Very Important News.

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE AGE!

Austrians Defeated.—Great Slaughter.

POINT BELOW QUEBEC, June 18.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., passed this point this morning bound for Quebec. Her advices are four days later. All qualities of breadstuffs had slightly declined. The provision market was dull.

SECOND DESPATCH.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, on the 4th of June, between the allied army, under Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army, under General Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

Emperor Napoleon, in his despatches to the Empress, at the Tuilleries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000.

It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of several battles being fought, with varying success on both sides.

It was still undecided on the night of the 5th as to who gained the victory.

Great losses on both sides are reported.

General Espinasse, of the second *corps d' armee*, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the third corps, was mortally wounded.

General Maurace McMahon, commanding the second *corps d' armee*, had been created Marshal and Duke de Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay d' Hilliers has been superseded in his command of the first *corps d' armee* by Gen. Forey.

Four of the Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

There has been a general revolt at Milan and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French. Later rumors detract from the French the victory at Magenta.

France.—The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the French victory at Magenta.

The Battle of Magenta.

French Ship Captured by an Austrian Steamer.—Comments of the London Press.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Kangaroo has arrived. She brings London dates to noon of the 9th received via Cork, where she called on Thursday.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Further details of the battle of Magenta had been received at London by telegraph.

A Vienna dispatch says among the wounded in the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three generals, three staff officers and two staff officers are missing and one Major killed.

A Turin despatch dated June 7th says: There were one hundred and twenty thousand Austrians in the battle, of whom twenty thousand were placed *hors de combat* and seven thousand were made prisoners.

The French lost only 5000 in killed and wounded. Among the killed were Generals Espinasse and Clerc.

A despatch from Trieste says an Austrian war steamer had captured the French ship Raoul, from Cuba, bound to Trieste.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The Daily News remarks that all cavil respecting the battle of Magenta is silenced by the fact that the Austrians retreated from the field, and that the capital of Lombardy is in the hands of the Allies, which indicates the clear and marked progress of the allied army. They are now in Milan. Pavia is evacuated.

Gen. Urban's corps is dispersed, and Garibaldi is everywhere successful, and the main body of the Austrian army is falling back.

The Advertiser accuses the French despatches of misrepresentation because they do not tally with the Austrian bulletins.

The Times devotes a leader to the French position in Italy, and though it does not regard Napoleon there as having covered himself with glory, says that hitherto he has made good his advance and marked out a steady success.

The Times' Paris correspondent says: Two most influential powers had agreed on proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon its adoption by the belligerents.

Still Later News.

Later from the Seat of War—Another Austrian Reverse—The Austrians Driven from Marignano with a Loss of 1,200 Prisoners—The Austrians Retreating across the Adda—Defeat of the British Ministry in the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, June 21, 9 P. M.—The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool with dates to Saturday the 11th inst., two days later than the advices per Kangaroo.

Later accounts from Italy say the Austrians had met with another reverse, having been driven from Marignano, (a town of some 4,000 inhabitants, 11 miles S. E. of Milan) with the loss of 1,200 prisoners.

The Austrians were also retreating across the river Adda.

The British Ministry have been defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 13. It was expected they would resign on the 11th instant.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTO.

The details of the battle of Magenta were being but slowly received. They do not change the complexion of the previous accounts. The losses have undoubtedly been severe on both sides. The Austrian official accounts only acknowledged four to five thousand killed and wounded, but say the enemy lost fully half as many again.

It was reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Gyulai had been dismissed from the command of the Austrian army and Gen. Hess appointed commander-in-chief.

Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th, and still remain there.—They were enthusiastically received.

The latest accounts say the allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding Austria.

ENGLAND.

The want of confidence motion in the House of Commons was carried by a vote of 223 to 310. Nothing was known as to the expected change in the Ministry when the Persia sailed.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has adopted the report already published, accepting the Government agreement, and for raising a new capital of six hundred thousand pounds.

The Red Sea cable broke, and was lost 60 miles from Cape Sidero.

It was reported that the Prussian army would be mobilized and that Prussia would soon take part in the conflict. It was said that she was negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians are at Lodi and the Allies at last accounts were advancing.

General Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescos.

THE BATTLE OF MARIGNANO.

