Shocking Murder of a Female.

The Body Burned.—Arrest of Her Husband.—The Toledo Commercial of the 18th ult., relates the particulars of the murder of the wife of Return J. M. Ward, in Sylvania, Ohio, on the 3d ult., It appears that he had been in the habit of ill using his wife, who now left him on account of his brutality. She disappeared from his house on the 3d, and he told her his neighbors that she had left him again. His replies to questions intended to ascertain the reason for her disappearance, were not satisfactory, and suspicions were aroused. Ward's premises were, therefore, searched by his neighbors, who found most indubitable evidence that the woman had been most foully murdered, and that her body had been burnt in her own house. In a pile of ashes near the house human bones were found—an upper jaw almost entire, and pieces of a skull; also, two finger rings were also found which were recognized as those worn by Mrs. Ward.

The citizens who made the search found abundant evidence, as they thought, that the effects of Mrs. Ward had been all burnt. The lock of her trunk, pieces of dress, books and eyes, and other articles were found. The citizens searched further—They had chained the bloodhounds of law, they had been recently washed. On opening the bolster and feel the feathers were found covered with blood. Blood was also found on a mat in the upper part of the house. A minute search revealed traces of blood in other parts of the house.

Whether the woman had been stabbed or shot, they could not tell; but that she had been fiendishly murdered and her corpse burnt, they were satisfied. Ward was arrested and fully committed on a charge of murder. He is a man about forty years old, and married the deceased, who was his third wife, in Adrian, Michigan, some time last summer.

A Bloody Tragedy.

Attempt at Murder and Suicide.—A shocking event occurred in Cincinnatti on Monday morning about half-past four o'clock, whereby a man in a temporary fit of insanity, after an attempt to take the life of his wife, nearly succeeded in his hard from his body. The Commercial of Tuesday gives the following particulars:

Michael Gold lived nearly opposite the canal, with his wife and three two children. A cooper by trade, he was always recognized as a sober, industrious man, and a careful provider for his family. About a week since he was thrown out of employment, but previous, to this he had been occasionally subject to a slight aberration of mind, which since he had left work appeared to increase. Yesterday morning, at the hour above stated, he complained of being in a little unwell and expressed a purpose of going out, from which he was dissuaded by his wife. He then got out of bed and went to a chest at the further end of the room, which he opened and took therefrom a razor and a knife, and returned to his bed. Upon being asked what he wanted to do with them, he replied that he intended to cut some hoop. The woman, however, is in an orange grove in the eyes which terrified his wife, and springing from the bed she hastened towards him in time to catch his arm as he was about making a dash at his throat with the razor. Upon this she plunged the knife which he had in his left hand from the right side of her shoulder, and at the same time cut her hand with the razor. The poor woman fortunately escaped the room to cause the noise to that of a neighbor, when the wretched man perpetrated the act of self-destruction, by drawing the blade of the razor across his throat, cutting through the jugular, and almost severing the head from the body. Upon the arrival of the coroner at the house in question, the gentleman gave the inquest in the horrid affair, the room was entered, he was found lying upon the floor, with his head resting upon the edge of a tub.

The bloody drama created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and the coroner was sent for, who, after summoning a jury, proceeded to examine into the particulars, which transpired in accordance with the above facts, as rendered. Mrs. Gold was yesterday considered in a very precarious state, although hopes were entertained that the wound would not prove mortal.

Front Trap.—Near Troy, Bedford county, Pa., lately, a woman had been annoyed by the mysterious disappearance of her butter from the premises, without being able to detect the thief. At last she procured a quantity of strychnine and worked it into a batch of fresh butter. This she placed where it would be taken by the thief. A few days thereafter two children of a boarding house keeper fell suddenly ill and died, and several of the boarders fell sick, and were, at last accounts, in extreme danger. The woman was immediately arrested, and lodged in Towanda jail.

Hogs Living in Snow.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Chainbridge, R. I., fed out three fat hogs to be slaughtered, and while he and his assistants were butchering one the two others completely disappeared, and nothing could be found of them for six weeks; at length they were discovered within forty rods of the spot; they had subsisted under the snow upon what they could find there, and upon their own fat, of which each had lost about one hundred pounds.

A Horrid Murder in Iowa.—Mr Briggs, of Delaware county, Iowa, was most brutally murdered by his wife on the night of January 9. It seems they had lived very unhappily together for some time, and at the time of the murder occurred different beds. The heads of the beds were at some distance from each other, and also, during his sleep, deliberately chopped his head with an axe in a most frightful manner. The blow inflicted a deep cut from directly into the brain over the left eye, extending to the top of the head. Two others were on the right of the skull, causing immediate insensibility, though he retained life for about eighteen hours. The unfortunate wife was rendered more painful by the fact that the woman expected hourly to smother the new relation of mother, which the injury frustrated.

