much elated. Cameron's election secures an anti-extension-of-Slavery Senator for six years—will contribute to the organization of a compact party in the State hostile to Locofocoism—has defeated a violent Slavery-Extensionist—and has emphatically rebuked Buchanan for his interference with the duties of representatives. On all accounts, the result is worthy to be rejoiced over. We congratulate the people of Adams county, that the vote of their representative was able to save the State the disgrace of Forney's election, and secure for the State the honor which the election of his opponent will achieve.

"Love after Marriage; and thirteen other choice Novellettes of the heart—by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "Linda" "Rena" "Planters Northen Bride" "Marcus Warland" "Robert Graham" &c., &c. This is the title of a New work about to be published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. From the reputation of its author it must needs be good. The Saturday Courier speaks of it in high terms. It will be printed in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1.25; or in two volumes paper cover, for $1.00. Copies of either edition of this work will be sent to any part of the country free of postage on remitting the price of the edition they may wish. Address T. B. PETERSON & Co., No 102 Chesnut st, Philadelphia.

STATE TREASURER.

Monday last was the day designated for the election of State Treasurer.—Many of the members of both Houses were absent—the storm having prevented their return. The Locofocos had a majority of those present, but having lost all confidence in their party, the leaders, fearful of being again *Cameronized*, deemed it prudent to run no risk; and so, disregarding the requirements of the law, refused to go into Convention, and adjourned over until Tuesday. The Opposition, notwithstanding the evident majority against them were ready to go into an election. What a pitiable condition is that of the Pennsylvania Democracy just now! As a legitimate consequence of the base and dishonorable practices to which, as a party, they have resorted, they are now naturally, with guilty consciences, beginning to lose all confidence among themselves.

[From the N. York Express.

REASONS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF AN AMERICAN PARTY.

We set forth our opposition to the Democratic party in a few sentences, but each of them shall embody a principle or reason which the reader will understand. In the first place, it is a Democratic party in name only. Mr. Jefferson, if alive, would be ashamed of the party now calling itself Democratic. So would Andrew Jackson, if we pass from the ancient to the modern leader of the Democracy, so called. Democracy, now-a-days, aside from that one great principle for which we have given it credit, means a system of fillibustering in regard to foreign powers. In Mr. Jefferson's day it meant a peaceful purchase of territory, and the making of ample and satisfactory compensation for such purchase, and a suggestion so to amend the Constitution as to remove all doubts as to the power of the government to add to its original boundaries by purchase. France was asked to sell Louisiana, and Congress and the States to amend the Constitution. The Ostend Manifesto, as capable of interpretation any time up to eighteen hundred and forty-five forty-six, he would have deemed but little better than a defence of highway robbery. The "Monroe Doctrine," all know, came to the United States as a suggestion from George Canning, the British Premier under Monroe, and to get rid of an appeal from Spain, as one of the Holy Alliance, in behalf of the Spanish South American Colonies, then struggling to secure independence from Spanish rule. It has grown into a monstrosity. Jackson in his eight years' official intercourse with Foreign Powers, tolerated no such doctrine.—There is nothing like it in any administration, up to that of Tyler and Polk, and it was only foreshadowed then, when an argument was put forth, which finally became successful, that foreign territory could be annexed to the United States, not by treaty according to the prescribed forms of the Constitution, but by a joint resolution of Congress. It requires two thirds of the Senate, with the Executive, to make the one, and only a bare majority of Congress, with the Executive, to secure the other; and some of the leading Representatives of 1856 were then the pioneers to this patent way of cheating the Constitution, and of beating the bush in order to evade its responsibilities.

But this constant innovation upon the Constitution is but one of the offences of modern Democracy. It holds in practical contempt the idea of Jefferson, that honesty, capacity and fidelity are to be regarded as the only qualifications for office. It makes every Federal officer pay tribute to partizan success. It establishes at the seat of government a regular system of espionage, and woe to the man who dares speak above his breath, or in opposition to any dominant system or rule. The subordinate public servant must be a practical hewer of wood and drawer of water—a machine in the shape of a man—and this has now become the price of place under the Federal Government.

Another feature of modern democracy—utterly repugnant to the American party, as it ought to be to all Americans—is the wooing of foreigners to its support; thereby disgracing all of manhood there is in these men, and causing danger to the liberties of the country and the peace of the nation. Ignorance and vice are often, through these aliens, made the handmarks of the democratic party. Fifteen thousand are naturalized here in the space of about sixty days, and of these fifteen thousand not fifteen hundred act upon their own volition and intelligence. Committees are appointed to hunt these persons up—to visit them at their domicils—to lead them like so many dumb animals, from Tammany Hall to the City Hall, there to register their names, procure certificates as voters, and, finally, thrusting ballots into their hands, with John Doe and Richard Roe inscribed upon them, and with no more knowledge who Doe and Roe are than of the man in the moon. The foreign vote is the great element of strength in the democratic party, and the least enlightened of this class of voters forms its chief support.

Per Contra, the leading objects of the American party are—

First—To secure a pure ballot-box.

Secondly—So to amend the laws that an extension of time, and thereby of qualification, or an increase of intelligence, in regard to the vote cast, and the person voted for, shall be the price of suffrage.

Thirdly—To Americanize the government, and to republicanize the people.—We are glad to know that during the last year the American exports exceeded the imports, but this has not been usual of late years. And with all our boasted skill and industry we are to-day dependent upon foreign powers for all the broadcloths we wear, and for very many articles of utility and luxury which ought to be manufactured at home. Free trade may do for countries where laborers earn their one and two shillings a day, but it will not do for a country where labor and capital cooperate with each other as in the United States. No wise nation will import more than it exports any more than a wise man will spend more than his income. With a government like ours embracing every variety of climate, artic and tropical, where the raw material grows, where it can be manufactured, where Providence has placed such abundant waterfalls as in New England, such rich minerals as in the Middle States, such a soil for general production as in the West, such a power for semitropical production, as in the South and Southwest, there should be but very little necessary dependence upon governments abroad for anything. Certainly our imports should never exceed our exports, nor our own government do anything the effect of which should be to make the labor of the country or its productions pay tribute to the old world.

Fourthly—The American Party aims to separate Church Politics from State affairs, and to discountenance Priestly direction in the use of the franchise. It condemns the act of the Pope of Rome in sending Bedini to the United States to regulate matters of pure temporality in regard to the Church of St. Louis at Buffalo. It condemns the Bishops Timon, Hughes, and all others, who, against the letter of our old Constitutions, and the spirit of our new Constitutions, they undertake to control the Church Property of their sects, free from all Boards of Trustees, and in a manner to make themselves entire masters of the Property of American citizens. It condemns the Councils of Bishops held in Baltimore in 1849 and again in 1852, commanding citizens of the country, because Roman Catholics, to surrender their Church Property to the control of Priests and Bishops.

The aim of these National Councils, in harmony with the purposes of the Bishops, has been to give the Ecclesiastical Power of the country such control over the property of their subjects as would secure their entire supremacy in the State. Property entailments are forbidden by the Constitution of the United States on the part of persons, and the spirit of that instrument, in like manner, forbids the entailment of Church property. Ecclesiastical wealth and power for centuries were the great drawbacks to civil and religious liberty in the old world, and in the United States we ought to be warned by the examples of history. Free Schools, the use of the Bible in these schools,—not as a text-book, but to read from,—in a word, a general diffusion of moral responsibility and of personal intelligence,—embraces another purpose and wish of the American Party. The reasons for our Free School system, for generalizing it, for keeping aloof from sectarian influence, for rebuking efforts like those made by Bishop Hughes, when he entered Carroll Hall, and there nominated State Senators and State Assemblymen as sectarians, are obvious. That our school funds may never be divided, squandered, or misapplied, is the sincere wish of every true man in the ranks of the American Party.

