

# STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"The liberty to know, to utter, and to argue, freely, is above all other liberties."—MILTON.

Vol. XI.—No. 31.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1840.

PHOENIX NO. 551.

Office of the Star & Banner  
COUNTY BUILDING, ABOVE THE OFFICE OF  
THE REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I. The Star & Republican Banner is published at TWO DOLLARS per annum (or Volume of 52 numbers,) payable half-yearly in advance, or TWO DOLLARS & 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 arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.

III. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertion to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

IV. All letters and communications addressed to the Editor by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

William McIlvaine, vs. Robert McIlvaine, Andrew McIlvaine, Mary McIlvaine, Margaret McIlvaine, and Margery McIlvaine.

No. 2. April Term, 1840.—Venditioni Exponas.

AUGUST 27, 1840.  
THE monies in this case, being by consent considered as in Court, on motion the Court grant a Rule for the Distribution of the same to, and among the lien creditors, returnable on the 4th Monday of November, 1840. Notice of this rule to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in one newspaper in the county.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.  
A correct extract from the docket entries.  
A. MAGINLY, Proth'y.

October 6, 1840. 31-28

CLOTHS!  
COLTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

JUST opened a fresh lot—comprising  
Fine wool dyed Black, Invisible and Bottle Green,  
Blue, Olive and Mulberry Browns, Light Drabs,  
Oxford and Cadet Mixed, (of different qualities.)  
For sale at low prices, by  
R. G. M'CREARY.

August 4, 1840. 1f-19

### NOTICE.

Bittinger for the use of Peter Wolford, vs. Samuel Morthland.

No. 17. April Term, 1840.—Venditioni Exponas.

AUGUST 27, 1840.  
THE monies in this case, being by consent considered as in Court, on motion the Court grant a Rule for the Distribution of the same to, and among the lien creditors, returnable on the 4th Monday in November, 1840. Notice of this rule to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in one newspaper in the county.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.  
A correct extract from the docket entries.  
A. MAGINLY, Proth'y.

October 6, 1840. 31-28

WORTH ATTENTION.

R. G. M'Creary,  
HAS just received a fresh supply of seasonable goods; embracing a great variety of

**Fine Cloths and Cassimeres,**  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
Very cheap Calicoes, Manchester Ginghams, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Irish Linen, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Swiss and Book Muslins, French Bombazines, Super Mouseline de Laines, Thread Lace and Edgings, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, (very cheap,) Heavy Domestic Muslins, Fine Bleached Shirting, 5 4 and 6-4 Sheatings, Very cheap Tickings, American Nankeens, Marselles Quilts, Ingrain Carpetings, Hemp do., Umbrellas, Palm Hats, &c.

ALSO—  
A full Stock of Groceries.  
The Public are invited to call and examine his stock as they may save money by doing so.

August 11, 1840. 1f-20

WAGON MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he carries on, in connection with the blacksmithing the

**Wagon Making Business,**  
and is prepared to execute all orders in either of the above businesses in a workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice.  
C. W. HOFFMAN.  
Gettysburg, May 5, 1840.

N. B. An apprentice will be taken to the Black Smithing if immediate application be made.  
C. W. H.  
10,000 OAK SHINGLES  
for sale by  
C. W. HOFFMAN.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1840. 1f-27

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### VALUABLE TAN-YARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscribers offer at Private sale that valuable TAN-YARD PROPERTY, situated in Gettysburg, along the Baltimore turnpike, and recently owned by SAMUEL S. FORNEY. This property consists of a good two Story Brick

**Dwelling House,**  
with a never failing pump of good water at the door, complete milk house and other necessary buildings.

**THE TAN-YARD**  
consists of brick shedding, with a complete Currying shop, fronting the main street, a two story Brick Beam-house, sixty-seven Vats of all descriptions, eight of which are in the Beam-house, with a never-failing stream of water. There is also a good Barn, with a thrashing floor 16 by 26 feet, a wagon shed and corn crib attached, and in every way calculated for an extensive business.