Man Cut into Three Meat.—The train of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, which arrived here at one o'clock P. M. on Friday, ran over a man who was asleep near and a half miles below this city. He was lying upon the track in a state of intoxication, and before he can could be stopped the train was upon him, absolutely cutting him into fragments.—His head and body were lying upon one side of the track, his arms on the other side, and his legs in another place. The spectacle was shocking to behold. He had a whisky bottle in his pocket at the time of his death.—*Sandusky Post.*

When Lady Adam reign in Paradise he said, "Darlinck, I will be amiable, speak to her husband. "Tell he got a wife," calmly answered the husband.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 6, 1857.

D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR.

☞ The call for a Union State Convention, issued by the Republican and American members of the Legislature, to meet in Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, meets with a very favorable response throughout the State. A disposition seems to be manifested by a few Presses, which last fall lost us the State by their opposition to a Union Electoral Ticket, to play the same game again. A cordial union of all the opponents of Locofocoism is desirable. We believe such a union could be effected on honorable basis, if the extremists on both sides were actuated by a disposition to conciliate by mutual concession. We have not a particle of doubt that a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania are hostile to the principles and policy avowed by the Foreign party. Why throw away the certainty of victory by useless dissensions?

☞ The following was the vote in the U. States Senate, last week, by which that body struck out of the Minnesota bill the section limiting the right of suffrage to "citizens" of the U. States:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bell, of New Hampshire; Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Green, Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Shart, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Walker, Wilson and Yulee—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell, of Tennessee; Benjamin, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Chase, Crittenden, Evans, Fish, Hunter, Kennedy, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, of Tennessee; Mason, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, Stuart and Thompson, of Kentucky—24.

It is a matter of regret that such men as Seward, Hale, Trumbull and Wilson, should be found side by side with Cass, Douglas, Bigler, Toombs and other leaders of the Foreign party, in thus tendering to Foreign influence. The effect of the vote is to allow every resident of Minnesota—native or foreigner—naturalized or unnaturalized—to participate in the formation of a State Constitution, and the forming of a Government for the people of Minnesota, is to an extent upon the effective franchise without any possible excuse. Native born American citizens are put under jeopardy for a period of 21 years, before they are invested with this privilege. It is bad enough to deprive them of the right of citizens, by investing them with the same privilege on five years tutelage. But this thing of placing upon equality with native born American citizens, the hordes of immigrants who but yesterday landed upon our shores—strangers alike to our institutions and established institutions—with the "rich brogue" of their vernacular still fresh upon their lips, and love for the priest-ridden institutions of their fatherland still fresh in their hearts—many of them just from the Jails and Lazer-houses of Europe, and others the sworn vassals of a powerful and anti-Republican Religious Dispotism—is making a mockery of the elective franchise, and sporting with the cherished institutions of this great Republic. If the Republican leaders intend to commit themselves to a policy of this kind, their party will be a short-lived one. We hope to see better counsels prevail.

Affairs in Kansas.

☞ Later advices from Kansas do not differ materially from the first published accounts of the recent affray, resulting from the gross insult of Sherrod, a Pro-Slavery ruffian, upon Gov. Geary. The Territorial Council passed resolutions denouncing the assault upon the Governor; but the House, which is in the complete control of the Border Ruffians, sustained him.—Jones (the individual who shot Sherrod) is not the Governor's Secretary. He is from this State, and went out with Gov. Geary. He has been held in $5000 bail to answer.

The Border Ruffians not only refuse to yield the least of the outrageous legislation, but seem disposed to add another outrage in their efforts to crush out Freedom. The bill repealing the obnoxious Gag oaths, which had passed the Council on recommendation of Gov. Geary, was rejected in the House by an almost unanimous vote. The same body has passed a law declaring resistance to the territorial laws *punishable with death!*

HONOR TO DR. KANE.—Probably the death of no one individual for some years, has called *forth* such general and warm testimonials of regard as the death of Dr. Kane, the celebrated Arctic explorer. Resolutions eulogistic of his genius and personal worth and expressive of profound regret at his early death, have been passed by nearly all the State Legislatures now in session; while the various cities and towns through which his remains are expected to pass on their way from Havana, where he died, are preparing for suitable demonstrations of regard.—Last week our own Legislature passed a series of appropriate resolutions, and a public meeting in Philadelphia has determined to erect a monument over his remains. The biography of this death will doubtless call forth similar tributes in England, where his exploits are as familiar as Sir John Franklin are warmly appreciated.