Finally, the American Party holds as a cardinal principle that Americans should rule America. So thought George Washington. So he wrote over and over again, when he held that Americans should rule America in the Army, in the Civil Service, and when there were but 22,000 immigrants landing upon our shores a year.—So thought Thomas Jefferson, who proposed to put this principle in operation in regard to Jurors and all national public offices. So argued the Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, with the concurrence of President Monroe. So substantially held Andrew Jackson in his letter to his friends in North Carolina, when he said: 'It is time the government became a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers of Europe, we should make provision for our own, otherwise we should become a nation of paupers ourselves."—The Constitution of the United States requires nativity for the Presidency, or the Vice Presidency, for the leading party to the treaty making power for the Chief Magistrate who approves and signs all the laws of the land, in whose hands rests the power of appointment and removal from office, and who commands the Army and the Navy. It requires the same qualification of birth from the presiding officer of the Senate; with the casting vote of that body in cases of equal division on the floor, and when such casting-vote, as with Mr. Dallas in 1845, has the effect of changing the entire Revenue System of the country. We hold that in all things the American Party is in accordance with the spirit of our Constitution and of an enlightened Government.

The principles we set forth, it will be seen, look to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people. What is it worth to the country that an alien, utterly ignorant of our laws and institutions, renounces allegiance to every foreign Prince, Potentate, and Power? What does he mean by such renunciation? What force is the form and ceremony of such a disavowal? What idea have these men of the Constitution of the United States or the laws of the United States? The common mode of renunciation is without thought of what is renounced, or of consequence of obligations assumed. Let any intelligent Irish or German look upon the Courts as his countrymen are made American citizens. Let him ask these men questions about the Government, the laws, the institutions of the country, &c., and he will be utterly ashamed of the answers given, and be prepared to answer us affirmatively that not one in ten of these men are fit to become voters. And yet they are made voters, when some of the most intelligent of our young men, born, reared here, fitted for almost any station, are cast off as wholly unfit for government.

One of the buildings connected with the College of St. James, near Hagerstown, Md., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. This is the institution with which the Messrs. Clarkson, formerly of this place, were connected. The building was new, having been recently erected, and was known as "Kemp Hall."

A destructive fire occurred in Hagerstown on last Saturday night. Some five or six stables were destroyed, and a number of buildings injured.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.

A Letter from Bayard Taylor.

AN HOUR WITH HUMBOLDT.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, 1856.

I came to Berlin, not to visit its museums and galleries, its magnificent street of lindens, its operas and theaters, nor to mingle in the gay life of its streets and saloons, but for the sake of seeing and speaking with the world's greatest living man—Alexander von Humboldt.

At present, with his great age and his universal renown, regarded as a throned monarch in the world of science, his friends have been obliged, per-force, to protect him from the exhaustive homage of his thousands of subjects, and, for his own sake, make difficult the ways of access to him. The friend and familiar companion of the King, he may be said, equally, to hold his own court, with the privilege, however, of at any time breaking through the formalities which only self-defense has rendered necessary. Some of my works, I knew, had found their way into his hands; I was at the beginning of a journey which would probably lead me through regions which his feet had traversed and his genius illustrated, and it was not merely a natural curiosity which attracted me toward him. I followed the advice of some German friends, and made use of no mediatory influence, but simply dispatched a note to him, stating my name and object, and asking for an interview.

Three days afterward I received through the city post a reply in his own hand, stating that, although he was suffering from a cold which had followed his removal from Potsdam to the capital, he would willingly receive me, and appointed 1 o'clock to-day for the visit. I was punctual to the minute, and reached his residence in the Oranienburger-strasse, as the clock struck. While in Berlin, he lives with his servant, Seifert, whose name only I found on the door. It was a plain two-story house, with a dull pink front, and inhabited, like most of the houses in German cities, by two or three families. The bell-wire over Seifert's name came from the second story. I pulled: the heavy *porte cochere* opened itself, and I mounted the steps until I reached a second bell-pull, over a plate inscribed, "Alexander von Humboldt."

A stout, square faced man of about fifty, whom I at once recognized as Seifert, opened the door for me. "Are you Herr Taylor?" he asked; and added, on receiving my reply: "His Excellency is ready to receive you." He ushered me into a room filled with stuffed birds and other subjects of natural history; then into a large library, which apparently contained the gifts of authors, artists, and men of science. I walked between two long tables heaped with sumptuous folios, to the further door, which opened into the study. Those who have seen the admirable colored lithograph of Hildebrand's picture, know precisely how the room looks. There were the plain table, the writing-desk covered with letters and manuscripts, the little green sofa, and the same maps and pictures on the drab-colored walls. The picture has been so long hanging in my own room at home, that I at once recognized each particular object.

Seifert went to an inner door, announced my name, and Humboldt immediately appeared. He came up to me with a heartiness and cordiality which made me feel that I was in the presence of a friend, gave me his hand, and inquired whether we should converse in English or German. "Your letter," said he, "was that of a German, and you must certainly speak the language familiarly; but I am also in the constant habit of using English." He insisted upon my taking one end of the green sofa, observing that he rarely sat upon it himself, then drew up a plain cane-bottomed chair and seated himself beside it, asking me to speak a little louder than usual, as his hearing was not as acute as formerly.

As I looked at the majestic old man, the line of Tennyson, describing Wellington, came into my mind: "Oh, good grey head, which all men know." The first impression made by Humboldt's face is that of a broad and genial humanity. His massive brow, heavy with the gathering wisdom of nearly a century, bends forward and overhangs his breast, like a ripe ear of corn, but as you look below it, a pair of clear blue eyes, almost as bright and steady as a child's, meet your own. In those eyes you read that trust in man, that immortal youth of the heart, which makes the snows of eighty-seven Winters lie so lightly upon his head. You trust him utterly at the first glance, and you feel that he will trust you, if you are worthy of it. I had approached him with a natural feeling of reverence, but in five minutes I found that I loved him, and could talk with him as freely as with a friend of my own age. His nose, mouth and chin have the heavy Teutonic character, whose genuine type always expresses an honest simplicity and directness.

I was most surprised by the youthful character of his face. I knew that he had been frequently indisposed during the present year, and had been told that he was beginning to show the marks of his extreme age; but I should not have suspected him of being over seventy-five.—His wrinkles are few and small, and his skin has a smoothness and delicacy rarely seen in old men. His hair, although snow-white, is still abundant, his step slow, but firm, and his manner active almost to restlessness. He sleeps but four hours out of the twenty-four, reads and replies to his daily rain of letters, and suffers no single occurrence of the least interest in any part of the world to escape his attention. I could not perceive that his memory, the first mental faculty to show decay, is at all impaired. He talks rapidly, with the greatest apparent ease, never hesitating for a word, whether in English or German, and, in fact, seemed to be unconscious which language he was using, as he changed five or six times in the course of the conversation. He did not remain in his chair more than ten minutes at a time, frequently getting up and walking about the room, now and then pointing to a picture or opening a book to illustrate some remark.

He began by referring to my Winter journey into Lapland. "Why do you choose the Winter?" he asked: "Your experience will be very interesting, it is true, but will you not suffer from the severe cold?" "That remains to be seen," I answered. "I have tried all climates except the Arctic, without the least injury. The last two years of my travels were spent in tropical countries, and now I wish to have the strongest possible contrast." "That is quite natural," he remarked, "and I can understand how your object in travel must lead you to seek such contrasts; but you must possess a remarkable healthy organization." "You doubtless know, from your own experience," I said, "that nothing preserves a man's vitality like travel." "Very true," he answered, "if it does not kill at the outset. For my part, I keep my health everywhere, like yourself. During five years in South America and the West Indies, I passed through the midst of black vomit and yellow fever untouched."