They would also observe that one half of the purchase money might remain in the hands of the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of JACOB FORNEY, of Hanover, York county, Pa., or JACOB SHROM and GEORGE W. SHAFER, of Carlisle, Pa.

JACOB FORNEY,  
JACOB SHROM,  
GEORGE W. SHAFER,  
Executors of D. S. Forney.

Should the above property not be disposed of at private sale on or before the 6th day of November next, it will on the day, on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, be sold at public sale.

October 6, 1840. 1f-28

### SIX CENTS REWARD.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber living in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. an indentured apprentice to the Milling business, named

**ISRAEL DUNCAN.**  
The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said apprentice.

JACOB SHOLL.  
October 13, 1840. 31-29

### OUT AGAIN! CHEAPER THAN EVER. NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD,  
HAS just returned from the city with as large a stock of goods as has been offered to the public at any time in this place, among which are,  
Cloths, Coating, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords;  
Morinos, Mouseline de Laines;  
Flannels, Blackets;  
Hoseiry, Domestic, Calicoes;  
Merino and Blanket Shawls;  
Fur and Hair Seal Caps;  
ALSO—a large stock of

Hardware, Groceries and Queensware; with almost every other article in his line of business, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash or Produce. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1840. 1f-27  
P. S. The Ladies' attention is particularly invited to a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers being desirous of closing the books of the **Old Business**, under the name of WILLIAM LICKES, (which is previous to the 1st of November, 1839,) earnestly solicit all indebted to make settlement the earliest moment possible.

WILLIAM LICKES & BRIDGES,  
Petersburg, York Springs, }  
October 13, 1840. } 31-29

FOR SALE AS ABOVE;  
**Sinclair & Moore's Patent Straw-cutting Machine**—has been very little used and will be disposed of at less than half the original cost, having no use for it.  
I. & B.

### CHEAP HARDWARE.

George Arnold,

HAS just received, and is now opening, a large assortment of hardware, comprising every thing in the way of building: among which are,  
Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Mill, Cross-cut, Hand, wood and Whip saws, Edge Tools, Planes, Knives and forks, 2, 3 and 4 prong Forks, Grain Shovels, Long handle and Socket Shovels, Traces, Glass, Anvils, Vices, Bako and frying Pans, Nails, Spikes, &c., &c.

with almost every article in the Hardware line.  
Many of the above articles will be sold cheaper than they have ever been offered heretofore, and will all be sold at prices calculated to give satisfaction. Persons engaged in building are particularly invited to call.

September 29, 1840. 1f-27  
**FOR SALE**  
At the Gettysburg Foundry **Apple Mills**, a very superior kind.—Also, **Corn and Plaster Mills.**  
GEO. ARNOLD.  
September 1, 1840. 41-23



## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, October 27, 1840.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

We most cordially congratulate our fellow-citizens on the opening, and increasing prospects of a most glorious and brilliant victory; we cannot restrain our exultation nor avoid thus felicitating our Whig brethren, upon the cheering and exhilarating tidings of the progress, and success of the friends of the Old Hero of Tippecanoe. The accumulation of testimony in favor of our cause has crowded upon us from every quarter. The friends of order and reform have confronted the thoughtless, interested and infatuated adherents of Martin Van Buren—the genuine light of truth has been diffused abroad, and in defiance of the formidable phalanx, that has been so extensively and zealously paraded against us, our cause is onward; victory after victory, in rapid succession, loudly proclaims that the day of deliverance is speedily approaching. The records of history give light and knowledge, and present to strong and glowing colors admonitory lessons of the danger and evil of bestowing on man too much power.

The people are acknowledged to be sovereign yet their representatives are illegally and unjustly debarred seats in the Legislature and Congress, and their places wickedly and unblushingly seized by a monopolizing party; and the same ruthless party with the most untiring effort endeavoring to establish an undue authority and power in the hands of Martin Van Buren for their own individual emolument, and all under the auspicious garb of Democracy.

