

Star & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 4, 1836.

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Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of
the Court-House.

CONDITIONS:
I. The Star & Republican Banner is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, (or Volume of 52 Numbers,) payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the editor. A failure to notify a discontinuation will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.
III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE times for ONE DOLLAR, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in the same proportion. The number of insertions to be made, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
CELEBRATION.

An Address will be delivered by the Rev. C. G. McLEAN, before the Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College, in the German Church on the 4th of July next.
The Citizens of Gettysburg and Vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.
The Guards have accepted an invitation to walk in procession—and
The Citizens' Band will furnish Music upon the occasion.
Procession to be formed before the College at 9 o'clock, A. M.
J. R. KEISER,
GEO. LEAS,
G. ORTH,
GEO. DIEHL,
J. E. BUCHANAN,
J. E. NALL,
Committee.
Gettysburg, June 20, 1836. td-12

GETTYSBURG GUARDS, ATTENTION!
YOU will parade in front of the College, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely. Each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.
By Order,
JOHN ZIEGLER, O. S.
June 20, 1836. td-12

DINNER.
CITIZENS wishing to dine with the Guards on said day, are requested to leave their names with Hugh Craig or with either of the Committee of Arrangement.
GEORGE NOTT,
JAMES TOLEN,
JOHN ZIEGLER,
Committee of Arrangement.
June 20, 1836. td-12

BOOTS & SHOES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES
Just received and for sale by
J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
Having made arrangements at home for that purpose, BOOTS and SHOES can be made to order in a workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice.
April 4, 1836. tf-1

COACH, SADDLE AND TRUNK FACTORY.
THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the Public for the very liberal support extended to him, and would respectfully state that he is at all times prepared, at his old Stand in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court-House, to
Make, Trim and Repair

GIGS, Barouches & CARRIAGES
of all kinds, in a neat, fashionable and substantial manner, of GOOD MATERIALS and at the shortest notice.
He is also prepared to manufacture, and has now on hand,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, Saddle-bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Harness,
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS.
The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
All kinds of Marketing taken in exchange for work at fair prices.
EDWIN A. ATLEE.
Gettysburg, May 2, 1836. tf-5

Compound Fluid Extract of BUCHU.
FOR diseases of the bladder, obstructions of urine, &c. &c. The Buchu leaves have been highly recommended for diseases of the bladder, by some of the most distinguished physicians of Europe. A variety of remedies have been advised (says Doctor Dowell,) for chronic inflammation of the bladder, most of them I have repeatedly tried with little or no effect; but that of being in some degree beneficial, strongly recommended, I was induced to make trial of, and my experiments have resulted in the satisfactory manner, having succeeded in saving the most inveterate cases, in which I had no hope of success.
The above medicine has been frequently prescribed by, and found to answer the fullest expectations of the principal physicians of the cities.

Just received from the ware-house of G. W. Carpenter, and for sale at the Drug Store of
Dr. J. GILBERT.
Gettysburg, June 6, 1836. td-10

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A FRESH Supply just received and for sale—among which are the following:
Arimstone, Calcined Magnesia, Oil Sassafras, Nutmegs, Origanum, Nursing bottles, Croton Oil, Balsam Copaiba, Mercurial Ointment, Fish Sounds, Visiting Cards, Drawing paper or boards, hossed boxes, Tooth Brushes, solid back, Quinine, It-fined Liqueur, English Ven. Red, Acetic Acid, No. 8.
All of which can be had, on reasonable terms, at the Drug Store of
Dr. J. GILBERT,
Gettysburg, June 6, 1836. td-10

CABINET-WAREHOUSE, CHAMBERSBURG STREET.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he has on hand, and is prepared at all times to manufacture,
Mahogany, Maple, Cherry and Walnut
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN HIS LINE.
His materials are good; his work warranted, and of the latest patterns. His terms are moderate, and accommodated to the times.
All orders for COFFINS punctually attended to.
DAVID HEAGY,
Gettysburg, June 13, 1836. td-11

Wanted Immediately, TWO JOURNEMEN, of steady habits, to whom constant work and good wages will be given. Also AN APPRENTICE to the above business, about 16 or 17 years of age; one from the country would be preferred.
DANIEL BALDWIN,
Gettysburg, June 6, 1836. td-10

WANTED immediately, Two Journeymen Shoe-makers, first rate workmen—to whom good wages and constant work will be given. Also TWO APPRENTICES, of steady, industrious habits, wanted immediately to learn the Shoemaking business.
DANIEL BALDWIN,
Gettysburg, June 6, 1836. td-10