The Romish and the Southern Democratic Inquisitions.

The most important result of the recent political revolution in Spain (says the Honesdale Democrat,) is the re-establishment of the Inquisition. Perhaps no more cogent evidence could be adduced to show that the Catholic Church waits on political power, and that it is ever the same, the progress of ages in civil and religious liberty producing no modifying effect upon it.

In this connection it is not amiss briefly to notice the development of the inquisitorial function in the Church.

Before the conversion of Constantine the Great, the Bishops alone examined into doctrines, and punished heresy with excommunication; but after the Emperors became Christian, they ordained that such as were excommunicated should be also banished and forfeit their estates. This continued till about the year 800, when the power of the western Bishops was enlarged to the authority of citing persons to their courts, both to convict and punish them by imprisonment, penances and death. In the twelfth century, heresy, as it was then called, was much increased, and the Inquisition arose in the prosecution of the Albigenses and Waldenses.—It was instituted by Pope Innocent III, in 1215.

This pontiff was a man of great purity of character and of considerable literary attainments. As the part he took to support, was rather political than ecclesiastical, so was his conduct actuated rather by the daring ambition of a statesman, than the benevolent zeal of a monk.

At the time of the Reformation conference, when it became obvious that no conclusion could be arrived at with the professors of this new tenets, and that even in Italy, disputes had arisen concerning the sacrament, while doubts as regarded purgatory and other points of great moment in the Roman ritual were awakening among the people, Pope Innocent one day inquired of Cardinal Caraffa, "what remedy could be devised for these evils?" The Cardinal replied, that a thoroughly searching inquisition was the only one sure to be efficient, and his opinion was supported by John Alvarez de Toledo, Cardinal of Burgos.

The old Dominican inquisition had long fallen to decay; the choice of inquisitors was committed to the monastic orders, and it sometimes happened that those men of the very opinions they were appointed to suppress. The primitive form had been so far departed from in Spain, that a supreme tribunal of the Inquisition had been established for that country, and Torquemada Burgos were both old Dominicans, zealots for the purity of Catholicism, holding stern and gloomy views of moral rectitude, in their own livesrigidly austere, and immoverable in their purpose. It was then advised the Pope to establish a supreme tribunal of the Inquisition in Rome, universal in its jurisdiction, and on which all others should depend. "As St. Peter," exclaimed Caraffa, "rebuked the first heresiarchs in other place than Rome, so must the successors of Peter destroy all the heresies of the whole world in Rome."

By papal edict six Cardinals were appointed Commissioners of the Apostolic See, with full power, general and universal in matters of faith on both sides the Alps.

Not merely were the opinions of persons inquired into, but doctrines contained in books. It was decreed that no book, whether new or of old, and whatever its contents, should for the future be printed without permission from the Inquisitors. Booksellers were enjoined to send in catalogues of their stocks, and to sell nothing without authority. The officers of customs also received orders to deliver no package, whether of printed books or manuscripts, to its address, without first laying them before the Inquisitors. This gradually gave rise to an Index of prohibited books, of which the first examples were set in Lucrain and Paris.

From the first and throughout incentive Sarzen, the Inquisition was used, not only as an instrument for enforcing theologic uniformity, at least so far as relates to outward expression, but was used as a means of gratifying political and personal hate. Men and women were constantly denounced as holding heretical opinions through revenge. Husbands, anxious to be rid of wives, and wives anxious to be rid of husbands, complained of them as heretics and had them either executed or consigned to perpetual dungeons. The same tendency exists latently now in all societies; for nothing is more common, when other means of destroying the influence or happiness of individuals fail, to accuse them of holding heterodox opinions on religious subjects, and thus reduce them to a sort of social ostracism.

It remained for Gregory IX. in a Council held at Toulouse in 1229, to give the Inquisition its final form.

The punishment, often by burning alive, of heretics, was called an Auto de Fe. This is styled an act of faith, and is co-eval with the Inquisition. Not less than one hundred thousand victims of the Inquisition were put to death. One of the last exhibitions of this kind was at Goa in 1787, where twenty persons perished. Although the faggot is not now employed in the work of death, yet the power of the Holy Office is still exercised with great severity.