Five hundred Zouaves were killed or wounded at Marignano. The Austrians lost 1,500 men and had 1,200 taken prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

It turns out that Marshal Canrobert was not wounded at all at Magenta. All accounts of that battle give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but he heard the roar of the battle and marched on and saved the army.

☞Master Smith is a very smart boy.—On Tuesday last, he spelled Constantinople with one hand tied behind his back. There is no discount on that boy.

THE COMPILER.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Auditor General,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
For Surveyor General,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

THE Democratic Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of H. D. WATTLES, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 16th day of July next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

H. J. STAHLE, *Chairman.*

June 27, 1859. td

☞The following persons compose the Committee:—Gettysburg, H. J. Stahle, Nicholas Codori, sr.; Berwick township, Jacob Hull; Butler, John Raffensperger; Cumberland, Geo. Spangler; Conowago, Dr. H. Lilly; Freedom, W. Ross White; Germany, Dr. S. G. Kinser; Berwick bor., Samuel Wolf, Hamiltonban, John Bennett; Huntington, Peter Miller; Hamilton, George King; Latimore, W. T. Williams; Liberty, Edward McIntire; Menallen, Wm. Bender; Mountjoy, J. D. Newman; Mountpleasant, Nicholas Heltzel, Oxford, Joseph S. Gitt; Reading, Henry A. Picking; Straban, Josiah Benner; Tyrone, Geo. F. Eckenrode; Union, Edward Shorb. The member for Franklin, W. D. Gobrecht, died recently.

News, etc.

The 83d Anniversary of American Independence will occur on Monday next.

Mr. Dexter, the sculptor, has received an order from a number of Mr. Buchanan's friends in Boston, to make a marble bust of the President, and has gone to Washington to execute the commission.

The government has recovered the claim of $130,000 against the estate of Gardner, the forger of famous Mexican claims. The money has been paid over.

One of our agricultural exchanges strongly recommends the cutting of wheat before it becomes too ripe. This is particularly advisable in case of Mediterranean wheat, which, when cut early, is rendered plumper, and the character of the flour much improved.

The venerable Mrs. John C. Calhoun is now at the house of her son-in-law, Prof. Clemson, at Baldensburg.

Read it—"Eight hours on Vesuvius," on our first page.

The coming Fourth will be a great day in York. Military from Baltimore, Gettysburg, and other places, are expected to be there on the occasion—the companies from Baltimore to arrive on Saturday evening.

Martin B. Smith, of Dillsburg, York county, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Wednesday week. He was found suspended to one of the rafters, on the garret in the house of his son-in-law, in that town, a few minutes after the vital spark had fled. It is not known what caused him to commit the rash act. He was in the 70th year of his age.

John I. Allen, a lawyer, who formerly resided in York, and afterwards edited the *Wayne County Herald*, was found drowned in the canal recently, near Honesdale. He was a man of considerable ability, but by a wayward and irregular life lost the position he once held in society, and now fills an early and dishonored grave.

Three gentlemen of York recently caught, with hook and line, in one day, two hundred and fifty-three trout—in some of the streams of Lower Chanceford township.

A gentleman in Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., owns a canary which will warble "Hail Columbia" without missing a note.

The promise of the growing crops at the South is highly favorable.

An accident occurred at the steam saw mill of Mr. Jacob Bush, last week, in Lewis county, Va. While James Bankhead, aged 19, was adjusting the straps of the machinery, he was caught by the strap and thrown against a circular saw, severing the legs from the body and sawing the body in twain, scattering the bowels in every direction. His heart and liver were cut in two and thrown off some 30 feet.

Leavenworth county, Kansas, once the very stronghold of the negro worshippers, gives a Democratic majority of nearly five hundred; Wyandotte, once a nest of free-State free-booters, is Democratic by 134 majority; so also with Doniphan, Jefferson, Atchison and Johnson counties.

A flash of lightning tore a piano to pieces a few days ago, in the house of a widow lady, in Campbellsburg, Ky.

A grand military encampment is announced to take place on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July next, on the Tippecanoe battle ground, in Indiana.

The Coroner at Troy, N. Y., held an inquest on the body of a boy who was leading a cow by a rope tied round her neck; the other end of which the little fellow had hitched round his own body. She became frightened and ran, the boy fell and was dragged until his brains were beaten out.

The President, it is stated, will make his annual visit to his old summer retreat, the Bedford Springs, about the middle of July, where he will abide for about two weeks.