I spoke of my projected visit to Russia, and my desire to traverse the Russian-Tartar provinces of Central Asia. The Kirghiz steppes, he said, were very monotonous; fifty miles gave you the picture of a thousand; but the people were exceedingly interesting. If I desired to go there, I would have no difficulty in passing through them to the Chinese frontier; but the southern provinces of Siberia, he thought, would best repay me. The scenery, among the Altai Mountains was very grand. From his window in one of the Siberian towns, he had counted eleven peaks covered with eternal snow. The Kirghizes, he added, were among the few races whose habits had remained unchanged for thousands of years, and they had the remarkable peculiarity of combining a monastic with a nomadic life. They were partly Buddhist and partly Mussulman, and their monkish sects followed the different clans in their wanderings, carrying on their devotions in the encampments, inside of a sacred circle marked out by spears. He had seen their ceremonies, and was struck with their resemblance to those of the Catholic church.

Humboldt's recollections of the Altai Mountains naturally led him to speak of the Andes. "You have travelled in Mexico," said he; "do you not agree with me in the opinion that the finest mountains in the world are those single cones of perpetual snow rising out of the splendid vegetation of the tropics? The Himalayas, although loftier, can scarcely make an equal impression; they lie further to the north, without the belt of tropical growths, and their sides are dreary and sterile in comparison. You remember Orizaba," continued he; "here is an engraving from a rough sketch of mine. I hope you will find it correct." He rose and took down the illustrated folio which accompanied the last edition of his "Minor Writings," turned over the leaves and recalled, at each plate, some reminiscence of his American travel. "I still think," he remarked as he closed the book, "that Chimborazo is the grandest mountain in the world."

Among the objects in his study was a living chameleon, in a box with a glass lid. The animal, which was about six inches long, was lazily dozing on a bed of sand, with a big blue-fly (the unconscious provision for his dinner) perched upon his back. "He has just been sent to me from Smyrna," said Humboldt; "he is very listless and unconcerned in his manner." Just then the chameleon opened one of his long, tubular eyes, and looked up at us. "A peculiarity of this animal," he continued, "is its power of looking in different directions at the same time. He can turn one eye toward heaven, while the other inspects the earth. There are many clergymen who have the same power."

After showing me some of Hildebrand's watercolor drawings, he returned to his seat and began to converse about American affairs, with which he seemed to be entirely familiar. He spoke with great admiration of Col. Fremont, whose defeat he profoundly regretted. "But it is at least a most cheering sign," he said, "and an omen of good for your country, that more than half a million of men supported by their votes a man of Fremont's character and achievements." With regard to Buchanan, he said: "I had occasion to speak of his Ostend Manifesto not long since in a letter which has been published, and I could not characterize its spirit by any milder term than *savage*." He also spoke of our authors, and inquired particularly after Washington Irving, whom he had once seen. I told him I had the fortune to know Mr. Irving, and had seen him not long before leaving New-York. "He must be at least fifty years old," said Humboldt. "He is seventy," I answered, "but as young as ever." "Ah!" said he, "I have lived so long that I have almost lost the consciousness of time. I belong to the age of Jefferson and Gallatin, and I heard of Washington's death while travelling in South America."

I have repeated but the smallest portion of his conversation, which flowed on in an uninterrupted stream of the richest knowledge. On recalling it to my mind, after leaving, I was surprised to find how great a number of subjects he had touched upon, and how much he had said, or seemed to have said—for he has the rare faculty of placing a subject in the clearest and most vivid light by a few luminous words—concerning each. He thought, as he talked, without effort. I should compare his brain to the Fountain of Vaucluse—a still, deep and tranquil pool, without a ripple on its surface, but creating a river by its overflow. He asked me many questions, but did not always wait for an answer, the question itself suggesting some reminiscence, or some thought which he had evident pleasure in expressing. I sat or walked, following his movements, an eager listener, and speaking in alternate English and German, until the time which he had granted to me had expired. Seifert at length reappeared and said to him, in a manner at once respectful and familiar, "It is time," and I took my leave.

"You have traveled much, and seen many ruins," said Humboldt, as he gave me his hand again; "now you have seen one more." "Not a ruin," I could not help replying, "but a pyramid." For I pressed the hand which had touched those of Frederick the Great, of Forster, the companion of Capt. Cook, of Klopstock and Schiller, of Pitt, Napoleon, Josephine, the Marshals of the Empire, Jefferson, Hamilton, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Cuvier, La Place, Gay-Lussac, Beethoven, Walter Scott—in short, of every great man whom Europe has produced for three-quarters of a century—looked into the eyes which had not only seen this living history of the world pass by, scene after scene, till the actors retired one by one, to return no more, but had beheld the cataract of Aturez and the forests of the Cassiquiare, Chimborazo, the Amazon and Popocatapetl, the Altaian Alps of Siberia, the Tartar steppes and the Caspian Sea. Such a splendid circle of experience well befits a life of such generous devotion to science. I have never seen so sublime an example of old age—crowned with imperishable success, full of the ripest wisdom, cheered and sweetened by the noblest attributes of the heart. A ruin, indeed! No; a human temple, perfect as the Parthenon.

As I was passing out through the cabinet of Natural History, Seifert's voice arrested me. "I beg your pardon, Sir," said he, "but do you know what this is?" pointing to the antlers of a Rocky Mountain elk. "Of course I do," said I, "I have helped to eat many of them." He then pointed out the other specimens, and took me into the library to show me some drawings by his son-in-law, Mühlhausen, who had accompanied Lieut. Whipple in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains—He also showed me a very elaborate specimen of beadwork, in a gilt frame.—"This" he said, "is the work of a Kirghiz princess, who presented it to His Excellency when we were on our journey to Siberia." "You accompanied His excellency then?" I asked. "Yes," said he; "we were there in '29." Seifert is justly proud of having shared for thirty or forty years the fortunes of his master. There was a ring, and a servant came in to announce a visitor. "Ah, the Prince Ypsilanti," said he: "don't let him in; don't let a single soul in; I must go and dress His Excellency. Sir, excuse me—yours, most respectfully," and therewith he bowed himself out. As I descended to the street, I passed Prince Ypsilanti on the stairs.

—"I say John, where did you get that loafer's hat?" "Please your Honor," said John, "it's an old one of your's that Missis give me yesterday, when you were to town."

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica, whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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No case of Burns and Scalds, no matter how severe, has ever yet, in any one instance, resisted the all-powerful, pain-subduing and healing qualities of the DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

No Pain Extractor is *genuine* unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKNER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.
Nov28,1m

1857—*A Magazine for the Homes of the People!*

Graham's Magazine.

PROSPECTUS of Volume Fifty of *Graham's American Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, the Pioneer Magazine of the Country, established in 1827. Watson & Co., the new publishers of "Graham's Illustrated Magazine," announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the United States in general, and to the former patrons of the work in particular, that it is their intention to make use of all the immense resources at our command to produce a First Class Magazine. To this end no exertion or expense will be spared. The best Literary and Artistic Talent will be employed, and nothing that capital, taste or enterprise can accomplish will be wanting to make this Magazine more than ever deserving the liberal support so generously extended to it during the past thirty years. Every number will contain two fine Steel Engravings; one illustrative of some of the most popular Pictures of the day, engraved by the best artists; the other a beautiful colored Steel Fashion Plate drawn from actual articles of Costume, and colored by the best artists. These Fashions have always been pronounced superior to anything of the kind ever published in this country. They will still continue so. Fine Wood Engravings will illustrate many of the articles published in each number. For this purpose we have engaged the services of Messrs. Louderback & Hoffman, universally acknowledged to be the best artists in this City. The Ladies' Work Table: Under this head we shall present in each number a great variety of useful and ornamental Designs and Patterns for Crotchet and Needle-work engraved from the articles themselves, with full directions for working, where necessary, so that any lady may understand them. When desired we will furnish the articles themselves, already made up, or merely stamped, ready for working, with all the requisite materials.