—In the fifteen Slave States of the American confederacy, the democrats have in active operation a political Inquisition, as pervasive in its reach and as cruel in its inflictions as the Romish Inquisition.—Its design is substantially the same—to aid despotism and suppress liberty. This Inquisition is organized in secrets, and its officers and agents are only known to the public when they have occasion to exercise their functions.

When Underwood of Shannadoah attended the Republican National Convention, the Southern Democratic Inquisition instantly proceeded to inquire, and he was compelled to abandon his family and property, and betake himself to the North, in order to save his life. When Strickland, the bookseller of Mobile, was discovered to have furnished a few of his customers with the Life of Fred. Douglass, the Democratic Inquisition was speedily brought to bear upon him, and he was forced to abandon all he had and escape in hot haste. It deserves observation, moreover, that one of the chief officers of the Mobile branch of the Inquisition is Dr. J. G. Nott, who aspires to the dignity and importunity of a philosopher, and who, in his famous work, "The Types of Mankind," has avowed opinions, totally subversive of Christianity, in profound contempt of popular opinion. When Standard of Norfolk exercised his right of suffrage in voting for Fremont and Dayton, the Democratic Inquisition took his case into hand, and nothing but the occurrence of a fire in the city enabled him to take his departure for the North, thus escaping the fangs of the terrorists.—When Hedrick ventured to express his preference for Fremont over the other presidential candidates, the Democratic Inquisitors made him at once forsake his professional chair and the State of North Carolina. When the Republican popularity assembled in Baltimore to form an electoral ticket, the tools of Democratic Inquisitors burst in and swept them out as with a flood. All over those fifteen slave States this Democratic Inquisition has created the postmasters into agents for suppressing the circulation of such newspapers as dare say in plain English that Freedom is better than Bondage.

In view of these facts, and many more of like import which we have not space to mention, it is not wonderful that in this country Democracy and Popery have made a large offensive and defensive, designing to stand or fall together.

The End of the Pierce Dynasty.

☞ Tuesday last ended the official career of Franklin Pierce, as President of the United States. No man ever was elevated to that exalted station under more favorable circumstances, or enjoyed better opportunities to endear himself to the American people, by adhering sacredly to the principles and carrying the bonds of the Union; yet no one ever more abused the privileges enjoyed, and more signally failed in winning a fame for himself, and promoting harmony and concord among the jarring elements of his country. No man ever was elected with greater unanimity, and none ever retired, except the ingrate Tyler, who had the approving smile of a less number of those who aided his elevation.

Gen. Pierce may be an honest, well-meaning man; but, called to an office for which he was unqualified, his Administration has been but a series of blunders, as might have been expected, and he now goes out of power, amid the reproaching smile of a less number of those who aided his elevation.

Mr. Buchanan announces his determination not to be a candidate for re-election, and promises his best efforts to promote the honor and welfare of the country.—He endorses the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—lauds the Kansas Nebraska act, and denounces the agitation of the Slavery question—favors a reduction of the Tariff—thinks a military road to California ought to be constructed—professes a desire to cultivate peace with all nations, but hints at the possibility of an expansion of our territorial limits, in which contingency, if peacefully effected, no nation will be allowed to interfere. In other words, if we want to annex Cuba—England and France must play hands off. We will give the inaugural address in full next week.

PERFORATED STAMPS.—The

Postmaster General, has recently introduced an improvement in the postage stamps, which according to the Philadelphia Ledger, adds greatly to the public convenience. He has had them prepared on sheets with perforation around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or even a scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement, there is greater security that the stamp will adhere to the letter; for the points of rough edge left by the perforation will hold the stamp much more firmly than one of the risk of the edge turning up when it is continuous.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A perfect facsimile of a check on a Buffalo bank was photographed a few days since, presented to the paying teller, and by him inspected without hesitation. The result of this test shows the necessity of an admixture of colors in checks, as well as in bank notes, to thwart the evils which this discovery might otherwise lead to.

☞ The Loodoco State Convention, in session at Harrisburg, on Monday and Tuesday, nominated the following candidates.

For Governor—Gen. Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming county.

For Canal Commissioner—Hon. Morrison Strickland, of Chester county.

For Supreme Judge—Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia.

An active contest had been going on for some time in the ranks of the Opposition for the honor of these nominations—especially for that of Governor.—The nomination of Gen. Wm. F. Packer, of Sam. Black, of Pittsburg, and Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia, was close for some twenty ballots, the friends of each stubbornly clinging to their favorite. On the 24th ballot Packer carried off the prize, the vote standing—Packer 68, Witte 51, Black 14. Gen. Packer is a man of pretty fair ability—has been in the Canal Board, and largely concerned in the management of the Public Works. We don't suppose the thieves connected with those Works, who have been robbing the State year after year, will take his nomination very hard.