The Boston Journal publishes a statement of a man cured of tapeworm by the meat of two ounces of pumpkin seed bruised in a mortar with water, and taken upon an empty stomach.

An Irishman who was very near sighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer his antagonist than the other to him, and that they were both to fire at the same time.

A placard in the window of a patent medicine vender in the Rue St. Honore, Paris, reads as follows: "The public are requested not to mistake this shop for that of another quack just opposite."

The Illinois Central Railroad is the longest road in the United States, the main trunk and branch being 709 miles in length.

First in the Field.—Vermont is the first State to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention. The telegraph, with its usual flippancy, says the delegates chosen are Douglas delegates; but the Boston *Post* has "the highest authority for saying that there is not the slightest warrant for the report." The gentlemen selected as delegates to Charleston are well known as firm supporters of the National Administration, and in respect to a nominee for the next Presidency, are committed to no man, by instruction or otherwise.

☞The Bank of Westminster has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months.

Let Them Howl!

It would be strange, indeed, if the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN should be able to do anything that would meet the approbation of the *odds* and *ends* of all parties, associated together for the purpose of opposing it. No matter what is done, the journals of the opposition—the *Star*, of course, always among them—rail out against it. It is the old song, that has been sung to various tunes ever since the inauguration of JEFFERSON, and will continue to be sung by the *outs* as long as this nation shall endure. It is not to be expected that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN shall be made an exception to the general rule.

But it is a source of gratification to know, and the past history of our country shows the fact, that notwithstanding the continued opposition to, and condemnation of, all Democratic measures by the party in opposition to the Democracy, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another, and the prophecy of the ruin of the country if the Democratic party was not overthrown and forever prostrated, yet, under the wise policy of her Democratic Presidents, she has grown and prospered throughout the entire period of our national history.

Let the mongrels howl! The country will continue to depend upon the old time-tried Democratic party to uphold and protect the Constitution and the Union of the States, as in times past. In the language of the son of HENRY CLAY, the Democratic party is the "*only organization which has the will and the power to preserve the Union from dissolution!*"

Impartial Testimony.

Administration of Mr. Buchanan.—The Salem Advocate gives the following accurate and concise enumeration of Mr. Buchanan's labors as President of the United States:

"He has accomplished everything he proposed in the outset, so far as public agencies have rested with him; he has conducted our affairs, both at home and abroad, with prudence, sagacity, and an eye single to the honor and welfare of the nation; he has preserved international peace and domestic harmony through the most perplexing difficulties and delicate complications; he has met every political issue of the time manfully and honestly, rejected all temporizing policy in dealing with them, and firmly adhered to his convictions of public duty, regardless of personal popularity and local prejudices.

"He has upheld the integrity of the constitution, preserved the Union unimpaired, and will transmit to his successor an example of official purity and patriotism, unsurpassed in our republican annals. He has done all that an honest and able statesman could do, in a few eventful years, to carry out the traditional policy of the government; and, on his own behalf, he asks of his fellow citizens nothing more than to be permitted to retire to the walks of private life, and enjoy with them the fruits and blessings of this liberal policy."

The Election in Kansas.

The result of the election of delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention is still in doubt. The telegraph announced that the Republicans had a majority of three, but late accounts do not confirm this statement. The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 13th inst., states that the Republicans claim a majority of two, with six doubtful counties yet to be heard from. The Democracy made a clean sweep of Leavenworth county, the most populous in the Territory. The city of Leavenworth, with a population of near ten thousand, gave an aggregate vote of 2,424, and defeated PARROT, EWING, and other Republican leaders.

The result of this election, says the Patriot and Union, takes the Republicans by surprise. They never dreamed of danger in Kansas.—After all they had done to promote the welfare of the people, after all the exertions used to dedicate Kansas forever to freedom, the suspicion that she might prove false never seems to have entered their minds. Here, when it is announced that the election for delegates is so close that if the Republicans are not defeated their supremacy is maintained by the most slender thread, they are quite mute with amazement.

Good for Connecticut.

The three proposed amendments to the Connecticut State Constitution, reducing the number of the Representatives in the Legislature, allowing colored men to vote, and requiring an adopted citizen to reside in the State one year before becoming an elector, have all been defeated in the House of Representatives, the first by yeas 49, nays 173; the second, yeas 49, nays 173, and the third, yeas 21, nays 197.