All the latest styles of Costume for ladies and children will be copied from the newest Patterns, and fully described and illustrated in every number. The Fashion department of this Magazine will be fully equal, and in many respects superior, to that of any Magazine published! The Literary contents of Graham's Illustrated Magazine will combine all that is useful, instructive and entertaining, consisting in part of Historical Romances; Sketches of Travel; Tales of Society; Translations; Gems of Poetry; Interesting Extracts from New Works; Criticisms; Fairy Tales; Tales of the Wonderful; Useful Sketches; Fashionable Novelettes; Fashion Gossip; Items for the Ladies; Hints for Ornamental Gardening; Editor's Chit-Chat; Humorous Extracts; Sea Stories; Table Talk; Brief Editorials on Interesting Subjects; Yankee Travels; Short Biographies; Recipes for the Toilet and Household; and in fact a judicious selection from all the various material necessary to produce a Magazine acceptable to the whole people.

Ladies about forming clubs of subscribers are requested to compare 'Graham' with any other Magazine published, and we are confident their own good taste and correct judgment will decide in our favor. Gentlemen who are about to subscribe for a Magazine for their own reading, or to present to their lady friends, should procure a copy of 'Graham' and examine it thoroughly, and then see if any other periodical presents equal inducements for their subscription. The Steel Engravings are gems of art; the Colored Fashion Plates beautiful; the Wood Illustrations faultless; the reading matter choice and interesting. In one word, it is a Magazine to adorn the centre table of every lady in the land; to shed cheerfulness and light around the fireside of the whole people!

The twelve numbers of 'Graham' for the year 1857 will comprise one of the most magnificent volumes ever issued, containing in all 1200 pages of reading matter; 100 fine Wood Engravings; 12 beautiful colored Fashion Plates; 12 handsome Steel Engravings; 100 Engravings of Ladies' and Children's Dresses; 50 Comic Illustrations; and over 300 patterns of Needlework, &c.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, $3; two copies, $5; five copies, and one to getter up of club, $10; eleven copies, and one to agent, $20.

Just think of it! Graham's Illustrated Magazine, one year, for the low price of Fourteen Cents per copy, when subscribed for in clubs of six or more.

Graham's Illustrated Magazine will be supplied to subscribers punctually, and at as early a day in the month as any other Magazine published.

Send in your subscriptions early to the publishers.
WATSON & CO.,
50 South Third street, Philadelphia.

EXTRA NOTICE.—Subscribers sending Three Dollars for one year's subscription to 'Graham,' will receive a copy of *Graham's Ladies' Paper*, for one year, without charge.
December 1, 1856.

THE STAR AND BANNER.
GETTYSBURG:
Friday Evening, January 23.

Religious Services for the next Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church.—Services morning and evening—Rev. Mr Van Wyke.

Christ Church, (Lutheran.)—Services in the morning and evening—morning Rev. Prof. Muhlenburg, evening, Rev. Dr. Krauth.

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

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services morning and evening.

German Reformed Church.—Services morning and evening.

Associate Reformed Church.—Services at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. Werner.

Catholic Church.—Services.

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

THE STORM.—Within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," this section has not been visited with so severe a storm as that of Sunday and Monday last. Snow commenced falling on Sunday morning, and continued during that day and night, and most of Monday. The storm was exceedingly violent, and the snow drifted so as to make the roads in many places impassable. A remarkable peculiarity of the storm was the fact that the cold, which was intense, increased as the storm progressed. The effect of snow is, ordinarily, to moderate the cold—especially if, as in this instance, a low temperature is indicated at the commencement of a storm. Early on Sunday morning the mercury was above zero, but during the day it fell below that point, indicating, aside from the violence of the storm, a degree of cold at mid-day, seldom, if ever, experienced in this section before. The old adage—"too cold to snow"—won't do any more. It has lost its significance since *that* storm.—Being so exceedingly dry and fine, the snow entered every crevice, penetrating, more or less, every house, in town and country. In the town, the drifts were very great, and it was many hours after the snow had fallen, before the streets were opened. On Tuesday additional snow fell, and during Wednesday, the weather continued lowering.

Much credit is due to the Town Council for their prompt and efficient efforts to break the roads within the Borough limits. A sufficient force was promptly employed, and in a very short time the roads were made passable. In Centre Square, the snow has been mostly removed from the paved part of it. That is the right spirit, and deserves, and will receive, the thanks of our citizens. Our country friends will pardon us for thinking that the township authorities have been somewhat remiss, at least dilatory, in the discharge of their official duties. Had they manifested proper promptness and energy the roads in every direction would have been, in good time, free from obstruction. True, they have not facilities for such operations which we have in towns; but all will agree with us that more could be done, and done better, than was done. Indeed, in some places, the roads are still unbroken—no efforts at all having been made to that end. Such indifference and inaction is culpable, and deserves censure.

We may mention, in this connection, the energetic action of a number of the citizens residing along the Harrisburg road. The plan was adopted by them is a good one, and is worthy of imitation in the future, when occasion may require it. A party of eight or ten, with as many sleighs, and a shovel to each sleigh, started at a point some four or five miles distant, and came toward town. When a drift was encountered, the whole party stopped, and with their shovels went to work, and in a very short time a passage was cut through. In this way, in a few hours, a great deal was accomplished. The party, having cleared the road the entire distance, drove merrily into town, remained a little while, and then returned to their homes, in a good humor with themselves and every body else—just because they had done a good and commendable work.

No mail reached or left town on Monday.—The effort, we believe, was made by several of the carriers, but they were compelled to return. On Tuesday, at noon, the mail-rider arrived from Chambersburg. He left that place Monday at noon, and spent the night at Broughs. The same rider succeeded in bringing a mail Wednesday and Thursday. To him much credit is due, as the roads are represented to be in a terrible condition. We had also a mail on Wednesday from Hagerstown, in which direction the roads are equally bad. On both routes the riders were obliged to take to the fields, in order to get round the drifts. These were the only mails received since Saturday.

Having heard nothing of the outer world during the week, we feel as if deprived of daily nourishment. We presume, however, that the storm has been extensive—that business generally has been interrupted—and that our tidings would be less full than usual. We fear, from the violence of the gale, that much injury has been done on the coast; and doubtless many lives were lost in our coast-shipping.—Details we hope to give next week; now, we can but gloomily forebode the distressing accounts which will reach us.

A mail, direct from Harrisburg, reached us yesterday evening. It was two days on the way having left that place on Tuesday morning. The storm, in the vicinity of Harrisburg, was very severe. The gale was more violent even than here—unroofing houses, and in one instance entirely demolishing a newly erected building. The telegraph wires were prostrated, and the railroads blocked up, in every direction, excepting the West, where the storm was moderate and but little snow fell. Our exchanges, West of Harrisburg, speak of a "light fall of snow, with a high wind," on Sunday evening. In the North and East, and even far to the South, the storm was severe.

We will probably receive the Eastern mails to-day. Mr. Weaver started for Hanover yesterday morning. At 4, p.m., he had reached Oxford. From Gitt's to Oxford, we learn, the road is open—so that he no doubt reached Hanover last night.

QUO WARRANTO.—A Rule was granted in Court of Common Pleas this morning, returnable at the adjourned Court in February, to show cause why a Writ of *Quo Warranto* should not be issued to test the legality of the vote cast by the Contractors, &c. The Rule issues upon the representation of parties who assert the illegality of that vote and claim to have received a majority of the votes of bona fide Stockholders.

