composition and, instead of chanting to the spirits of the winds, and clouds, and mountains, the have become furious raisers, who frequently claim to be possessed by the Holy Ghost. The human beings, the change, incomplete, as it is, is nevertheless to their endless profit; but as objects of interest to the traveller, it has been to their detriment. It would be far more picturesque to observe a network of Lapland witches than a prayer meeting of shouting converts, yet the friend of the race could help rejoicing to see the latter substituted for the former. In proportion, therefore, as the Laplps have been enlightened (like all other savage tribes,) they have become less interesting. Nothing nearly all that is imposing in the habits of life, they have lost the only poetic attire which could persuade one to endure the inconveniences of a closer acquaintance.

I have said that the conversion of the Lapps was, in some respects, the exhibition of one form of superstition for another. A large exemplification of this fact, which presented too great a contrast not to strike the North, took place in Kautokeino four years ago. Through the proselyting of Lestadius and other learned missionaries, a spiritual epidemic, manifested itself in the form of visions, trances and angelic appearances, broke out among the Lapps. It infected the whole country, and gave rise to numerous disturbances and ordinations. Here, it was an interesting fact, one of the congregations to arise during church service, declare that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost, and call upon those present to listen to his revelations. The former Landsmann arrested the most prominent of the offenders, and published them with fine and imprisonment. This begot feelings of hatred on the part of the Lapps, which soon ripened into a conspiracy. The plot was discovered during the Summer months, when the Lapps descended toward the Norwegian coast with their herds of reindeer.

A Dane, who had been stationed, from the lips of Pastor Hvoslef, who was then stationed here, and was also one of the prisoners, attracted my attention the one morning in October, when the inhabitants were returning from their summer wanderings, he was startled by the appearance of the resident merchant's wife, who rushed into his house in a frantic manner, declaring that her husband was murdered. He fancied that the woman was bewildered by some sudden fright, and, in order to quiet her, walked over to the merchant's house. Here he found the unfortunate man lying dead upon the floor, with a band of about twenty Lapps, headed by the principal fanatics, were forcing the house of the Tendsmann, upon they immediately dispatched with their knives and clubs. They then seized the pastor and his wife, beat them severely with bludgeons, and threatened them with death unless they would acknowledge the divine mission of the so-called Lestadius.

The greater part of the day passed in uncertainty and terror, but toward evening appeared a band of friendly Lapps from the neighboring villages, who, after having received information through legitimate and trustworthy channels, of the conspiracy, hastened to the rescue. A fight ensued, in which the conspirators were defeated, the prisoners delivered from their hands. The friendly Lapps, unable to take charge of all the criminals, and fearful lest some of them might escape during the night, adopted the alternative of beating every one of them so thoroughly that they were all found the next morning in the same place where they had been left the evening before. They were tried at Altenfiord, and two ringleaders sentenced, and a number of the others sent to the penitentiary at Christiania. This disturbance was the last attempt to drive the spirits of the winds, and clouds, and mountains, the have become furious raisers, who frequently claim to be possessed by the Holy Ghost. The human beings, the change, incomplete, as it is, is nevertheless to their endless profit; but as objects of interest to the traveller, it has been to their detriment. It would be far more picturesque to observe a network of Lapland witches than a prayer meeting of shouting converts, yet no friend of the race could help rejoicing to see the latter substituted for the former. In proportion, therefore, as the Lapps have been enlightened (like all other savage tribes,) they have become less interesting. Nothing nearly all that is imposing in the habits of life, they have lost the only poetic attire which could persuade one to endure the inconveniences of a closer acquaintance.

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wife, with a pipe in her mouth, squatted down on the hide which served for a bed and looked at me with amiable curiosity. I contemplated them for a while with my eyes full of tears (the smoke being very thick,) until finally both eyes and nose could endure no more, and I sought the open air again.

B. T.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 8.

JOHN T. M'ILHENNY,

American Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILLIOT, of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadel'a.

To the Patrons of the Star.