Seasoned Lumber.
600,000 Feet of PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
50,000 Feet of first quality POPLAR PLANK,
25,000 Feet of POPLAR SCANTLING,
5,000 do. do. 1/2 Inch BOARDS,
30,000 do. do. CHERRY.
300,000 SHINGLES—(equal to any ever offered in this market)—
Just added to our Stock of SEASONED LUMBER, and for Sale by
DANIEL P. WEISER & CO.
On North George Street, near the Stone Bridge, York, Pa.
May 9, 1836. 3m-8

POLISHING POWDER,
FOR Polishing Brass and other Metals that require a high and durable Lustre. This Powder will produce a Polish with less labor than any other in use.
ITS EXCELLENCE IN CLEANSING ALL KINDS OF METAL SUBJECT TO CORROSION, —THE BRILLIANCE OF ITS POLISH, AND THE EASE WITH WHICH IT IS APPLIED, Render it an object to every family in point of ECONOMY. Its superior qualities have gained for it a high reputation, and a most decided preference over any preparation of the kind ever offered to the Public. It is warranted not to contain AN ACID, or any other corrosive ingredient.
For sale at the Drug Store of
Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
April 4, 1836. tf-1

Millinery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs her former customers, and the public generally, that she has re-commenced the above business at her residence, (at the house of Mrs. WAMBLER,) opposite the Post Office, where she will at all times be prepared to
Make and Repair Bonnets
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER, having made arrangements to receive the LATEST FASHIONS from Philadelphia regularly.
S. SCHREINER,
Gettysburg, April 11, 1836. td-2
SIX CENTS REWARD.

BLANK DEEDS
For Sale at the Office of the Star & Banner

THE GABBOARD.



—“With sweetest flowers enriched,
From various gardens culled with care.”
The Poor Little Maid.
When a poor little Maid feels her senses astray,
Cannot rest on her pillow nor sleep all the day,
Sees a form still pursue her, do all that she can,
And this form should be that of a handsome young man,
Sly neighbors will whisper then, good lack-a-day!
The poor little maid's in a very sad way!

SONG OF THE WATER DRINKER.
Oh! Water for me! Water for me!
And wine for the tremulous debauchee;
It cooleth the brow, it cooleth the brain,
It maketh the faint one strong again;
It comes o'er the sense like a breeze from the sea,
All freshness like infant purity,
Oh! water, bright water for me, for me!
Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!
Fill to the brim! Fill, fill to the brim!
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim!
For my hand is steady, my eye is true,
For I, like the flowers, drink nought but dew,
Oh, water—bright water's a mine of wealth,
And the dew that drieth on vines and health,
So water, pure water for me, for me,
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!

Fill again to the brim! again to the brim,
For water strengtheneth life and limb—
To the days of the aged it addeth length,
To the might of the strong it addeth strength,
Her cheeks the dew of the morning brightens light,
'Tis like quaffing the goblet of morning light.
So, water, I will drink nought but thee,
Thou parent of health and energy!

When o'er the hills like a glad bride,
Morning walks forth in her beauty's pride,
And leading a band of laughing hours,
Brushes the dew from the morning flowers;
Oh, cheerily then my voice is heard,
Mingling with that of the soaring bird,
Who flingeth abroad his matins loud,
As he freshens his wing in the cold grey cloud.
But when evening has quitted her sheltering yew,
Drovesly flying and weaving away
Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea—
How gently, O Sleep, fall thy poppals on me,
For I drink Water, pure, cold and bright,
And my dreams are of Heaven the liveliest night!
So, hurrah! for thee, Water! hurrah! hurrah!
Thou art silver and gold, thou art bread and star!
Hurrah for bright water! hurrah! hurrah!

THE REPOSITORY.
FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.
An Attracting Incident.
A discourse was delivered on Wednesday evening in the Pleasant Street Church, before the Society for the Relief of Aged Females, by the Rev. Mr. Stevens of Boston. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Williams of this town. The annual report of the Society was read; and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the society.