EXHIBITION TO-NIGHT.—The Sabbath School connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, will give another exhibition, *this evening*, at 6½ o'clock. An admission fee of 12½ cents for adults, and 6¼ cents for children, will be asked—for the benefit of the library. We hope the exhibition will be well attended. An opportunity is afforded to our citizens of spending an evening pleasantly, and the same time they will have the assurance that their mite has been contributed to a good and noble purpose. Tickets can be procured at Mr. Schick's, or from any of the scholars. Let all attend who can, and let those who can't go, purchase a ticket any how, just for the good it may do the school, and especially the little ones more immediately interested. Money thus spent does those good who give as well as those who receive. Do any doubt? Then try it.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—This is, indeed, a season of trial to the poor. The weather is intensely cold, and those who are without fuel and food, need the aid of the benevolent. There are but few in a community like ours, who have business and a remunerative occupation, or mere competence, that cannot spare something of their abundance to the poor and destitute. A committee, on the part of the ladies, (Mrs. Powers & Mrs. George Chritzman,) have been canvassing the town with a view to the relief of the poor in our midst. We know not with what success. Certain we are that as much has not been done as can be done, and ought to be done; and we hope that the continued efforts of these benevolent ladies will meet with a cordial and liberal response.

The late storm has interfered with Court doings as well as other matters. Court met as usual on Monday last, Judges HORNER and ZIEGLER on the bench, only one or two jurors from the country being present. Court adjourned from day to day, in the hope that Judge FISHER might possibly arrive, until yesterday, when the Traverse Jurors were all discharged, it being found impossible to try any case.—Fifteen Grand Jurors answered to their names on Thursday morning, who, after a brief but appropriate charge from Judge HORNER, entered upon the discharge of their duties.—They are still in session, considering sundry bills of indictment sent up by the District Attorney.

License to keep a Tavern in Arendtstown was granted to ISAAC BYERS. The application of JACOB MARTIN, in New Oxford, was held over until the April term, in consequence of objections.

The mercury this morning was 6° below zero! During the night it must have been much lower. Towards morning the wind veered to the North, *moderating* the cold to some extent. A high wind prevailed during the night, which made it the severest we ever experienced. Heaven help the poor! With such a temperature, and such roads, there must be much suffering. It cannot be that *all* are prepared for such extremities. As you sit by your comfortable hearth, reader, surrounded by luxuries and comforts, remember that all are not favored as you are. Think of the poor—and let the promptings of a grateful heart move you to deeds of charity.

MONEY.—The slim attendance at Court this week, in consequence of the impassable condition of the roads, has had a bad effect on our exchequer. We have received very little money, whilst we need a great deal. Many of our patrons, we doubt not, are much troubled at the loss of so many good opportunities to "pay the printer," and we sympathise with them in their distress. They can, however, relieve themselves, and us too, by sending us a little by mail, which they may do at our risk. Let all who owe us send us a little—not too much. About a thousand dollars will do us for the present. With that amount we might get along until the next Court, when, we hope, good roads and good weather will furnish many and better opportunities.

Mind, friends, consult your convenience in this matter, and don't send us a bit more than you can spare just now; a few dollars from each one will answer.

We observe that our friend, and former townsman, WM. KING, Esq., has been commissioned by the Governor, as Aid to his Excellency, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. We congratulate Col. King upon this merited compliment, and the Governor and the Commonwealth upon the important and valuable accession to the Corps Military.

COTILLON PARTY.—There is to be a Cotillon Party in Gettysburg, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst., in M'Conaughy's Hall. The following gentlemen are announced as Managers:

George W. M'Clellan, H. J. Stahle, Col. M. Samson, Dr. E. F. Shorb, Cyrus Diller, Dr. J. A. Swope, C. A. Shorb, Wm. N. Hayden, Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, Alex. Himes, Dr. Petterson, S. A. Elder, David Wills, Jacob Brinkerhoff, John M. Swan, Capt. Eichelberger.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Sheriff THOMAS sold, on Friday last, the following properties:

The property of John Stahl, in Huntington township, brought $275—Peter Miller purchaser.

The property of James D. Taylor, in Butler township, brought $480—Jacob B. Trostle purchaser.

The property of John Wertz, in Arendtsville, brought $1,650—John Hartman purchaser.

The lot of Hugh Denwiddie, in Gettysburg, brought $122—John Hoke and D. McConaughy purchasers.

The Commissioners have designated Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th of February, for hearing appeals—to accommodate those who were unable to attend on account of the storm.

LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.—We learn the following gentlemen were on the 13th inst., elected officers of the Littlestown Railroad Company, for the ensuing year:

President—WILLIAM MCSHERRY, Esq.

Directors—W. W. Dallas, Joseph Barker, Dr. E. F. Shorb, Ephraim Myers, Joseph L. Shorb, Jacob Stoner, John Mehring, David Schwartz, Samuel Galt, Samuel McNair, Jas. E. Duttera, and Col. Piper.

The Standing Committees have been appointed in both branches of the Legislature. Our Senator, Mr. BREWER, is on the Education committee; and our Representative, Mr. MUSSELMAN, on the Agricultural committee.

In a portion of our edition last week an error occurred in the list of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad. We re-publish the list corrected:

President, Capt. ROBERT MCCURDY.

Directors, Abraham Krise, of P., Josiah Benner, George Throne, Frederick Diehl, Dr. J. W. Hendrix, David M. Myers, Joseph Bailey, George W. McClellan, David Wills, J. B. McPherson, John Gilbert, Fuller Crane.

A movement is on foot—originating, as we are advised, with some of our most substantial monied citizens—to establish a Savings Fund Institution in this place. Petitions for a Charter are in circulation. We believe it is not intended to exercise Banking privileges.

REMOVED.—We are requested to state that Esq. BRINGMAN has removed his office to the room above the store of Bringman & Aughinbaugh, on Chambersburg street.

[COMMUNICATED.

"THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC."

"Let none henceforward shrink from daring dreams,
For earnest hearts shall find these dreams fulfilled."

This beautiful book, the latest production of its gifted authoress, is admirably calculated to sustain her well-earned fame. The high moral tone of her former works, together with the winning power of her fascinating pen, have made them favorites with many whose good opinion is not to be lightly valued. And now in a tale true to Nature, and true to Life, she brings before us standards of worth and excellence such as are too seldom found in works of fiction.

The mother of her hero is a living example of humble piety, and maternal devotion; the hero himself, and his upward course a lesson that all might study with advantage. His earnest, faithful performance of humble home duties, his affectionate regard for his good mother's happiness, and his kindness to all, give a promise of good things that his riper years do not fail to fulfil—to say nothing of the calm perseverance that step by step, slowly, and with much toil, climbed the hill of knowledge, nothing daunted by the many obstacles that lay in the way of his upward progress.

From the moment when sitting on the beam of his plough he forms the determination to be an educated man, we cannot do otherwise than watch his onward career with deep interest and admiration; but with it all we feel, as he feels, that one thing is wanting—not so much to crown all, as to pervade and elevate the whole. When from his grief for his mother's death springs up a Christian's faith and love, his character becomes far more beautiful than ever before, his ambition is satisfied, his aspirations consecrated, and he lives—"to hear, well done, from the lips of his King."

Miss Wetherell's minute and accurate descriptions of natural scenery speak her a close observer and ardent admirer of Nature. She has evidently seen the Autumn tints come and go on just such glorious hills, and watched the setting sun gild the clouds over just such a mountain's brow. If sometimes we grow a little impatient as her pen lingers fondly over every leaf and cloud, we soon forget the fault in some new interest.

But the book as it is before me seems almost to accuse me of presumption. What am I that I should dare to criticise "The Hills of the Shatemuc?" MARY R. E—

MISCELLANY.

—What a night last night was for the poor bachelors!

—Hon. Simon Cameron was, on Monday last, elected President of the Lebanon Valley R. R. Company.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has before it a bill modifying the usury laws of the State.

—Some men live as if they were poor all their lives, to be wealthy when they die.

—What is that from which when the whole is taken, some will remain.

Ans.—The word wholesome.

—The railroads being blocked up by snow, we have received no mail from the east since Saturday night.

—Senator Cameron is a practical printer; so is John W. Forney; do. Senator Bigler.