Heretofore our political institutions did concentrate to a focus the admiring, gazing eyes of surrounding nations; and America the native soil of liberty, the asylum of the oppressed; the dread of tyrants, and the hope of the world, had displayed in her official elements all that is great and noble in human nature. But also, the pleasing and rapturing gaze of the patriot has been obscured, by permitting a proud aristocratic band to preside in the honored and sacred chair of a Washington and a Jefferson, and by thus introducing corruption into the fountain, it has poured a desolating and poisonous influence through every department of the present administration; as the prophet says, "The whole head is sick, the whole heart is faint"; from the President down to the most menial office holder.

We have an irreconcilable dislike to every thing that serves to feed the pride of man, or to any thing that would be calculated to continue Martin Van Buren's belief that he is a peculiarly consecrated being—a rare bird upon earth; and consequently we fully intend to send him home to Kinderhook, in the year 1841. The honored, brave, and patriotic William Henry Harrison is destined to burst the shackles of despotism; unmask the hypocritical pretenders of Democracy; and restore our hitherto happy country to its pristine prosperity and glory. From the unanimity and harmony of the genuine friends of Democracy, we feel no hesitancy in asserting that their triumph will be complete. Under these propitious circumstances: with such extensive unanimity of sentiment, and effort, permit me again to congratulate the friends of Reform, and the whole Whig fraternity. We should stand firm; shoulder to shoulder, and sustain with fidelity, dignity, and undeviating perseverance, the invaluable blessings and privileges, bestowed on us by the wisdom and blood of our venerable fathers. Let no individual in the pursuit of the ignis fatuus of personal emolument or fame, commit the glorious cause to censure and degradation, but let the general well, rise paramount to all minor considerations. We are fully sensible, that notwithstanding the astonishing triumphs of our cause, we are not to relax in honorable effort, for we have still to contend with a host of mercenary, monopolizing, and determined opponents. But notwithstanding this formidable opposition, and array of battle, there is not any thing more certain in the usual routine of human events, than that the victorious march of the Hero of the Thames has produced, and will still continue to produce, a strong and uncontrollable reaction on public opinion, and will secure in the issue a general and perfect triumph. We again reiterate the sentiment, that Whig principles require of every Whig what Lord Nelson required in the motto drawn on his pendant, at the Battle of Trafalgar, "England expects every man to do his duty." Let us endeavor to resist aspirants for exclusive privileges; and oppose with many firmness those aristocratic associations that tend even remotely to jeopardize the equal rights and privileges of our free and independent community, until the shackles of the oppressor be shaken from every limb, and no vestige of tyranny remain unscathed by the prowess of freedom's brazen arm. To you, Columbia looks to rescue her from despotism! To you, she appeals to adopt measures to infuse new energy through all the ranks of her friends, and to urge effective measures to give permanency to her institutions, and increase the progress of the cause, beyond the control of the evil devices, malignant machinations, and persecuting zeal of our mercenary opponents. Did you not hear a few days since the savage yell of slander on our honored and talented candidate for Congress? Do you not perceive that this filthy disease, slander, is epidemic, and prevails to an alarming degree among our opponents? Mark! how signally their slanders were refuted by the ballots of his indignant constituents. It has recoiled upon their own heads and resulted in the triumphant election of our talented fellow-citizen. So will it be with the imbecile slang which has been circulated against Wm. H. Harrison, the President of the Western Hemisphere, and the President of the United States of America in the year 1841. The eyes of the community are opening to behold

more intensely this great luminary—repeated demonstrations of this fact are being proclaimed from every State in the Union. The American people are convinced that his moral, civil and political worth are not delusive, that his services are no phantom, nor his claim upon their confidence a shadow, but that his all commanding moral excellence, and patriotic services are appreciated by his fellow-citizens, which is evidently marked by numerous accessions to the list of his advocates, and the still increasing, unshaken confidence in his being the man alone prepared and qualified to preside over the high destinies of our great republic.