With the present number ceases our connection with the "Star," the establishment having passed into the hands of Mr. JOHN T. MCILHENNY, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. In taking this step we have been influenced as well by considerations affecting the interests of the patrons of the *"Star,"* as by a sense of duty to ourselves. Other engagements during the past year have more or less withdrawn our attention from the paper, and interfered with a faithful discharge of the duty which every newspaper publisher owes to the public. Desirous of devoting our entire time and attention to anothe calling, and equally desirous of meeting the just expectations of the generous patrons of the office, we have, after mature deliberation, determined to relinquish our connection with the "Star," and place it under the control of some one who will give it his entire attention. Our successor, Mr. MCILHENNY, is a practical printer of ample experience—has been more or less connected with the office for the last four years—and is in every respect qualified to conduct the establishment to the satisfaction of its patrons. Thoroughly American and Republican in his convictions, the political tone of the *"Star,"* will undergo no change, while the talent, energy, and devotion to business which he is capable of applying to its active management, we feel assured, will enable him to render the "Star" more interesting and profitable to its patrons, than it has been during our administration. We therefore cordially commend our successor to the confidence of our friends, and bespeak for him a continuance of the kind offices and generous patronage extended to ourselves.

The transfer of the office, so far as concerns the subscription, dates back to the commencement of the volume, the 13th of March—the subscription from that date being the property of Mr. MCILHENNY. Arrangements have been effected, however, by which no difficulty can ensue in the payment of subscriptions—which can be paid either to Mr. MCILHENNY or the undersigned.

While a sense of duty thus impels us to a relinquishment of our connection with the *"Star,"* our retirement from the cares, anxieties, and responsibilities of editorial duty, although pleasurable many respects, is not unmixed with regret. During nearly twelve years, we have held weekly communion with the readers of the *"Star,"* mingling actively with them in the earnest conflicts of political strife, and with them boldly asserting those principles which involved in the changing relations and combinations which have characterized American politics during the last few years.—In taking charge of the "Star," we stood if something "between two fires," at the pledge of our political future—denouncing that which did not commend itself to our approval, and earnestly battling for such principles as we believed to be based upon Right, and Truth, and Justice—irrespective of the authority by which the one might be heralded, or the bitter hostility with which the other might be opposed. The responsibilities devolving upon a conductor of the partisan paper in this Republic, where public sentiment is so readily moulded by the potent influence of the Press, are by no means of trifling moment. And he who falls boldly to combat error and defend truth, and he who willingly proves and supports the wrong, are alike faithless to the high trust committed to them. How we have met the responsibilities of our office, it is of course not for us to say. That we have failed, has not been the result at all events of a want of earnest purpose.

The position of the *"Star,"* in meeting the successive issues that have challenged public attention, has necessarily involved us, at times, in active controversy, and, as was natural, the more fearless and independent that position the more bitter and unscrupulous have been the assaults directed against us on the part of those with whose prejudices or views we have come in conflict. And no issue has evoked this hostility more freely than that growing out of the great American principle of resistance to the dangerous influence of political Jesuitism in the working of our Free Institutions, and the equally dangerous tendencies of parties to court the suffrages and the sympathies of the hordes of un-Americanized Foreigners who swarm

the land and directly or indirectly control our popular elections. The developments of the fast Presidential contest have but served to strengthen our convictions of the wisdom and necessity of the American movement. We are at this day more American than ever, and shall in our future political associations insist more earnestly than we have done in the past upon the policy of developing an "intense American nationality," as the only safety of the Republic from the dangerous influence of Foreign influence, against which the Fathers of the Republic so urgently gave their warning counsels. Impressed with these convictions, and unwilling that the *"Star"* should pass into the hands of any one not sound in the faith, we had declined advantageous offers for its purchase, and now turn it over to Mr. MCILHENNY in the full assurance that it will continue to maintain earnestly and fearlessly the essential principles of American Republicanism. This determination accorded not only with our own inclination, but was due to the American and Republican interests of the country, from whence it has drawn so largely for support.

We leave the *"Star"* in a most prosperous condition—with a larger patronage, and more numerous friends than at any period since we passed into our hands. In this we have the evidence that our editorial duties, however defective, have at least not been unacceptable to the patrons of the paper. The active interest and kind offices manifested, in behalf of the office during the period it has been under our charge, have laid us under a debt of obligation which cannot readily be cancelled. The kind expressions of these kindly feelings must abide long after the asperities of partisan conflicts shall have been forgotten.

Commending our successor to the confidence of our friends, we bid adieu to editorial life.