—Jack Ketch, being asked on what ground he claimed the clothes of those he hanged, answered "As their executor."

—True as a Book.—No one ever did, ever will, or ever can love an habitual fretter, fault finder, or scolder.

—Wasn't it mean in Powers to *chisel* a poor Greek Slave out of a little piece of marble?

—As long as thou shalt live, seek to improve thyself; presume not that old age brings with itself wisdom;—it is better to learn late than never.

—The Spirit of the Times mentions an awful liar who would much rather tell a lie on six month's credit than tell the truth for cash.

—According to the New York *Express*, Stewart, the noted dry goods dealer, imports annually ten millions of dollars' worth of goods.

—The Massillon News says "the difference between Senator Wilson and Senator Pugh, is the difference between a man and a locofoco *contrivance*."

—Pending a famous "water suit" somewhere in Vermont, Saxe, the poet, amused the court with the following impromptu:

"My wonder is really boundless,
That, among the queer cases we try,
A 'land case' should often be groundless,
And a 'water case' always be dry!"

—An exchange paper says that the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands that they sometimes take up with printers and lawyers!

—Cowles, in his excellent history of plants, notices the virtue of hemp thus laconically:—"By this cordage, ships are guided, bells are rung, and rogues are kept in awe."

—An enthusiastic gentleman in speaking of the courage of his "adored," said, "She would walk up to a cannon's or a lover's mouth without shrinking a muscle!"

—A shallow-minded, tyrannical pedagogue asked a boy who was dull at his "letters," how long a person could live without brains. "How long have ye lived *yerself*, sir?" was the retort.

—European capitalists are supposed to have invested in our railroad stocks and railroad bonds about $65,000,000, and the whole amount of foreign indebtedness will approximate to at least $250,000,000.

—Outrageous.—A wretch of a husband and father writes to an editor in Providence, Rhode Island:

"If women were turned out of doors in Kansas, with no more clothes on than my wife and daughters wore when they went to a party one cold night last week, it would have been an 'outrage,' and the Journal would have had two leaders about it."

Guess he was Caudled, when his wife found it out.

—Rev. Mr. Philips, of Frederick co., has accepted a call from the German Reformed Congregation at Chambersburg.

—On a Child being told that he must be broken of a bad habit, he actually replied:—"Papa hadn't I better be mended?"

—It is a singular fact that the duel and suicide are unknown among the Turks.—They believe in predestination, and are rigidly opposed to the idea of hastening death by arsenic or gunpowder.

—Costly living.—The St. Louis Democrat says the price of board at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, has been raised to $30 per week since the assembling of the Legislature. The members receive only $21 per week.

—The Emperor of China has refused to receive a communication from President Pierce, forwarded by Dr. Parker, who is at Foo-chow-foo. A letter from the Queen of England, forwarded some time since, met with a similar fate.

—An editor in Iowa has been fined $250 for hugging a girl in meeting.—"Cheap enough!" says another of the fraternity—"we once hugged a girl in meeting, and it has cost us a thousand dollars a year ever since."

—In London there are 62 George streets, 55 Charles streets, and 45 John streets. There are 571 streets that possess but 17 names. The city authorities are now employed in reviewing the names of the streets with hope of improvement.

—Cost of Congress.—The disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for the pay and mileage of members, amounted up to last Saturday morning to $1,401,314, or over $100,000 per month for the assembling of the present Congress.

—"How are you, Smith?" said Mr. Jones. Smith pretends not to know him, and replies hesitatingly: "Sir, you have the advantage of me." "Yes," retorts Jones, "I suppose everybody has that's got common sense." Smith looks unhappy.

—Sordid—Among the applicants to the committee of council of Cincinnati for wood at half price last week was a man who is estimated to be possessed of hard cash to the amount of $40,000 or 50,000. Of course his application was refused, this wood being designed only for the "deserving poor."

—Among the applicants to the committee of Council of Cincinnati for wood at half price last week was a man who is estimated to be possessed of hard cash to the amount of $40,000 or $50,000. Of course his application was refused, this wood being designed only for the "deserving poor."

—There is a chance that Huntington the forger will soon reappear in the gay world. A New York paper says—Those who have been swindled by him are of opinion that the forger has in some manner secured upwards of $200,000, and if he fails to give them pecuniary satisfaction by spring the idea is to bring him down for trial on the other indictments."

—Something new.—The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says:—"A sail sleigh—not a sleigh for sale—made its appearance on the river ice yesterday. The motive power was the wind, which, gathered in a big sail, sent the sleigh flying like a bird across the ice. The sailor navigating it tacked about as though the craft were in the water, instead of on it. It was a popular institution during the day."

—Mary Callaghan, an Irish woman, on Wednesday evening, went to the residence of Bishop Hughes, and demanded $200, which she said the Bishop owed her.—The money was refused. On leaving, however, she was determined to have satisfaction, and stoned the house, breaking two or three of the windows. Mary was taken into custody.

—A horrible state of things exists at Springfield Ill. The inhabitants fear that the town will shortly be depopulated, as it is reported that there are but twelve marriageable women in the city, eleven of whom are already engaged! The Springfield papers are calling for reinforcements.

—Lebo, Mencar, and Wagonseller, were burnt in effigy in Baltimore on Tuesday night last.

—A good fashion.—It is getting to be the fashion in some quarters to enclose a dollar with marriage notices when sending them to the printer. The custom is a good one, and ought to prevail every where. The marriage fee to the preacher should always be accompanied with a dollar for the printer:

"Six dollars to printer and priest,
No sensible man should refuse;
Five dollars to render him blest,
And one to publish the news!"

—Fred. Meix was found in a swamp near Lyons, Illinois, frozen to death in the ice. It is supposed he came to a place in the swamp where the ice was rotten, as it was raining at the time, and breaking it, was unable to extricate himself, and so perished. When found, it was necessary to chop the body out in a large block of ice with axes, as the recent cold had frozen to a considerable depth. His head was bent downward, and his hands clasped, as in prayer.

LET 'EM RUN.—Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, whose independence raised a storm in the House, on Monday, by his resolution against the slave trade, is an original. Talking with some Southern gentleman the other day, he remarked that the fugitive slave law, about which so much fuss was making, is a considerable humbug. "Why," he said, "if a nigger runs away, one of two things is certain—either he is a mean nigger, or he's a mean master. If the nigger is mean he isn't worth catching—and if the master's mean the nigger *ought to run*."

We heard the following "good one" the other day:

An Irishman, on beholding a newly invented steam dirt excavator at work on a railroad track, gave vent to the following soliloquy:

"Arrah, but ye're an ugly-looking baste, bad luck to ye, you may puff, and blow, and throw dirt, and chate Pat out of a job, but faith and be jabers you can't drink whiskey and vote for ould Buck!"

HORRIBLE DEATH.—We learn from the Pottstown (Pa.) Ledger that a man named Peter Crow, of Douglass township, Berks co., met with a horrible death on Tuesday night of last week. He was engaged in burning lime for Mr. Jacob Bower, of that township, and it is supposed that being very cold he went to the top of the kiln to warm himself, and becoming stifled by the gas arising therefrom, fell forward upon the limestone. He was found on Wednesday morning, the clothes burned from his body, which was much charred.

FIVE PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—Five persons, a man, three women and child, were frozen to death near Monticello, Iowa, last Saturday night. They were returning from a neighbor's with a pair of horses and sleigh; they got off the road, and in crossing a hollow, the horses became detached from the sleigh, and ran off—leaving the parties in snow from five to eight feet deep. The people not returning on Tuesday morning the neighbors collected, and after a long search, the women and child were found in a willow thicket, covered with blankets, and with a large quantity of snow over them, all dead. The man was found, without his hat, frozen to death about a quarter of a mile from the women, and within forty rods of his own house. Two other men were frozen in the same neighborhood, about the same time, while returning from church. The weather has been excessively cold in Iowa.—*St. Louis News, 29th ult.*

The Greatest Wonder of the Age.