The discourse of Mr. Stevens was a production glowing with warm and elevated feeling, chaste and energetic in language, and fully sustained the reputation which had preceded him here.
In concluding his remarks, Mr. Stevens said he would relate a part of the history of a family in Philadelphia with which he was intimately acquainted. It consisted of the parents and four children. The husband was in an employment which enabled him to maintain his family comfortably and lay by something as a provision for his old age. In the midst of usefulness he was seized with a consumption, and during a protracted illness, the little estate which he had acquired was chiefly expended. After his death the mother tasked herself to support her little family—Night after night was she engaged in laboring with her needle for their support, the children sitting by her side endeavoring to comfort and encourage her. Her arduous exertions shortly brot on the same disease which had taken away her husband. The support of the family was thus entirely cut off. At this crisis, the oldest boy, then not over 7 years of age, went from door to door, begging for some employment, to keep the family from starvation. Those upon whom he thus called, were too busy to listen to the story of a child. Finally, by dint of perseverance he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the Globe Cotton Mill, in Philadelphia, receiving for services 75 cents a week; He succeeded in getting a younger brother into the same establishment for 50 cents per week. Their united wages—\$1.25 per week—served to sustain the sick mother and the family. Things went on this way for some time—the mother was hastening to the end of her earthly career. None interested themselves in the fate of these obscure individuals. Their neighbors were a vicious, degraded people as poor as themselves. For a long period roasted potatoes were their only food—and the small pieces of wood which they could collect in the streets, their only fuel. Finally, a female who had been a bridesmaid to the mother, heard of her distress and sought her out. Her assistance and personal services were freely given—but alas! it was now too late: she could but smooth the pillow of death. The mother was laid in the grave by the side of her husband, and the children were left orphans. The kind lady remained by, disposed of what little furniture was left, and obtained situations for the remnant of this afflicted family. Their prospects began to assume a brighter hue. At their meeting at the end of every year, they could say that the past year had been more prosperous than any before it. Finally an opening was made for the older boy in the Christian Ministry, and that boy said Mr. Stevens, is the individual who now addresses you.
We have rarely witnessed a more powerful effect than the announcement of this fact produced. It was as though an electric shock had been sent through the whole audience. So entirely unprepared were the assembly for such a termination, so completely had their sympathies been given to the sufferers, whom they had supposed were at that time many miles distant, that the declaration that one who had passed through the scenes in which their feelings had been so strongly enlisted, stood before them, and was starting in the highest degree.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth, and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for many years to come,
To-morrow sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day his foot is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow is himself a feast for worms.
To-day he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day enjoys his health, built to his mind,
To-morrow in a coffin is confined.
To-day he floats on honor's lofty wave,
To-morrow leaves his titles for a grave.
To-day his haughty visage we extol,
To-morrow loathsome in the sight of all.
To-day he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow cries, "too late to be forgiven."
To-day he lives in hopes as light as air,
To-morrow dies in anguish and despair.

MOUSE STORY.—A friend informs us, that a mouse which had several times been caught in the act of nibbling the nice things in his wife's pantry, was yesterday traced to its nest, which was found to contain seven or eight cunning little "responsibilities." The parent rogue was arrested, and executed for anarchy. On one side of the nest, a piece of an old Bible was found, on which the following words were distinctly visible—"Thou shalt not steal!" What a hypocrite!
The Law Magazine relates an anecdote of Sergeant Davy—a distinguished lawyer in the time of Lord Mansfield—that being once called to account by his brethren on the western circuit, for disgracing the profession, by accepting silver of a client, he replied—"I took silver, because I could not get gold; but I took every penny the fellow had in the world—and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

The new fashioned tight sleeves are said to be so very tight that the girls are puzzled to laugh in their sleeves. The fashion will not last long, if such is the case.
SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

Declaration of Independence.
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
We hold these truths to be self-evident;—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter the former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.
He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with many firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.
He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.
He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judicial powers.
He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.
He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.
He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.
He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.
He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unac-

knowledge by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:
For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:
For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing taxes on us without our consent:
For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:
For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:
For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:
For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:
For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.
He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an indiscriminate destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.
In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.—We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these united colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.
VARIETY.

Something for the Curious.
In the great valley between the North and South Mountains in Pennsylvania, commonly called eastern ridges, a well was dug some years since in Franklin county, and another in Cumberland county, 30 or 40 miles from the former, which led to a discovery affording a subject for interesting speculation.—After proceeding in each instance to the depth of about 36 feet, the bottom of these wells suddenly gavg way, but fortunately when the workmen had retired; a torrent of water flowed up. A lead with fifty fathoms of line was sunk without finding the least obstruction! They remain at this time untouched and of unknown depth! The presumption is, that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter, and how far it extends under the base of the vast primitive mountains, situated between the Susquehanna and Pittsburgh, will never be ascertained, unless by some terrible convulsion of nature they should be precipitated in the tremendous abyss.
A HIGH MINDED GENTLEMAN.—A young lawyer of New York in affluent circumstances, recently married a beautiful young lady, whose graces and accomplishments, exquisite as they were, he was desirous of perfecting. As a preliminary step he engaged a celebrated pianist to give her lessons in music. Her improvement in this delightful art was so great, that even the professor himself was lost in astonishment—and the loving husband much more so, when he found that so eloquent had been the sweet sounds she had discoursed in his absence, that both the pianist and herself had become etherialized, and were among the missing. Diligent search being made, the truant lady was found quietly domesticated in a fashionable board-