Judge STRICKLAND is an old politician. He has been raising hard for years to get his hands into the Public Treasury, and is at last successful. He was nominated on second ballot—Strickland 89, Lowry 33, Scattering 11.

The Supreme Judge is now on the Supreme Bench. He is a pretty adroit politician, and notwithstanding all active opposition in the ranks of his party, he managed his cards sufficiently well to secure a nomination sufficiently backed by the influence of School Directors, or in a failure of the system tried.

Resolved, That the "Academy" in Petersburg will not be established, if it will not exceed in cost Two Hundred Dollars, is hereby sufficient for the purposes of a School-house. And that the said School Directors be authorized and instructed to the trustees of said Academy, to lease said buildings to them for any term of years *free of rent*—the trustees of said Academy taking the determination to build a new school-house a large majority of the tax-payers of the township; have acted either through ignorance or under which the tax-laboring, and died on Friday, the 20th inst., after an illness of little more than a week. He was buried on the following Sunday, at Shepherdstown Division, Sons of Temperance.

☞ On Tuesday week the people of Coburg, Canada, were favored with a most beautiful display of Northern Light, it is stated, houses, steamers, and even men, on the opposite shore, (a distance of sixty-five miles) were plainly visible. The phenomenon lasted about an hour.

TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and unwearing research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery—the Hair Restorative; the only article that has been completely successful in restoring hair to the bald, preventing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the grey-headed to more than the original beauty; it will in most cases, in a beautiful manner, having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and pliable, and invigorate the hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and management of the hair; perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can have any way we choose; how important then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, with its natural color elegantly preserved to a venerable old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—*Daily Iowa State Gazette.*

March6,1m

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—The great and principal characteristics of *Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor* consist:

1st. Of its never failing and unique property, as a remedy, to relieve the most violent and excruciating pain instantly, and rapidly to the most dangerous inflammations. Its great power to alleviate the pains of burns and scalds, and to heal the same, in so incredibly short a space of time and so will appear from the few testimonials hereunto annexed, that it is a remedy for pain, a remedy that is all cases of external injury, the pain of which is intolerable, and of a burning and parts, and therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its efficacious properties neutralize the poison that may lurk in the system, and will, if applied in time, in most cases, rapidly allayed and the reduction of his wife.

After the foundation design was accomplished, it was the intention of the author of its achievement, naming none, place, &c., so circumscribed as to force behind the veil of his venom. The author injured husband, instead of shooting the seducer through the heart or beating him to death with a club, he sent him home and confessed to him with the wife, who, after repeated and persistent denials, seeing that her husband was in possession of the guilt, at length admitted her participation in the iniquity. The result, of course, is that the family is all that his countenance had to change against him, he might claim and be entitled to their sympathy; but, alas! he has not only been a weak and imbecile Chief Magistrate, but he deliberately falsified his pledges upon which he was elected by so large a vote of his countrymen. He came into office solemnly pledged to regard and to treat the compromise measures of 1850 as a finality of the slavery question. But for that pledge, he never could have been elected. How he performed it, we need not *say*. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise tells the tale. By favoring that measure and securing its passage, he not only violated the pledge upon which he was elected, but stirred up the bitter waters of sectional strife, and brought upon the country all the animosity which now excites one section against the other. But we will not pursue the subject. Speak not evil of the dead, is a maxim which may with all its force be applied to Gen. Pierce. He is now a mere private citizen, without power of patronage, and because he will be looked upon by his countrymen as a living monument of the folly of misguided ambition, associated with vaulting incompetency.—*Daily News.*

STILL IN AFFLICTION.—The leaders of the Foreign party are yet in sore affliction, and find no balm for their wounded souls. They groan audibly, and mutter melodious upon the Know Nothings. Curing affords a slight temporary relief, but the remedy has to be applied very frequently. It is a melancholy reflection that,

"Curses stick now,
Could they kill with curling!
By heaven I know of eleven heads in Harrisburg
Would soon be blasted."

Old Mrs. Murphy recommends catnip tea and mallet shirt, which she says she knows is good in cholicky pains.

☞ Our exchanges to the North and East speak of the Gale of last Sunday and Monday as the heaviest of the season.—At New York, Boston and throughout New England snow fell, with much drifting.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Friday last till Tuesday next, to enable the Democracy to attend the Inauguration ceremonies, &c.