MORDECAI.  
MORE VIOLENCE.—Extract of a letter, dated

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1, 1840.  
A tremendous excitement prevails in the city in regard to a disturbance which took place about an hour ago, [ten o'clock at night.] The Whigs seemingly of all creation held a meeting here to day. All places of business were closed, and an immense procession, which commenced in the morning at eight o'clock, was held. Old Tip, Governor Metcalf, Poindexter, Wickliffe, Moorehead, &c, were the speakers. This evening, an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled in front of the Huron House, where I stop. While Mr. Graves of Kentucky, was speaking from the Porch, the meeting was broken up by a number of Loco-focos, and ended in a general fight. Bricks, clubs, sword canes, Bowie knives, pistols, &c, were used. Several have been badly hurt, some of whom have just been brought in the house, and there are all sorts of reports flying. I saw several pistols fired from my room window in the third story.  
Old Tip takes the stage for Pennsylvania to-morrow morning. So it is likely he will be with you before the election.

"What do you think of the news from Maine?" enquired a Whig of a Loco Foco. "Oh! it's just as I expected! We didn't hope to carry Maine!" "In deed!—What State do you expect to carry?" "To be candid with you, it is my opinion that we are sure of no State, but the State of retracy."—*Detroit Advertiser*

One of the best replies to the brawlers about Gen Harrison's vote to dispose temporarily the services of convicts, is the following from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"SELLING WHITE MEN INTO SLAVERY."  
"The most amusing humbug which the administration is circulating against Harrison is that of 'Selling white men into slavery.' The class of voters that this is intended to operate among must be convicts. It may affect the feelings of the friends of the Evening Post, in the city prison. The selling into slavery was permission to work out fines for criminal offences in labor on the highway; just as men are here 'sold into slavery' to hammer stone at the State Prison. Instead of educating them to trades in the State Prison, and thus making a State monopoly in important branches of industry, to the great detriment of home mechanics, the law referred to kept them at work on the roads.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GUILT.—At a recent Whig meeting in Southampton, Va., Mr. Botts, the able and faithful representative from the Richmond District, addressed the meeting in a speech of great vigor and effect. Among other things, Mr. Botts asserted and appealed to Mr. Leigh, who was present, for the truth of his assertion, "that John W. Jones of Virginia—the file leader of the Tory party in Congress, acknowledged in his presence and hearing, that at the time he voted, that the five Administration claimants were entitled to their seats, (THE HAD NEVER READ OR EXAMINED THE TESTIMONY FURNISHED TO THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS ON THE NEW JERSEY CASE)."—

THREE IN A BED.—One of the resolutions adopted at a Whig meeting in Concord a few evenings since, read thus:—"Resolved, That we congratulate the Whigs of our sister States Vermont and Maine, upon their late signal triumph over the office holders and office seekers, and that New Hampshire will yet prove herself a sister worthy to lay in the Middle.

The Tories have set her a "smoozing," along side of Miss Souri and Mrs. Sippi, but the moment cold weather comes on she'll jump out of bed "in the twinkling of a bed-post," and get into a separate coach along with Louisa Anna.—*Claremont Eagle*.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—In 1829 when the contest between JACKSON and ADAMS was at its height VAN BUREN facetiously remarked, that Mr. ADAMS belonged to a family that could not repeat—that they were good four mile nags for a single heat but always destined to be distanced on the second trial! Wonder if he isn't inclined to think there is another nag of a somewhat similar character now entered for the second heat, who from appearances, will not only be distanced, but 'break down' in the first quarter and leave his competitor to walk over the course!

CASE OF R. C. GWATKINS.—It will be recollected that during the summer of 1839, a man by the name of Pitman was killed at the white Sulphur Springs, by a man named Gwatkins who was arrested on the spot, and committed for trial at the spring term of the Superior Court of Greenbrier. At this term he applied to have the venue changed

to the county of Rockbridge, and the application was granted. At the fall term of the Rockbridge Court, he was tried, and convicted of murder in the second degree. Some legal questions arose on the trial, which were carried to the Supreme Court, by which tribunal the verdict was set aside, and a new trial awarded. This new trial was had, at the last term of the Rockbridge Court, and the result was that Gwatkins was convicted of murder in the first degree. A Virginia paper states that his counsel have made an effort to have the judgment arrested and the verdict set aside; but the result of the effort is not yet known.—*Balt. Patriot*.