Connecticut is an old Democratic State; and although she has of late years departed from the true faith, we are glad to see that there is yet enough of the Democratic leaven pervading her people, to save them from disgracing themselves by elevating negroes to a political equality with white citizens, and (as Massachusetts has just done) degrading adopted citizens by denying them the right to vote for one year beyond the period of probation prescribed by the Congress of the United States. Connecticut will come out right next year, we do not doubt.

Threatening Back!

The Germans of the West threaten the Republicans to desert them, in mass, if they do not disavow the Massachusetts amendment, and discard from fellowship its supporters.

To this we find in the New York *Courier and Enquirer* this sharp response:

This sort of impertinent and officious interference with the action of a sovereign State is the very thing which will revive the American organization, if anything can do it, and will lead to such a proscription of citizens of foreign birth as neither Republicans nor Democrats can control.

The virus of proscription is always at the bottom of the Republican spirit, and it has only to be stirred by any cause and it rises to the top.

Next Governor.

Several names have been suggested for the Democratic nomination for Governor.—SCHINDLE, of Lehigh; PLUMER, of Venango; FOSTER and TURNEY, of Westmoreland; MAGRAW, of Lancaster; McMANUS, of Centre; and WRIGHT, of Luzerne. The Reading *Gazette* adds to the list Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, the present United States Attorney-General, and speaks of him as "one who in all the requisites of a Chief Magistrate for our great old Commonwealth, is pre-eminently fitted to dignify and adorn the station, and to administer its duties with an efficiency and ability that would command the respect and admiration of the whole people."

Remarkable Coincidents.—Three children of Capt. James Somers, of Potato Neck, were married on the same day, and about the same hour—not one of them knowing that either of the others intended marrying. The father was profoundly ignorant of the occurrence until some hours afterwards. The circumstance is the more remarkable, as all the parties were married in the county and not far apart.

Messrs. Wright and Rowe.

We have never known more popular nominations made by any political organization, than those of Messrs. WRIGHT and ROWE, the candidates of the Democratic party for Auditor General and Surveyor General of the Commonwealth. Even our enemies concede that they are men of sterling worth and integrity, and do not pretend to doubt their admirable qualifications for a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties appertaining to the offices.

Our information from almost every part of the State confirms us in the belief that the Democracy (notwithstanding their unfortunate disagreement about a by-gone and defunct issue) are a *unit* in support of Messrs. WRIGHT and ROWE, and that they will receive the full party vote, if not more, at the October election.

In Lancaster county, we can assure our friends at a distance, all is right. Lecomptonism and anti-Lecomptonism are forgotten, in the general desire by all our Democratic brethren to roll up a heavy vote for the ticket and in support of our time-honored principles. The Black Republican candidates are worthy and respectable men in their way, barring their political connexions; but the Democracy of this county look upon their own candidates as a little more worthy and quite as respectable, and, what is of equal importance, they are the representatives, for the time being, of those great and fundamental principles which are considered so essential to the prosperity and glory of our common country.

We are now firmly of the belief that the Democratic candidates will be triumphantly sustained at the ballot-boxes, and their election will give the finishing blow to Black Republicanism in good old Pennsylvania.—Let our friends every where take courage at the flattering political prospects, which are daily becoming more and more manifest—looming up all around them—and present an unbroken front to the enemy from now until the election closes on the second Tuesday of October. The result of this election in Pennsylvania will have an important bearing on the Presidential campaign of next year, and that consideration, of itself, should stimulate every Democrat to do his duty faithfully and energetically in the present contest.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Two Keims.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, in speaking of the nominees of the late Opposition State Convention, says when Gen. Keim, the nominee of the Opposition for Surveyor General, was a candidate for Congress, he was the mildest and most artless of politicians. If we are not mistaken, he appeared before the people of Berks county as almost a Democrat, and was elected by the votes of disaffected Democrats, on the ground that he more nearly represented Democratic principles than his opponent, the regular candidate. If a nominal member of the Opposition, he was regarded as not Opposition enough to hurt him. We have an indistinct recollection that he endorsed the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. At least, he took good care not to approve of any of the doctrines of the Republican party, but to commend himself principally by the earnest advocacy of a Protective Tariff. His personal popularity, and the general negativeness of his professions, secured his election from the strongest Democratic county in the State.