D. A. BUEHLER.

To our Friends.

—It will be seen by the foregoing that the office of the *"Star and Banner"* has passed from the hands of D. A. BUEHLER, into those of the undersigned. In taking this step it is not without a due appreciation of the responsible position in which it places us, and some knowledge of the difficulties which must be met by one who has to conduct a public journal. It is a responsible position and one fraught with care. But by industrious effort, attention to business, and an earnest desire to please, we hope to meet the responsibilities, and share the favor meet with the same favor in the future, at the hands of its friends, that it has always enjoyed in the past.

Having been raised and schooled in the same faith of my worthy predecessor, the political tone of the *Star* will be the same—ever found battling for the right—adhering only to the principles of justice and truth—opposing the wrong—and taking a firm stand against tyranny and oppression whenever shape or form, or under whatever name.

Old issues have passed away and new and important ones have presented themselves. We have been warned against the "insidious wiles of foreign influence," as an evil in our midst, and our own observation has convinced us of the fact. Since the time has come to act we will not pass this warning by unheeded nor disregard the convictions of our own judgment. That a reform is needed in our naturalization laws no one who reflects will doubt. It is imperative that 'something be done.—Surely Americans ought to rule themselves. Believing an "intense American nationality" to be the only sure safeguard to the purity of our Republic, the *Star* will continue to adhere to this policy.

Nor will we be willing to submit to the dangerous dictation of priestly power or political supremacy, while their avowed purpose and cunning aim is to undermine our Republican institutions, under whose enlightening influences we have been made what we are as a nation, and which promises to be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and deep laid schemes of that snake in the grass, *Jesuitism.*

Nor will that "sum of all villainies"—the curse of human slavery—receive aid or comfort at our hands. We shall let no occasion pass unimproved that may afford an opportunity of characterizing, as we believe it deserves, the unchristian, ignoble, and unpublican pro-slavery crusade that began with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and whose latest edict, from one of its chieftains, outlaws the plainest precepts of Christianity and Constitutional law, itself. We have one Constitution which we love and respect, and will labor to perpetuate, and will have no other imposed upon us by the extra judicial opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court, making nigger-breeding and nigger-driving a national institution. Slavery exists at the South and we are content to let it remain there, but we will not submit to having its blighting and demoralizing influences carried into the Free States of the North and over territory once consecrated to Freedom. In a word, the leading fundamental principles of the American-Republican party shall be our rule of political faith. They are principles which must and will eventually triumph—they are just.

In taking into our hands the charge of the *Star* it is with the determination not only to improve its moral and political tone but also the mechanical execution of the paper, and make it one of the most acceptable and desirable papers in the county or even in the country. To this end it shall receive our whole attention, and our richest reward will be to know that we have succeeded in our endeavor. We invite those of our friends who have long stood by the *Star* to remain faithful still, to give it their support and aid in extending its circulation throughout the country. It is a *duty* to do good where opportunity offers and surely that will be doing a good work.

It is scarcely necessary to add that we will be happy to see our friends at all times, to make their acquaintance and have a sociable chat with them.

JOHN T. M'ILHENNY.

THE POISONING AT WASHINGTON.—It is now believed that no less than seven hundred persons have been seriously and dangerously affected by the National Hotel poisoning, at Washington, and some twenty or thirty deaths have occurred in consequence. Among others, the Hon. Robert J. Walker is not yet entirely recovered from his severe attack; Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, has become a thin, lean man under its ravages. It is now the opinion of many persons that there was a deliberate purpose to poison Mr. Buchanan; and that the diabolical scoundrels succeeded the lives of thousands in the attempt.

☞The election held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, for City Council, Commissioner of the Treasury &c., passed off quietly. There was but little excitement and a small vote polled. In a few wards a gallant and spirited opposition was made, it is true, but as a general thing there was no great rally, and the election was suffered to go by default. The Democrats have elected their Commissioner of the Treasury, and a majority of the Councilmen. This result cannot be regarded as an expression of opinion on national issues. The opposition was divided, and by refusing to unite, the affairs of the city have been shouldered another year to Locofoco policy.