☞ The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in Baltimore on Tuesday last.

Inauguration of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated on Wednesday with the usual ceremonies.—The city of Washington was densely crowded, and the display of military is said to have been unusually brilliant. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice, Taney in front of the Capitol.—Mr. Buchanan, in accordance with custom read a Brief inaugural address. It is a plain, business document, free from the highfalutin bombast which characterized Pierce's inaugural, but thoroughly partisan in tone.

Mr. Buchanan announces his determination not to be a candidate for re-election, and promises his best efforts to promote the honor and welfare of the country.—He endorses the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—lauds the Kansas Nebraska act, and denounces the agitation of the Slavery question—favors a reduction of the Tariff—thinks a military road to California ought to be constructed—professes a desire to cultivate peace with all nations, but hints at the possibility of an expansion of our territorial limits, in which contingency, if peacefully effected, no nation will be allowed to interfere. In other words, if we want to annex Cuba—England and France must play hands off. We will give the inaugural address in full next week.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 6.

Religious Services for the next Sabbath.

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

☞ We understand that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, on the third Sabbath of March, (15th).

Christ Church, (Lutheran.)—Services in the morning and evening—morning Rev. Prof. Mahlenberg; evening, Rev. Dr. Schaeffer.

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

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services morning and evening.

German Reformed Church.—No services.

Associate Reformed Church.—Services morning, Rev. Mr. Warner.

Catholic Church.—Services.

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

COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The members of the County Committee are requested to meet at the office of A. G. McCreary, Esq., in this place, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements for the appointment of delegates to the Union State Convention.

☞ Dr. Swaro having resigned the office of Physician to the Poor-House, the Board of Directors, on Monday last, appointed Dr. H. S. Huber to that post.

☞ *Professor* Simons, Chiropodist, Mahlerville, Duchess County, New York, professes to have made an important discovery in Agriculture, by which land can be rendered much more productive, and yielding a large majority of the tax-payers of the township; have acted either through ignorance or worthy motives—thereby rendering unpopular the system of public School Directors, and during themselves unfit to hold the position they occupy.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Huntingtown, having lost confidence in the ability and integrity of the present School Directors, and directors; do now request them to resign forthwith, and we will in the meantime endeavor to get a School-house in shape to enable us to vegetate at all. When I stated some difficulties in the way of such a result, the gentleman said he thought it would be a great difficulty in the way, and that was the progress of Protestant sentiment among the Dutch. Upon this I ventured to say that they would devise some means to put a stop to that!"

SHOT BY HIS MASTER.—The Concord (N.-C.) Gazette states that a negro boy named Gilford Packer carried off the prize the vote standing—Packer 68, Witte 51, Black 14. Gep. PACKER is a man of pretty fair ability—has been in the Canal Board, and largely concerned in the management of the Public Works. We don't suppose the thieves connected with those Works, who have been robbing the State year after year, will take his nomination very hard.

Judge STRICKLAND is an old politician. He has been raising hard for years to get his hands into the Public Treasury, and is at last successful. He was nominated on second ballot—Strickland 89, Lowry 33, Scattering 11.

The Supreme Judge is now on the Supreme Bench. He is a pretty adroit politician, and notwithstanding all active opposition in the ranks of his party, he managed his cards sufficiently well to secure a nomination sufficiently backed by the influence of School Directors, or in a failure of the system tried.

Resolved, That the "Academy" in Petersburg will not be established, if it will not exceed in cost Two Hundred Dollars, is hereby sufficient for the purposes of a School-house. And that the said School Directors be authorized and instructed to the trustees of said Academy, to lease said buildings to them for any term of years *free of rent*—the trustees of said Academy taking the determination to build a new school-house a large majority of the tax-payers of the township; have acted either through ignorance or worthy motives—thereby rendering unpopular the system of public School Directors, and during themselves unfit to hold the position they occupy.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Huntingtown, having lost confidence in the ability and integrity of the present School Directors, and directors; do now request them to resign forthwith, and we will in the meantime endeavor to get a School-house in shape to enable us to vegetate at all. When I stated some difficulties in the way of such a result, the gentleman said he thought it would be a great difficulty in the way, and that was the progress of Protestant sentiment among the Dutch. Upon this I ventured to say that they would devise some means to put a stop to that!"