LOOK HERE—READ!  
GEORGE WASHINGTON was a FARMER.  
John Adams was a Lawyer.  
Thomas Jefferson was a Lawyer.  
James Madison was a Lawyer.  
James Monroe was a Lawyer.  
John Q. Adams was a Lawyer.  
Andrew Jackson was a Lawyer.  
Martin Van Buren was a Lawyer.  
WM. HENRY HARRISON was a FARMER.

Every President but one has been selected from the lawyers. While we say nothing against honest lawyers, we think farmers will incline, all other things equal, to try a farmer once in fifty years. In Harrison we have an able, experienced, true hearted, honest farmer—capable, faithful, honest—let the people try him one term.  
Again The Whigs of the Revolution were jealous of hereditary power. They intended to shut every avenue to its being engrated upon our system. The same jealousy carried out has prevented the re-election of a President who had a son to tempt him to abuse his power.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, neither of them had a son, and were re-elected. John Adams had a son; John Q. Adams and Martin Van Buren have sons—the two Adams were lost out at the end of the first term, and so will Mr. Van Buren!

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig says that during the recent Convention in that city, an estimate of the Virginia vote in November was prepared by the Whig Electoral candidates present, aided by the local delegates. "The Whig majority is estimated at 4,400—a calculation (says the editor) which we and all, feel very confidence will be more than fulfilled."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Baltimore American states that on Tuesday evening, as a lad of about 12 years of age, was reaching from the wharf at the foot of Fell street on the Point, he lost his balance and was precipitated into the water. He was seen by his mother, a German woman, who, unable to speak English, ran about in a frantic state for assistance; in the meantime a blacksmith, named Charles Hergesheimer, who had observed the accident from the shop in which he was at work, had thrown down his hammer, and hurrying to the spot, plunged into the water, brought up the boy and in other minute restored him to the overjoyed mother, nothing the worse for his accidental bath than a drenching suit of clothes. The gratitude of the mother for the prompt and manly act which had rescued her son from an untimely death, though it could be but imperfectly expressed in words, must have been highly gratifying to him who had been the instrument of her son's preservation.

EMIGRANTS.—The British ship William left Baltimore for Trinidad a few days since, with nearly 250 persons of colour, who will probably become residents of that place.—The Baltimore Clipper states that among the passengers, were some of the most respectable and useful portions of the colored population of that city—"that every comfort has been extended to them for their passage; and the most liberal supply of stores was provided by the excellent agent who had the arrangement. This ship will return, and sail again as soon as practicable for the same concern—and her passengers for that voyage are making up rapidly. At the same time vessels are now preparing, and are advertised to go to Jamaica and the British West India Islands for the same purpose."

REVOLT AMONG THE SLAVES.—The Howard, Maryland, Free Press of Saturday says:

A most desperate affray took place on Mr. Green's plantation, in Anne Arundel county, on Friday, but which fortunately terminated without any serious injury to the parties concerned. Three or four of the negroes employed by Mr. G. refused to obey the orders of the overseer, and threatened to murder his family, and he attempted to chastise them; but they resisted his attempts. He found it necessary to summon a 'posse comitatus,' and an officer was immediately sent for, who arrived in good season, but not before the negroes had already themselves with scythes and clubs, ready to resist all attempts to arrest them. The officer together with the overseer attacked them, but after a desperate effort, they were compelled to give up the conflict.

The negro who was armed with the scythe made a pass at the head of the officer, who barely escaped having his head severed from his body, the weapon passing immediately over it; the officer at this issue discharged a pistol at the man and lodged the contents immediately under the left shoulder, but with no serious effect. The negro, who was a strong and muscular man, made another pass at the overseer and

struck him on the arm, the weapon, however, glancing downwards and only severing the flesh from the bone. The officer and overseer then found it necessary to retreat and recruit their force; they were, however, pursued by the negroes, and only made their escape by the fleetness of their horses. The negroes, with one exception, have since been arrested and committed to jail.