No Pay if Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment does not cure Cholera, Dysentery, Croup, Cholic, Coughs, Dyspepsia, Vomiting Mumps, Toothache, Headache, Chapped hands, Cold Feet, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Chronic Rheumatism, Swellings, Old Sores Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Pains or Weakness in the Limbs, Back and Chest. NO HUMBUG, TRY IT. Dr. Tobias has warranted his Liniment for eight years without ever having a demand for the return of the money—all that is asked is to use it according to the directions. *No one will ever be without it after once using it.* If you do not find it better than any thing you have ever tried before, *get your money returned!*

Thousands of certificates have been received speaking of its virtues. Now-a-days it is the practice to fill the papers with certificates from unknown persons, or given by those who have never used the medicine—now Dr. Tobias offers to pay 1000 dollars to any one who will prove that he ever published a false certificate during the time he has had his medicine before the public.

Call on the Agent and get a pamphlet containing genuine certificates.

As persons envious of the large sale of the Venetian Liniment have stated it is injurious to take it internally, Dr. Tobias has taken the following oath:

I, Samuel I. Tobias, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, do depose that I compound a Liniment called Venetian, and that the ingredients of which it is compounded are perfectly harmless to take internally, even in double the quantity named in the directions, accompanying each bottle.

New York, January 9th, 1856.
Sworn this day before me,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by the Druggist and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the United States.

Also for sale, Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, warranted superior to any other.

Dr. Tobias' Office, 56 Courtland street, N. York.

Also, by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg and H. S. Miller, East Berlin.
Sept. 19, 1856.—m

A DYE FOR THE HAIR.—Perfection is not attained by indolence and chance; there is no cross-lot road to universal favor. The world will not be blown like chaff into a channel indicated by imitators. Witness the first indicated fame of BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, won by watching when others slept, sustained by its intrinsic worth and truthfulness to nature. *Warranted* not to disappoint the hopes of those who use it. Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory 233 Broadway, New York. See that each box has WM. A. BATCHELOR on, or others are genuine.

THE PREVAILING COUGHS AND COLDS.—The speediest, and most popular, and only generally admitted positive cure for coughs, colds, influenza, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, soreness of the chest, tickling in the throat, &c., is Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills. They afford almost immediate relief; and the most eminent of the faculty recommend them exclusively in these diseases. To enhance their value, being coated with sugar, they have no taste whatever of medicine, so that a child can take them as easy as peppermint drops; and then again they produce not the slightest sensation of gripe or nausea. In short they are so much superior to any other known medicine that a single trial will make any person a patron of them for life; and so assured is the proprietor of this, and so confident in their never-failing virtues, that he will immediately return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give the most unlimited satisfaction.

These Pills may be had of Storekeepers in every city, town and village in the United States. Jan.9,2t

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully corrected to Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

Flour, Howard Street	$6.31 @ 0.00
Rye Flour	4.25 @ 0.00
Corn Meal	3.00 @ 0.00
Wheat white	1.55 @ 1.58
Corn, white	60 @ 62
Corn, yellow	61 @ 63
Rye, Pennsylvania	76 @ 00
Oats, Pennsylvania	45 @ 49
Clover Seed	7.25 @ 000
Timothy Seed	3.25 @ 3.50
Hay Timothy	15.00 @20.00
Hops	7 @ 14
Potatoes	70 @ 75
Bacon, Shoulders	7½ @ 9½
Bacon, Sides	10 @ 11
Bacon, Hams	11½ @ 12½
Pork, Mess	20.00 @00.00
Pork, Prime	17.00 @18.00
Beef, Mess	13.00 a 17.00
Lard, in barrels	13 a 13½
Lard, in kegs	13 a 13¼
Wool, Unwashed	24 a 26
Wool, Washed	33 a 36
Wool, Pulled	28 a 32
Wool, Fleece, common	35 a 35
Wool, Fleece, fine	50 a 50
Wool, Choice Merino	50 a 55
Butter, Western, in kegs	14 a 15
Butter, Roll	20 a 23
Cheese	10 a 11
Coffee, Rio	11¼ a 10¾
Coffee, Java	14½ a 15

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, Jan. 14, 1857.

FLOUR ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$5 75
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 30 to 1 40
RYE,	65
CORN,	60
OATS,	35
BUCKWHEAT, per bushel	62
POTATOES, per bushel	75
TIMOTHY-SEED,	3 00
CLOVER-SEED,	6 50
FLAX-SEED,	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS,	6 00

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$5 87
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 30 to 1 42
RYE, "	66
CORN, "	60
OATS, "	40
TIMOTHY-SEED, ℔ bushel,	3 00
CLOVER-SEED, "	6 50
FLAX-SEED, "	1 75
PLASTER OF PARIS, ℔ ton,	6 75

OIL CLOTH, and Carpet Bags, of all sizes for sale at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S *Cheap Hat and Shoe Store.*

LADIES Gaiters, Buckskins and Sandles for sale cheap at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

CHILDREN'S Shoes of every variety and sizes at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S, successors to W. W. Paxton.

Married.

On the 1st inst, by the Rev. Mr. ——, Mr. GEORGE H. ZIEGLER, of Darke county, Ohio, (son of Jacob Ziegler, Esq., formerly of this place,) and Miss ELENORA GREENE, of Miami county, Ohio.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Francis Netscher, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL ORNER and Miss LYDIA HARTZELL, both of Butler township.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. JOHN WEIGLE, of Huntington, and Miss REBECCA YOHE, of Tyrone township.

On the 13th inst., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Enders, Mr. FRANCIS BREIGHNER, of Mountpleasant township, and Miss ELIZABETH ALTROGGE, of Oxford township, Adams county.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. S. Grier, Mr. WM. ROSS WHITE, of Freedom township, and Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of Eli Horner, Esq., of Cumberland township.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. Roth, Mr. DAVID MOOSE, of Butler township, and Miss ELIZA JANE HOFFMAN, of Cumberland township.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB M. BUSHEY, of Butler township, and Miss LYDIA ANN WHITNIGHT, of Reading township.

On the 1st inst., at Fairfield, Jefferson co., Iowa, by the Rev. S. C. M'Cune, Mr. JACOB MEALS, of this place, and Miss MARY JANE ALEXANDER, of the former place.

Died.

On the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN ARNOLD, of Reading township, aged 62 years 1 month and 25 days.

On the 9th inst., AMANDA R., second daughter of Mr. David Larew, near York Springs, aged 19 years 2 month and 13 days.

[illegible] in Menallen township, on the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY BELL, aged 44 years 4 months and 6 days.

On the 13th of December last, in Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, Dr. J. C. BLACK, (son of Mr. Thomas Weems Black, formerly of this county,) aged 33 years.

Appeals Continued

THE Commissioners, in order to accommodate those Tax-payers who were unable to attend the recent appeals by reason of the storm, will hear Appeals for the various townships, at the Commissioner's office, on *Tuesday and Wednesday the 3d and 4th of February next*, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Collectors, who may have business with the Commissioners, will be attended to at the same time.

GEORGE MYERS,
H. A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
Commissioners.