SHOT BY HIS MASTER.—The Concord (N.-C.) Gazette states that negro boy named Gilford Packer carried off the prize the vote standing—Packer 68, Witte 51, Black 14. Gep. PACKER is a man of pretty fair ability—has been in the Canal Board, and largely concerned in the management of the Public Works. We don't suppose the thieves connected with those Works, who have been robbing the State year after year, will take his nomination very hard.

Judge STRICKLAND is an old politician. He has been raising hard for years to get his hands into the Public Treasury, and is at last successful. He was nominated on second ballot—Strickland 89, Lowry 33, Scattering 11.

The Supreme Judge is now on the Supreme Bench. He is a pretty adroit politician, and notwithstanding all active opposition in the ranks of his party, he managed his cards sufficiently well to secure a nomination sufficiently backed by the influence of School Directors, or in a failure of the system tried.

Resolved, That the "Academy" in Petersburg will not be established, if it will not exceed in cost Two Hundred Dollars, is hereby sufficient for the purposes of a School-house. And that the said School Directors be authorized and instructed to the trustees of said Academy, to lease said buildings to them for any term of years *free of rent*—the trustees of said Academy taking the determination to build a new school-house a large majority of the tax-payers of the township; have acted either through ignorance or worthy motives—thereby rendering unpopular the system of public School Directors, and during themselves unfit to hold the position they occupy.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Huntingtown, having lost confidence in the ability and integrity of the present School Directors, and directors; do now request them to resign forthwith, and we will in the meantime endeavor to get a School-house in shape to enable us to vegetate at all. When I stated some difficulties in the way of such a result, the gentleman said he thought it would be a great difficulty in the way, and that was the progress of Protestant sentiment among the Dutch. Upon this I ventured to say that they would devise some means to put a stop to that!"

☞ The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English progenitors, but indeed of all other nations has become too tangible to be disputed. It was conspicuous at the World's Fair in London, but recent events have brought all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We refer to the Reaper in vessels, railroads, telegraphs and manufactures by power. We are reminded of this subject by the Chemistry and Medicine, as we have long beat the rest of mankind. A new and practical proof of this superiority is shown in the fact that the principle remedies of the allied armies of the East are furnished from the Chemist's shop of our own countryman. Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell. The Billing pills for the prevention of Cholera, *Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills*, for both the lung and sore forces in Turkey. His medicines have been tried and approved by those in power who have found them the most reliable which they had produced for the emergency. Our soldiers have been supplied. —*N. Y. City Times.* March6,1t

☞ A Retired Merchant Drudged.—On Wednesday evening Alderman Elias was sent for to perform a marriage ceremony in the south-eastern section of Philadelphia, and when he arrived at the place he found the groom to be an old man, having a large family residing on Arch street, and the bride to be a young lady of 25 years, in desperate circumstances, persistently speaking. The old man, who is reported to be wealthy, had been drugged, as is supposed, by the female, and the ceremony was the Alderman refused to perform the ceremony. In order not to excite suspicion, he told the parties he would call back to his office to get a certificate, and instead of procuring the blank document he sent an officer to the place and had the old man taken away.

Death of a Temperance Lecturer.—Capt. William Merrill, a temperance lecturer, and author of the celebrated "Merrill's Compromise—lauds the Kansas Nebraska act, and denounces the agitation of the Slavery question—favors a reduction of the Tariff—thinks a military road to California ought to be constructed—professes a desire to cultivate peace with all nations, but hints at the possibility of an expansion of our territorial limits, in which contingency, if peacefully effected, no nation will be allowed to interfere. In other words, if we want to annex Cuba—England and France must play hands off. We will give the inaugural address in full next week.

PERFORATED STAMPS.—The Postmaster General, has recently introduced an improvement in the postage stamps, which according to the Philadelphia Ledger, adds greatly to the public convenience. He has had them prepared on sheets with perforation around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or even a scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement, there is greater security that the stamp will adhere to the letter; for the points of rough edge left by the perforation will hold the stamp much more firmly than one of the risk of the edge turning up when it is continuous.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A perfect facsimile of a check on a Buffalo bank was photographed a few days since, presented to the paying teller, and by him inspected without hesitation. The result of this test shows the necessity of an admixture of colors in checks, as well as in bank notes, to thwart the evils which this discovery might otherwise lead to.

☞ The Loodoco State Convention, in session at Harrisburg, on Monday and Tuesday, nominated the following candidates.

For Governor—Gen. Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming county.

For Canal Commissioner—Hon. Morrison Strickland, of Chester county.

For Supreme Judge—Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia.