It is now apparent that General KEIM is not the first wolf that has appeared in sheep's clothing. The late Republican Convention understood fully that, although the General was almost persuaded to be a Democrat when soliciting a favor from Democrats, he was a through-bred Republican when desiring a nomination from Republicans, and that his Berks county face was only a false-face, put on to deceive Democrats. Hence he was duly endorsed as a sound Republican, and nominated with the enthusiasm with which that party always greets the successful practicers of dissumulation. What an artful dodger is Keim!

☞The Opposition in the North are just now trying to make people believe that the Democratic party at the South are favorable to a re-opening of the slave trade. This is all mere bosh, got up for political effect. The truth is, a few individuals are found, here and there, in the Southern States, who advocate the project; but so far from either party being identified with it, it is openly condemned by three-fourths of the prominent men of all parties.

Discontent in Connecticut.—Some of the Republican journals in Connecticut are pitching into their party in round terms. They do not like the way things are managed, which is not at all surprising. The Legislature, and all the Republican leaders, are lost in admiration of African novelties, and every State interest is sacrificed to personal aims.

Still at their Work.—The Republican Know Nothings, of Louisville, Ky., still continue their hostility and outrages toward our adopted citizens, especially those of German birth. On Monday last an attack was made upon the Turners' Association of that city, as they were returning from a picnic, by a gang of these rowdies, armed with shot-guns and pistols.

The Purchase of Mount Vernon.—It is understood that the entire amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining unpaid; but the Association will not close the subscription lists until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to improve the property, now in the most neglected condition.

☞Some of the leading grain dealers in England write that if the European harvests turn out as well as they now promise, there is no probability that there will be any very extraordinary demand on the United States to supply the deficiencies, notwithstanding the war.

A Rare Party of Honorables.—On Sunday last the following distinguished gentlemen dined together in the ladies' ordinary, at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati: Ex-President Millard Fillmore, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. Thos. Ewing, Hon. Garrett Davis, of Ky; Hon. A. D. Banks, of Va; Hon. Thos. Corwin and Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

☞Thomas M. Markell has been elected cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick county, vice Thomas W. Morgan, resigned on account of ill-health, after a service of eighteen years.

☞J. T. Headley, it is stated, has been appointed by the associated press their special correspondent at the seat of war in Italy.

☞If three scruples make a dram, how many will make a drunk.

Local Affairs.

The March to York.

Railroad Excursion.—We are requested by Capt. McCURDY, the President of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, to state, that excursion Tickets to York and back, will be issued on Monday next at $1 75. The regular train will leave Gettysburg on that morning at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in York at about 8 o'clock. Returning, passengers will leave York at about 6, and reach Gettysburg at 8, P. M. The "Blues," of this place, have made arrangements to visit York on that day, to participate in the grand military parade there. The Northern Central will supply our road with several passenger cars on the occasion. This opportunity for a cheap and pleasant excursion will doubtless be taken advantage of by a large number of our citizens.

Heavy Rain.

An unusually heavy and destructive rain visited this county on Monday evening last.—Conowago, Marsh and Rock creeks rose rapidly, and, with the smaller streams, were swollen to an extraordinary height. Fences were carried away from points which had not been reached by high water for more than twenty years. We hear that Roth's mill dam, on Conowago, and Horner's mill dam, on Rock creek, were much injured by what we may characterize as a *flood*.

The following letter, from a friend whose contributions are always welcome, describes the effects of the rain between this and Littlestown:

LITTLESTOWN, June 22d, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—On Monday evening last, after various preliminary evolutions and premonitory phases of the clouds, between 6 and 7 o'clock, they began to pour out their watery contents very profusely; increasing in a short time to torrents, intermingled occasionally with a sprinkling of small hail-stones, producing in a few hours the greatest flood ever known in this section of country. The turnpike between this place and Gettysburg has, in many places, been literally torn up. Three bridges and several culverts have been totally swept away or rendered impassible. The stone bridge just below us, which has withstood the floods of more than half a century, was totally swept down, and many of the larger stone deposited in a meadow many rods below where it once stood.

At the branch near J. D. Newman's, the enraged current, finding the calibre of the bridge too small for its accommodation, made free to open for itself a channel some 8 or 10 feet deep and about 15 feet wide, across the turnpike, snugly depositing the materials in a meadow some distance below. The freshet occurring at this busy season of the year, several weeks must necessarily elapse before the bridges can be re-built and the breaks filled up. Farmers also have sustained heavy losses, in hay swept away, unmown meadows covered with mud and sand, and in the destruction of fencing. Yours, S.