ing house in Brooklyn. The enraptured husband, familiar with the law, and hoping to get a large fee for appearing in his own case, determined to bring suit against the pianist. Damages were laid at a pretty heavy rate. The father of the lady, anxious to hush the matter up, prevailed upon the affectionate husband to withdraw the suit by an argument in the shape of a check for a sum equal to the damages laid,—after which the wondrous dove was taken back to her ark, and she is now cherished with double fondness by the kind husband, who cannot forget the handsome fee which he received in so interesting a case.—Bell's Visitor.

Pennsylvania Lyceum.
The next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Lyceum will be held in York, commencing on Tuesday, the 9th of August next. The exercises of the meeting, provided by the Board of Managers, are shown in the following programme:
10 o'clock, A. M. meeting called to order —the President taking the Chair; credentials of Delegates examined; Report of the Board of Managers, with general statements from Lyceums.
12 o'clock, a lecture on the education of Deaf mutes.
3 o'clock, P. M. reports from Lyceums and the appointment of Committees. 4 o'clock, lecture on the education of the blind. Discussion on the best modes of teaching orthography and reading.
Evening—discussions on the principles, operations and results of Lyceums.
Wednesday, 9 o'clock, A. M. reports of Lyceums, with the exhibition and depositing of minerals and other specimens. 10 o'clock, lecture on Meteorology. Discussion of the modes of teaching the Natural Sciences, with a lecture on Botany. Discussion on scientific excursions, for examining and collecting plants, minerals, shells, &c.
3 o'clock, P. M. reports and exhibition of specimens.
4 o'clock, lecture on the application of Geology, Botany, Entomology and Chemistry, to Agriculture and the other useful arts. Discussion on the modes of teaching composition.
Evening—Addresses and remarks on domestic and social education, with the best mode of securing the influence and efforts of females, in intellectual and moral improvement.

Thursday, 9 o'clock, reports of committees. 10 o'clock, lecture on the connection of physical, intellectual and moral education and the best mode of rendering them subservient to each other. Discussion on the influence of scientific exchanges, for the diffusion of knowledge and the cultivation of the social and benevolent affections.
3 P. M. reports, specimens, &c. 4 o'clock lecture on Christian-education, as the only foundation of republicanism, of the highest national prosperity, and of security against the rigors of poverty.
Discussion on the necessity of employing the physical, intellectual and moral energies of children, in spreading Christian knowledge and effort over our globe. Evening—Manual labor and itinerating schools.
Friday, 9 o'clock, reports, and election of officers.
10 o'clock, lecture on the motives of education. Discussion on the advantages of mathematical studies, and the proper modes of teaching them.
3 o'clock, P. M. miscellaneous business. 4 o'clock, lecture and discussion on the fitness and power of Lyceums, in developing and applying the resources of nature, to the highest national prosperity.
The names of persons to give the lectures, and to lead the discussion, will be announced to the meeting. Delegates and others who may attend previously, are requested to bring answers to questions on school statistics, which have been given out by several County Lyceums, and to bring, as it may be found convenient, any specimens of nature or art, especially of the improvement of pupils in Schools and Lyceums, such as drawings, needlework, mechanism, herbariums, fountains, impressions of leaves, minerals, shells, or any thing else which may they think curious or useful.

FIRE.—The large new barn, belonging to Maj. DAVID FORE, near McConellstown, Pa. was struck by lightning, on the 11th inst. and entirely consumed, together with ten tons of hay and a new wagon. The loss is considerable, as this is said to have been one of the best barns in Bedford county.
GOLD.—We are happy to state, from returns received at the Treasury, that during the past week alone \$276,625 of gold was coined at the mint. This is an amount nearly equal to the whole average annual coupage before 1834.—Globe.
At Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, a man was fined \$150 for selling a bottle of rum—others have been banished for drinking it.
Two Scotchmen, lodging at an inn, one complained in the morning to the other of his having a very indifferent bed, and inquired how he had slept. "Troth mon," replied his friend "nao vera weel gither, but I was muckle better aff than the bugs for da' louse of them closed an o'e the hale night!"
Ninety Washing Machines have been patented since the year 1830.
A patent has been taken out in England for fanning with blackberry bushes in lieu of oak bark.

POPULATION OF SPAIN.—Total population, 10,043,968 of which 80,240 are proprietors, 39,270 monks, 22,337 nuns, 469,736 nobles, 277,009 merchants, peasants, &c.