An active contest had been going on for some time in the ranks of the Opposition for the honor of these nominations—especially for that of Governor.—The nomination of Gen. Wm. F. Packer, of Sam. Black, of Pittsburg, and Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia, was close for some twenty ballots, the friends of each stubbornly clinging to their favorite. On the 24th ballot Packer carried off the prize, the vote standing—Packer 68, Witte 51, Black 14. Gep. PACKER is a man of pretty fair ability—has been in the Canal Board, and largely concerned in the management of the Public Works. We don't suppose the thieves connected with those Works, who have been robbing the State year after year, will take his nomination very hard.

Judge STRICKLAND is an old politician. He has been raising hard for years to get his hands into the Public Treasury, and is at last successful. He was nominated on second ballot—Strickland 89, Lowry 33, Scattering 11.

The Supreme Judge is now on the Supreme Bench. He is a pretty adroit politician, and notwithstanding all active opposition in the ranks of his party, he managed his cards sufficiently well to secure a nomination sufficiently backed by the influence of School Directors, or in a failure of the system tried.

Resolved, That the "Academy" in Petersburg will not be established, if it will not exceed in cost Two Hundred Dollars, is hereby sufficient for the purposes of a School-house. And that the said School Directors be authorized and instructed to the trustees of said Academy, to lease said buildings to them for any term of years *free of rent*—the trustees of said Academy taking the determination to build a new school-house a large majority of the tax-payers of the township; have acted either through ignorance or worthy motives—thereby rendering unpopular the system of public School Directors, and during themselves unfit to hold the position they occupy.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Huntingtown, having lost confidence in the ability and integrity of the present School Directors, and directors; do now request them to resign forthwith, and we will in the meantime endeavor to get a School-house in shape to enable us to vegetate at all. When I stated some difficulties in the way of such a result, the gentleman said he thought it would be a great difficulty in the way, and that was the progress of Protestant sentiment among the Dutch. Upon this I ventured to say that they would devise some means to put a stop to that!"

☞ A Costly Wardrobe.—Mr. McMahon, who recently made such a miserable failure as an actress, at the Buffalo, New York and Boston theatres, still maintains his name for the stage. He says, he finds in theatrical talents she makes up in personal appearance, her wardrobe is and to be the most splendid and magnificent ever seen upon the American stage. In some characters she displays diamonds to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

☞ Singular cause of suicide.—A prisoner in the Philadelphia penitentiary, sentenced to solitary confinement, was found dead in his cell. A steam pipe passing through the cell to warm it had burst, and as no cry of help could be heard by the keeper, to save himself from being cooked to death the poor man cut his throat.

☞ Baker P. Lee, Esq., at present one of the editors of the Norfolk News, is about assuming the editorial chair of the Richmond Enquirer, recently vacated by Roger A. Pryor, Esq.

Judge Wilmot.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in noticing the arrival of Judge Wilmot at that place, says:

"The friends of Judge Wilmot will make great efforts to get his consent to become the opposition candidate for Congress; and we hope that he may be prevailed upon to accept that nomination. He would not only poll the heaviest vote of the opposition party to the slave driving Democracy, but would make a Governor around whom every lover of freedom would rally. Let us have Mr. Wilmot as the standard bearer of the flag of freedom in the next campaign; and his name, reputation and services will rally 10 or 20 acts of Harness, one set of Blacksmith tools, 2,000 Spokes, 1 re-plate Horse and Pipe, a large Well Rope, a lot of old tire and iron, and a variety of other articles.

☞ Proposals will be given and terms made known by JOHN L. TATE.

March 6, 1857.—4t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Adams County, to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob Bell, Administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of John Miller, late of Conewago township, Adams county, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, take notice that he will attend at his office in said Township, on Saturday the 28th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day.

W. L. CAMPBELL, *Aud'r.*

Feb. 27, 1857.—3t

NEW GOODS

THE Cash System—35 years experience in the Credit business has satisfied me that it will do, and I have now determined to adopt the Cash System—and offer the following Goods for Cash or Produce only:

CHEAP CLOTHS

Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Olive, &c. Fancy Over coatings, Beaver Cloths, Peter Shams, Satinets, Cassimeres, and every variety of colors, Cassinetts, Velvet Cords, Jeans and Linsseys, Satin and Velvet Vestings, Merinoes, Delaines, Muslin Delaines, Alpacas Calicoes, Gingham, &c., with every variety of Ladies goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Clothing in great variety, well made and cheap.

GREY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR, Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin, by W. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1859, and over 50,000 applications have been made for the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. It produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is *warranted* not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold and applied (in private, rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Bro