Town Improvements.

The trowel and plane are again busy in our midst. Quite a number of buildings, promising to be creditable to the town as well as to the builders, are now in progress of erection—viz: A three-story brick, on Baltimore street, for D. KENDLEHART; a two-story brick, with attic, in Carlisle street, by YAL & JOHN WARNER; a two-story brick, with attic, in W. Middle street, for WARBRIGHT ZIEGLER; a two-story brick, on the adjoining lot, for HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK; a two-story brick, on S. Washington street, for JACOB STROCK. PETER WEIKERT, Sr., is about commencing a two-story frame, on W. High street. Dr. DOBBY, adjoining us, has had his dwelling somewhat remodelled and very much improved, externally and internally. PETER STALLSMITH has also decidedly improved the appearance of his dwelling, in York street. We hope to be able to "make a note of" many other town improvements before the close of the summer.

Change in Mail Service.

The Postmaster here informs us that the Department has ordered a reduction of the mail service on the direct route between Gettysburg and Harrisburg, to twice a week—omitting the Thursday trip—to take effect on the 30th of June instant. The mail from this place to New Oxford will be discontinued on the 4th of December next, after which we suppose matter intended for New Oxford must first go to Hanover. Reductions in mail service are taking place all over the country, resulting from the fact that the last Congress failed to pass the Postal Appropriation bill.

Negro Abduction Case.

We learn from the Carlisle *Volunteer* that the negroes recently abducted from Cumberland county consisted of a man named Butler, and his wife and daughter, the latter 13 years of age. They were originally from the south, and had been the slaves of a widow lady of Maryland, who manumitted them previous to her death.

After the discovery of the abduction, suspicion rested upon several persons, among them VALENTINE GASS, living about Papertown, who was arrested and committed for trial. From developments made by him, suspicion rested upon EMANUEL MYERS, residing below Littlestown, just across the line, in Maryland, whose arrest we noticed last week. He has been committed for trial, and the *Volunteer* says "there is no doubt of his guilt." Some four or five others are suspected of having had a hand in the abduction. The negroes at last accounts were in the Frederick jail, and it was believed they would be recovered and taken back to Cumberland county.

Deaths.

Mr. PHILIP FRANK, of York, well known to many in this place, died on Friday night week, of pulmonary consumption. He was principal accountant in the establishment of P. A. & S. Small for a number of years.—His remains were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery on Sunday evening, followed to the grave by the York Beneficial Societies, Sons of Temperance, Young Men's Christian Association and a large concourse of relatives and friends.

HENRY BUEHLER, Esq., died at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, after a long illness.

Rev. J. B. BAKER, D. D., for more than forty years a minister in the Lutheran church, died recently in Philadelphia.

Another Victim.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 24.

Hon. D. F. Robison, Ex-member of Congress from this District, died here to-day, from the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, in the Spring of 1857.

☞The Democracy of Philadelphia will celebrate the coming 4th of July in grand style.

Shooting Case in Chambersburg.

A shooting affray occurred at a house of bad repute, kept by a man named Kobler, in Chambersburg, on Saturday night week.—The *Spirit*, of Wednesday, says:

A few nights ago some rowdies, as usual, assembled at the house, and had a dispute about a prostitute, in which one of the parties was stoned away from the house. It appears from all the information we could collect, and we think it may be relied upon as pretty accurate, though a legal investigation may present it in a different light, that on Saturday night last one of these parties, a man named McLaughlin, a plasterer by trade, and a native of Gettysburg, Adams county, and who has been working at his trade in this place for only a few weeks, visited this house and induced a friend named Wm. Glenn to accompany him. This Glenn is a native of Baltimore, a marble-worker by trade, and had been in the employ of Mr. John McFadden, of this place, for several months back. McLaughlin stated to Glenn that he had been attacked at this house on the Thursday night previous, and desired Glenn to go with him to defend him in case of a second attack.—This at first Glenn refused to do, but after drinking together he consented and armed himself with a revolving pistol, McLaughlin, we believe, had a "Billy" or "Slung Shot." They visited the house together and were in company with a prostitute named "Till Mellinger" in a back room of the house, while the front room was occupied by four or five young men of this place who were engaged in drinking. Glenn, McLaughlin, and the girl Mellinger, left the house together, and went in the direction of town. They were immediately followed by the young men in the house. McLaughlin remained some distance in the rear of Glenn and the girl, and remarked to the young men that "they had better not follow that man, that he had a pistol and would shoot them." A stone, it is said, was then thrown by some one in the direction of Glenn, who immediately turned and fired three shots in rapid succession, and running back a short distance, fired a fourth, in a direction where two or three persons were standing. McLaughlin happened to be one of these persons and was struck by the shot. Glenn then made at some of the others and swore that he had still a shot in his pistol for them. McLaughlin after being wounded ran towards town, but becoming faint from the loss of blood, returned to the scene of the shooting, and then for the first time Glenn discovered that he had shot his friend. He became almost frantic with grief and expressed his distress at his mistake in the wildest manner. He done all he could to comfort the apparently dying man, and ran immediately for a doctor, to whom he stated that he had shot his friend, and begged him to come to his relief at once.

On repairing to the scene immediately after hearing of the affray, we found a large and excited crowd collected in and about the building. We elbowed our way through the crowd and met Sheriff Brown coming out of the door of the house with Glenn in custody. By a little manœuvering we gained admission into the house and found it literally packed full. The wounded man was stretched on a low bench in the centre of the densely packed crowd, and our skillful Surgeon Dr. J. C. Richards by his side, industriously probing the wound, and using every means for relief that Surgical Art affords.

We observed the wound to be on the right side of the neck a few inches below the ear, and from the direction the probe seemed to take in the hands of the Doctor, we supposed the ball to have entered the neck close to the Carotid artery and passed along under the root of the tongue, opening the gullet, and some of the arterial branches in that neighborhood. The wounded man was vomiting blood freely, which evidently entered the stomach through some other passage than the natural one. The track of the ball at this point is obliterated and its course and location cannot be discovered.

It is but proper to state that when Glenn discovered that it was his companion and friend who was shot, he appeared in the deepest distress of mind, which McLaughlin observed and remarked—"Bill, do not worry yourself about it, it was not you that shot me, it was the other party." McLaughlin still persists in saying that Glenn did not shoot him.

A "Billy" or "Slung Shot," with marks of blood on the inside of the strap that passes around the wrist, was found, on Sunday morning, near the spot where McLaughlin fell. It is conjectured that this instrument belonged to, or had been in the hands of McLaughlin, but concerning this matter we could find no positive evidence.

Glenn has been arrested and imprisoned, and has employed Hon. Wilson Reilly as his counsel. At last accounts McLaughlin's condition was improving, and hopes of his recovery were entertained.

Sheriff's Sales.

On Saturday week, the property of ROBERT SMITH, Esq., was sold by Sheriff LIGHTNER, as follows:

No. 1. Thirty-two acres of land, on Long Lane, in Gettysburg, for $1,700, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 2. Nine and a half acres, on Long Lane, for $362, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 3. Seven and a half acres, on Long Lane, for $335, to Rev. J. Ziegler.

No. 4. Nine acres, on Long Lane, for $350, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 5. Nine and a half acres, on "Stony Ridge," for $340, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 6. Three acres and one hundred perches, on Washington street, for $330, to Samuel Herbst.

No. 7. One acre and fifty-seven perches, on Stratton street, for $250, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 8. Interest of Robert Smith in house and lot on W. Middle street, for $600, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 9. Interest of Robert Smith in three lots adjoining the Foundry, for $230, to T. Stevens.

No. 10. Two lots in Troxel's Addition, for $90, to George Arnold.

No. 11. Lot on the Railroad, for $435, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 12. Three lots on the Railroad, for $1,500, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 13. Interest of Robert Smith in a house and lot on Chambersburg street, for $575, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 14. Lot on Chambersburg street, for $225, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 15. Lot on Chambersburg street, for $100, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 16. Interest of Robert Smith in house and lot at end of Carlisle street, for $55, to D. McConaughy.

No. 17. Interest of Robert Smith in lot, on Hagerstown Road, for $60, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 18. Thirty-five acres of mountain land, in Hamiltonban township, for $110, to Isaac R. Smith.

No. 19. Nine acres of woodland, in Mountjoy, for $113, to Wm. A. Reary.