It is stated that the Amistand and her cargo are to be sold at New London on the 15th inst. by order of the U. S. Circuit Court. The cargo consists of dry goods, hardware, crockery, vermicelli, &c. selected for a Spanish market. The negroes of the Amistand are still living at [Westville,] New Haven, in charge of Mr. Wilcox, the United States Marshal, and are very comfortably situated. Their case is now in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States, who meet at Washington in January next. If this court confirms the decision of the Court below, the Africans will be immediately set at liberty.

LOVE AND POLITICS.—The ladies of Maine are almost without exception all Whigs. In the town of Bristol, a young girl who was engaged to a young fisherman in the Island of Monhegan, which is attached to that town, and who was suspected of loco-focism; told him that she would banish him from her favor unless he voted the Whig ticket. The young man, who by the way was just 21, and had consequently never voted before, demurred, but his lady love was inexorable, and very justly insisted that not to be a whig in these times, argued either a lack of intelligence and discernment, or a want of principle and true patriotism.—Neither deficiency was to be overlooked by her; and he need never come and see her again, therefore, if he did not vote the Harrison ticket. Love and prejudice had a hard contest, but the former triumphed. The young man voted the entire whig ticket, and Thorpes, the whig candidate, was chosen by one majority. The damsel is surely deserving the thanks, not only of the young man who she thus saved from the sin of loco-focism, but of every true republican of the state.—*Providence Journal*

THE MAIDENS OF MAINE.—The following incident is related to have taken place in one of the unorganized plantations near the head of the Kennebec river. The voters in the township being about equally divided, and as they had to travel about twenty miles to vote in the nearest town, an agreement was made between the whigs and Locos that they should pair off and all stay at home. On the Sunday before election, the Locos concluded to steal a march upon the Whigs, and give in their own votes, without letting the Whigs, know that they were gone to the meeting. They intended to start early in the morning, before daylight, and before any of the Whigs were stirring. But it so happened that this well-laid plan was defeated by the activity of a resolute Whig girl. She had a sweetheart who was a Lococo, and who came to pay her a visit on Sunday evening, according to the good old fashion of New England; and, as he was about taking his leave earlier than usual, the girl insisted upon knowing the reason, which he unwittingly disclosed. No sooner was he gone, than this true-hearted Whig girl went to her neighbors, told the Whigs what was going on, and before sunrise had them all on the way to town meeting, where they arrived a short time after the Locos, who were much chagrined at being caught in this dirty trick, and wholly at a loss to understand how their secret had been discovered.—This girl is certainly entitled to the office of Postmistress, when this plantation is organized.

"I will go with my party if it goes to the Devil!"—*Gov. Fairfield, of Maine.*  
*Well, Governor, good bye.*  
MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—W. R. T. CHAPLAIN, a gentleman who had been staying at BARNUM'S Hotel, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, departed for Philadelphia on Thursday morning. On Thursday evening, as will be seen by our hymeneal card, he was married to a Miss MURDOCK, in this city, and they arrived in the steambank line, and took apartments in the City Hotel, at Baltimore. Dinner was ordered, but Mr. CHAPLAIN declined eating any, and called for some water to wash himself. At that time he appeared to be weak and staggering. However, when the table was set, he ate of the fare moderately, and after drinking a glass of wine, said he felt much better. He then retired to the chamber where he fell down in a fit, and in a short time expired. The Sun states that medical aid was called in, but it was of no avail. He had been for some time previous in ill health, but on the morning of his leaving Philadelphia he appeared to be completely renovated. The unfortunate gentleman who has thus been snatched from anticipated earthly happiness, and left a young widow to mourn her bereavement, was a native of Cambridge, Md., and a resident of Mississippi. The threshold of happiness is too often the entrance to the charnel house.

The Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association acknowledges the receipt of \$10,000 as a donation from Amos LAWRENCE. This gentleman is a brother in blood and spirit of the late distinguished representative from Boston—as pure and virtuous a man as ever served the country in her legislative councils.