☞A serious riot occurred near Bellsmore, on last Friday and Saturday, in consequence of a difficulty between the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the employees on the road. The rioters took possession of the road in large numbers at various points, and prevented trains from running. The military was called out by order of the Governor on Saturday, with orders to put the trains through at all hazards. A conflict between the military and the mob occurred, in which the former fired with ball cartridges. One of the rioters was killed and a number wounded. These decided measures had the effect to break up the mob, and order was restored.

☞The Bethlehem *Times*, to head off the Locos from charging Wilmot with being a Catholic and proving it by asserting that he was married by a Protestant Priest, re-publishes the notice of Mr. Wilmot's *marriage*, which occurred in Bethlehem, on March 14, 1835, when Rev. Chas. P. Stelle, pastor of the Moravian church, officiated in tying the nuptial knot between him and Miss Ann Morgan, then of that borough.

☞The German Democracy, of Philadelphia held a meeting on the 6th of April, and all other services conferred therein, fifty cents.

For recording proceedings therein, each justice, twenty-five cents.

For issuing and receiving returns of writ of restitution, including entry thereof, each justice, twenty-five cents.

Sec. 2. The fees for services under the laws of the United States, shall be as follows, namely:

For certificate of protection, fifty cents.

For certificate of lost protection, twenty-five cents.

For a warrant, twenty-five cents.

For commitment, twenty-five cents.

Summons for seamen in admiralty case, twenty-five cents.

Hearing thereon with dockets entry, fifty cents.

Certificate to clerk of district court to issue admiralty process, twenty-five cents.

Sec. 3. That the fees to be received by constables, shall be as follows:

For executing warrant in behalf of the Commonwealth, fifty cents.

Conveying to jail in criminal, or warrant arresting a vagrant, disorderly person, or other offender against the laws, (without process,) and bringing before justice, levying fine for forfeiture on warrant, twenty-five cents.

Conveying the body into custody on mittimus where bail is afterwards entered before the prisoner is delivered to jailor, twenty cents.

Serving subpoenas, ten cents.

Serving summons notice on referee, suitor, witness, minutes of apprentice, personally or by copy, twenty cents.

Attachment, twenty cents.

Entering return, and appointing freeholders, ten cents.

Advertisements each, fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, fifteen.

Order for the relief of a pauper, each justice, twenty cents.

Order for the removal of a pauper, each justice, fifty cents.

Recording proceedings, to each justice, fifty cents.

Writ of restitution, to each justice, twenty-five cents.

Warrant to appraise damages, twenty cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, twenty cents.

Receiving and entering return of appraisement of swine, five cents.

Publishing proceedings of appraisers of swine, fifty cents.

Entering action in civil case, ten cents.

Summons, copies or subpoena, each, ten cents.

For every additional name after the first, five cents.

All witnesses' names to be put in one subpoena, unless separate subpoenas be required by the parties.

Subpoenas, duces tecum, fifteen cents.

Entering return of summons and qualifying constables, ten cents.

Entering capias and bail bond, five cents.

Every continuance of suit, ten cents.

Trial and judgment in case of default made by defendant or defendants, twenty-five cents.

Entering judgment by confession, ten cents.

Investigating plaintiff's claim and entering judgment by default, fifteen cents.

Taking bail, ten cents.

Entering satisfaction, to be charged only when an actual entry is made on the docket, five cents.

Entering discontinuance, five cents.

Entering amicable suit, ten cents.

Entering rule to take depositions of witnesses, fifty cents.

Rule to take depositions, ten cents.

Interrogatories annexed to rules for taking depositions, for every ten words, one cent.

Entering return of rule, five cents.

Entering rule to refer, five cents.

Rule of reference, fifteen cents.

Notice to each referee, five cents.

Entering return of referees and judgment thereon, ten cents.

Written notice to a party in any case, ten cents.

Execution, fifteen cents.

Entering return of execution, ten cents.

Seire facias in any case, twenty cents.

Opening judgment for rehearing, ten cents.

Transcript of judgment and certificate, twenty cents.

Returns of proceedings or certiorari, or appeal to court of common pleas, twenty cents.

Receiving the amount of a judgment before execution, and paying the same over, if it exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.

If exceeding ten, and not exceeding fifty dollars, twenty-five cents.

If exceeding fifty, fifty cents.

Every search where no service is rendered, to which any fees are attached, ten cents.

Entering complaint in writing, in case of attachment, and swearing or affirming complainant, fifteen