Nos. 20 and 21. Farm of two hundred and seven acres, and sixty-two acres mountain land, in Hamiltonban, for $1,500, (beside mortgage of $1,500) to Isaac R. Smith.

☞Mr. WM. HOMAN has sold his house and lot of ground near town, to MOSES McCLEAN, Esq., for $600 cash.

Mr. JOHN SWORN has sold his property on Baltimore street, to Mr. WM. HOMAN, for $600 cash.

☞Tuesday last was the longest day of the year, though little difference will be noticed in "the rising and setting of the sun" for a week or two.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book for July—the commencement of the fifty-ninth volume—is on our table. This general favorite in the Magazine world improves with age—the contents of the present issue being ususually interesting. "Aunt Sopie," a rare character, is again about; "A Title Lost, a Heart Won," will run through six numbers, and promises well; Virginia F. Townsend's "Well in the Rock," is one of the range of stories in which she excels; whilst the "Test of Faith" is also very good. All the departments of the Book are well filled, the "useful and the ornamental" being happily blended. Ladies, you cannot do better than patronize Godey's Book.

Great Republic Monthly.

"The Great Republic Monthly," which knows "No north—no south—no east—no west," but is devoted to the best interests of American Literature, takes deserved rank among the leading periodicals of the day.—The July number, on our table, is filled with interesting matter, suited to grave and gay, and many of the articles are handsomely illustrated. It is only necessary to say that the list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the country—no higher recommendation should be wanted to commend the magazine to popular favor. Address OAKSMITH & Co., 112 and 114 William st., New York. $3 per annum.

☞Rev. G. P. VAN WYCK preached his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian Church yesterday week. The occasion was an impressive one, the hearts of speaker and people overflowing in tears. He took his departure from among us on Saturday morning last, accompanied by the kind wishes of many earnest and devoted friends.

☞The annual election for officers of Rver Green Cemetery Association was held on Monday last, at McConaughy's Hall, and resulted in the re-election of the old Board, viz:

President—David McConaughy,
Managers—S. S. Schmucker, Geo. Shyrock, Michael Jacobs, J. B. Danner, C. P. Krauth, H. J. Stahle, and David McCreary.

☞A Methodist Camp Meeting will commence near Frederick, Md., on the 11th of August next—under the supervision of Rev. H. Slicer, P. E. The Shrewsbury Camp Meeting will commence on the 19th of August.

☞Mr. ROBERT S. PAXTON, of this place, is authorized to sell Willoughby's celebrated Gum-spring Grain Drill in Adams county, and will in a few days have a lot of them at Gettysburg, Fairfield and other points, where farmers are invited to call and see them. It is represented as a tip-top machine, and as having taken *over thirty first class premiums* at State and County Fairs in 1858.

☞A hen's egg measuring 6¼ by 8¼ inches in circumference may well be classed among the *big ones*—and one of just that size was left at our office the other day by Mr. JOSEPH SPANGLER, of Mountpleasant township. The egg is the product of a common hen.

☞JACOB W. RIDER caught an Eel in Horner's dam, on Rock creek, last week, which weighed *five pounds* and measured three feet ten inches in length! We can't beat that. Who can?

☞The Hanover *Spectator* says, Mr. ANDREW HANTS, of Reading township, Adams county, has a stalk of Rye measuring eight feet ten and a half inches in height.

☞To our esteemed friend, W. W. WRIGHT, Esq., (sojourning in London,) we are again under obligations for copies of London papers.

☞Answer to Enigma of last week—"Switzerland."

Judge Douglas and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.

The friends of Judge Douglas here are in possession of the following letter, explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and of which they have permitted a copy to be taken for publication:—

WASHINGTON, June 22d, 1859.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter, inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the compromise principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform in 1856; as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election; in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these, their time honored principles on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination, if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friend. Signed, S. A. DOUGLAS.

J. S. DORR, Esq., DUBUQUE, Iowa.

Judge Douglas' Position.—Washington, June 24.—Judge Douglas stated to-day to a very prominent southern politician that he intends to support the nominee of the Charleston convention; but that what was meant by the letter to Mr. Dorr, of Iowa, was that he will not himself consent to run upon a platform that he cannot endorse. In any event he will adhere to his party against the opposition.

A Meteoric Humbug Exposed.—The accounts which are