Attest—JESSE WALTER, *Clerk.*
Jan. 23, 1857.—td

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 17th day of February next*, viz:

216. The account of John Jacobs, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Jacobs, deceased.

217. The first account of Solomon Jacobs, Administrator of the estate of Magdalena Jacobs, deceased.

218. The first and final account of George Fleck, Administrator of the estate of David Fleck, deceased.

219. The first and final account of Samuel Deardorff, Administrator of the estate of John Yeagy, sen., deceased.

220. The first account of Joseph Trimmer, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Roudebush, deceased.

WM. F. WALTER, *Register*,
per DANIEL PLANK, *Deputy*.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Jan. 23, 1856—td

GETTYSBURG
Joint Stock Association.
$20,000!
EXTENSIVE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
20,000 GIFTS
To be awarded by the Association as soon as 20,000 Engravings are sold!
MAGNIFICENT GIFTS AND VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR DISTRIBUTION:

1	Farm, 40 Acres, more or less, with large two-story House, part stone and part frame, with stone backbuilding and necessary outbuildings, and Saw Mill thereon erected, with water power for almost any purpose, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa.		3,000 00
1	House and Lot in Gettysburg,		1,500 00
1	Out Lot, near town, 5 acres,		700 00
1	Town Lot in Gettysburg,		600 00
1	do. do.		300 00
1	Tract of Land, 36 acres,		1,000 00
1	do. 20 "		600 00
2	splendid Carriages, $200 each,		400 00
1	Jenny Lind Rockaway,		200 00
2	Buggies, $75 each,		150 00
2	Gold Watches, extra fine,	$125	250 00
1	do. do.	100	100 00
2	do. do.	90	180 00
17	do. do.	60	1,020 00
15	Ladies' Gold Watches,	65	975 00
10	do. do.	60	600 00
20	Silver Watches,	30	600 00
22	do. do.	20	440 00
5	do. do.	25	125 00
10	Oil Paintings,	10	100 00
20	pair Gold Ear Rings,	2 50	50 00
5	do. do.	2	10 00
20	gold Pens,	2	40 00
25	gold Finger Rings,	2	50 00
20	gold Breast Pins,	2	40 00
3403	Apples of gold gilt,		2,505 00
1	Grain Drill,		60 00
8	Hathaway Cook Stoves,	55	440 00
10	Green Mountain Feed Cutters,		150 00
10	Plows, $12 50		125 00
2	extra Saddles, $37 50		75 00
2	sets silver-mounted Harness,	40	80 00
8498	Books of Etiquette,		500 00
1	Port Folio,		5 00
1	Rifle,		20 00
1	Wonder of the World,		2 50
3	Adventures of a Country Merchant,		7 50
5	Life hid with Christ,		25 00
2367	Family Receipt Books,		92 00
1	Silk Dress,		30 00
3000	Port Monnaies,		1575 00
2481	Lithographic prints,		445 00
20,000			20,000 00

Persons wishing to become Shareholders in the above Property, can do so by forwarding ONE DOLLAR, on receipt whereof we will send them an Engraving and certificate, which will entitle the holder thereof to one of the Gifts. As soon as the engravings are all sold notice will be given to the Shareholders, and a Convention held in Gettysburg, when a Committee will be chosen, to whom the property will be delivered, to be distributed among the Shareholders. From the growing popularity of these Joint Stock Associations, it is confidently believed that the property may be distributed among the Shareholders in a few months.

All Orders for engravings and Certificates, by mail, should be addressed to
ROBERT COBEAN, *Sec'y*,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED,
In every town and village in the United States, to sell Engravings, to whom a liberal commission will be given. All letters of inquiry, accompanied by a postage stamp, will be promptly answered.
Gettysburg, Jan. 27, 1857.—3m

ALWAYS ON HAND—Silk and Soft Hats of every description, and for sale cheap, at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
A LITERARY AND NEWS JOURNAL, FOR THE FAMILY AND FIRESIDE.
The Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

UPON the termination of the Presidential contest, now close at hand, the proprietors of the *New-York Weekly Times* intend to introduce various and extensive changes in its character, which will render it still more attractive to the great mass of the people of the United States. Its columns will then be less exclusively occupied by political news and discussions, and will be much more largely devoted to Literature, General News, and interesting Miscellaneous Reading. It will be made emphatically and especially a

Newspaper for the Family and the Fireside, Containing Literary Tales, original and selected; Biographical Notices, Sketches of Character, Letters from Abroad, Anecdotes, and generally whatever will be most entertaining and most instructive to the great mass of Newspaper readers.

Among the conspicuous attractions of the Weekly Times will be

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL,

by a popular American Author, written expressly for its columns, and abounding in interest and merit. This will be published in successive numbers, commencing about the 15th of November, and will probably be completed in six months.

The Weekly Times will also contain a series of *Letters from Europe and the East*, by one of the ablest and most popular writers in the United States,—embracing Notes of Incident, Adventure and Observation in Europe, Egypt, Arabia and the Holy Land, and forming one of the most interesting series of Foreign Sketches ever published in this country.

Besides these continuous articles, prepared expressly for the New Series of the WEEKLY TIMES, it will contain, every week, a great amount of Original Correspondence, domestic and foreign; Miscellaneous Literary Anecdotes and Sketches; Notes of Scientific Discovery; Biographical and Critical Notices; Reviews of New and valuable Books; Choice Poetry, original and selected, &c., &c., &c.

In short, it is the design of its Proprietors to spare neither expense nor labor in making it *the most interesting and desirable miscellaneous* FAMILY NEWSPAPER in the United States.

In addition to its Literary and Miscellaneous character the Weekly Times will give, in as clear and condensed form, all the News of the Day from all quarters of the world and in all departments of activity, embracing Agricultural, Commercial and Financial intelligence, prepared expressly for its columns, and for the use of those in all parts of the country who wish to be kept informed upon all these topics.

The Doings of Congress, with a synopsis of all important documents, valuable speeches, and the proceedings of the several State Legislatures.

Foreign News, as given in the letters of special Correspondents, and in extracts from the Newspaper Press of England and the Continent,—and the Miscellaneous News of Accidents, Crimes, Disasters, Personal Movements, &c., both at home and abroad.

The WEEKLY TIMES will also contain *Editorial Articles* discussing all the leading events of the day, in such a manner as shall promise to be most widely useful and instructive. In its Political Department the Times will be *wholly independent of all Political Parties*—speaking freely and boldly its own Opinions—condemning Public men and Public bodies for whatever may be wrong, and upholding and sustaining them in whatever may tend for the advancement of the public good. It will advocate equal and exact justice to all men,—the preservation of the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and the improvement of the condition of all classes by Education, Morality and Religion. It will wage no war upon any section nor countenance any infringement of the constitutional rights of any portion of our common country. But it will also resist all attempts to subordinate the general good to sectional ambition, or to undermine those great principles of Human Liberty which form the basis and foundation of our Republican Institutions. It will be moderate but firm in its tone,—seeking to convince rather than intimidate, respectful toward those who differ from it, conservative in its tendency, and devoted zealously and steadily to the elevation and advancement of the people.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be printed upon handsome paper, in clear type and in elegant style—each number containing eight pages or forty-eight columns—presenting every week a larger amount of choice Reading and News than can be obtained elsewhere at the same rate. It is designed to make it at once

The best and cheapest Family Newspaper in the United States.

It will be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:
One Copy, one year, for .... $ 2
Five Copies, one year, for 5
Twenty-five Copies, one year, for 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance, 26 cents a year.
Within the State .... 13 cents a year.
Within the United States .... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is a very large first class Daily paper, containing all the News of the Day, &c., which is sent to Subscribers by mail at SIX DOLLARS per annum. The NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a-week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 16, 1856.—2t

JUST IN TIME.—A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' GUMS, for sale cheap at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S *Cheap Hat and Shoe Store.*

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of MICHAEL REILY, Assignee of the estate and effects of MICHAEL OVERBAUGH, and Julia Ann, his wife, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., in trust for the benefit of creditors, embracing also a settlement of assigned property, exempt under the act of 9th April, 1849, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the *19th day of February next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
Proth'y office, Gettysburg,
Jan. 16, 1856.—td

THE VERY ARTICLE.—A fine lot of WINTER CAPS, for sale at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S *Cheap Hat and Shoe Store.*

Adjourned Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas will be held at Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, on *Monday the 16th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are requested to be present.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
January 16, 1857.

FOR RENT, a HOUSE. Inquire of GEORGE E. BRINGMAN.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.